

J. Barrow

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MDCCLXXII.

Handwritten signature

D I C T I O N A R Y
OF
G E O G R A P H I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

P A R T I K

AND A GLOSSARY OF THE
TERMS EMPLOYED IN THE

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY

COMPILED BY

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HAAG, or HAG, a town, in the duchy of Bavaria, in Germany. It is seated on a hill, near the river Inn, thirty-two miles north-east of Munin, and is capital of a county. Long. 12. 23. E. Lat. 48. 16. N.

HABAKKUK, one of the eight lesser prophets. His prophecies contain only three chapters, in which he foretels that the Jews shall be led into captivity by the Chaldeans, and at length restored. He lived about six hundred and twenty-six years before the birth of Christ.

HABAR, a town of Persia, in the road from Sultania to Kom, in Irak Agemi. Long. 49. 25. E. Lat. 36. 12. N.

HABAT, a province in the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary, bounded on the north, east, and west by the Mediterranean, the Streights of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the south by the provinces of Errif, Fez, and Asgar. Its principal towns are Arzilla, Tetuan, Ceuta, and Alcazar. Ceuta now belongs to the Spaniards.

HABERKORN (PETER) a learned Lutheran divine, descended from a noble and ancient family in Franconia, was born at Butzbach, in Wetteravia, on the 9th of May, 1604. He was pastor, superintendant, and professor in divinity, at Gießen, and assisted at several conferences held on the subject of religion. His principal works are, 1. *Vindicatio Lutheranae Fidei contra H. Ulricam Hunnium*. 2. *Syntagma Dissertationum Theologicarum*. 3. *Anti Valerianus*. 4. *Relatio Actorum Colloquii Rheinfelsani, &c.* All his works are much esteemed by the Lutherans. He died in March, 1676.

HABERT (SUSANNAH) a French lady, esteemed a prodigy of learning, she being well skilled in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, and even in philosophy and divinity, on which account she acquired a great reputation among the learned. She married Charles du Jardin, one of the officers of Henry III. was left a widow at twenty-four years of age, and died in 1633, in the convent of Notre Dame de Grace, near Paris, where she had lived near twenty years. She left many works in manuscript.

HABERT (LEWIS) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was successively grand-vicar of Luçon, of Auxerre, of Verdun, and of Challons-sur-Marne. He wrote, 1. *A Body of Divinity*, in seven volumes duodecimo. 2. *A Defence of that work*; and, 3. *A Treatise on Repentance*, duodecimo, of which there have been many editions. He died on the 7th of April, 1718, aged eighty-three.

HABICOT (NICHOLAS) a celebrated surgeon, born at Bonny in Gatinois, acquired great reputation by his skill in his profession, and by his works, and died on the 17th of June, 1624. He wrote a Treatise on the Plague, and several other curious works.

HABINGTON (WILLIAM) an English poet and historian, was the son Thomas Habington, esq. He was born at Hendlip, in Worcestershire, on the 4th or 5th of November; and was educated at St. Omers and at Paris. He died on the 30th of November, 1654, and left several manuscripts in the hands of his son. His printed works are, 1. *Poems*, under the title of *Castura*. 2. *The Queen of Arragon*, a tragi-comedy. 3. *Observations upon History*. 4. *The History of Edward IV. King of England*, written and published at the desire of king Charles I. This work is composed in a very florid style.

HABSBURG, or **HAPSBURG**, is a castle in Swisserland, below Argow, in the canton of Bern. Long. 8. 10. E. Lat. 47. 22. N.

HACHA, a port-town of Terra Firma, in South America, seated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Hacha, two hundred and forty miles east of Carthage. Here the galleons touch first, on their arrival in South America, on which expresses are sent to all the settlements to prepare the treasure to be carried to Europe. Long. 72. 0. W. Lat. 11. 30. N.

HACHETTE (JANE) an illustrious heroine of Beauvais, in Picardy, put herself at the head of the other women of that city, in 1472, and repulsed, with extraordinary bravery, the Burgundians who made an assault on the town. She herself snatched a flag out of the hand of a soldier who was going to plant it in the breach, and precipitated him from the walls. In memory of this glorious action, her descendants are free from all taxes, and there is an annual procession at Beauvais, on the 10th of July, in which the women walk first.

HACKET (WILLIAM) an English fanatic in the sixteenth century, who began to prophecy at York and Lincoln, and having engaged Edmund Coppinger and Henry Arthington, two men of some learning, to join with him, declared that he was the only king of all Europe, next to Jesus Christ, and employed them to run about the streets, crying, "England, repent; England, repent." He gathered vast crowds of people; but being taken up on the 16th of July, 1592, they were all tried and condemned, and William Hacket was sentenced to be hanged and quartered, which was accordingly executed. Coppinger starved himself to death in prison, and Arthington was pardoned. It evidently appears from the behaviour of these enthusiasts, that they, particularly Hacket and Coppinger, had entirely lost their senses. See **ARTHINGTON** and **COPPINGER**.

HACKET (JOHN) bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was born in London, on the 1st of September, 1592. He received the first part of his education at Westminster school, from

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from whence he removed to Cambridge. He was, in 1614, elected fellow of Trinity college, and two years after wrote a Latin comedy, intitled *Loyola*, which was twice acted before king James I. In 1624, he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of Cheame, in Surrey; in 1628, he commenced doctor in divinity; in 1631, was preferred to the archdeaconry of Bedford; and, in 1642, was made prebendary of St. Paul's; but afterwards being silenced at St. Andrew's, he retired to Cheame, where he used the liturgy, till forbidden by the parliament, but was at length seized there by the earl of Essex's army, who carried him away prisoner with them; however, being at last released, he returned to Cheame, where he lay concealed. After the Restoration, he recovered all his preferments, and was even offered the bishoprick of Gloucester, which he refused, but soon accepted of that of Litchfield and Coventry; when repairing to Litchfield, he found the cathedral almost battered to the ground; but in eight years, he rendered it a more beautiful structure than ever it was before, at the expence of twenty thousand pounds, one thousand pounds of which he obtained of the dean and chapter, and the rest was at his own expence, except what he received from private benefactors; and his palaces at Litchfield and Eccleshall having been demolished during the civil war, he generously laid out one thousand pounds upon a prebendal house, in which he was obliged to reside. He likewise added to Trinity college, in Cambridge, a building called the Bishop's hostel, at the expence of one thousand two hundred pounds, ordering that the rents of the chambers should be laid out in books for the college library. Besides these acts of munificence, he left several benefactions by will, as fifty pounds to St. John's college, fifty pounds to Clare hall, and all his books, which had cost him about one thousand five hundred pounds, to the university library. This worthy divine, who was remarkable for his virtue and piety, his parts and his learning, died on the 28th of October, 1670, aged seventy-eight, and was interred in his own cathedral, where a noble monument was erected to him by his eldest son, sir Andrew Hacket. Since his death were published *A Century of Sermons*, on several remarkable subjects, in folio, and his *Life of Archbishop Williams*.

HACKSPAN (THEODORE) a judicious and celebrated Lutheran divine, was born at Weimar, on the 8th of November, 1607. He became well skilled in Hebrew and the other eastern languages, and was the first professor of them at Altorf, where he also became professor of theology. He wrote a great number of books on the Bible, which are judicious, learned, and much esteemed. The principal are, 1. *Sylloge Disputationum Theologicarum & Philologicarum*, quarto. 2. *Interpres errabundus, & Lucubrationes in difficillima utriusque Testamenti Loca*. 3. *Miscellaneorum sacrorum Libri duo*. 4. *Notae Philologico-Theologicae in varia & difficilliora Veteris & Novi Testamenti*, 3 vol. 8vo. 6. *Specimen Theologiae Thalmudicae*. 7. *Fides & Leges Muhammedis, &c.* He died on the 19th of January, 1659, at fifty-two years of age.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Wetteravia, the common residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, with a handsome castle near the river Elfs. It is twenty-two miles north-west of Mentz, and fifteen east of Coblenz. Long. 8. 6 E. Lat. 50. 21. N.

HADDEQUIS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Hea. The Portuguese took it by assault in 1514, and brought away a great many handsome slaves.

HADDINGTON, a parliament-town of Scotland, in East Lothian, in a very agreeable situation, on the banks of the river Tyne. It was formerly a more considerable place than it is at present. The English having taken it from the Scotch, fortified it with a design to keep it; but they were driven away, and their fortifications demolished. There are the ruins of an ancient church, which was very magnificent, and built with free-stone, and one end of it seems to be pretty entire. It is eighteen miles east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

HADDON (Dr. WALTER) an eminent scholar, was descended from a good family in Buckinghamshire, and born in the year 1516. He was educated at Eton college, from whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by writing Latin in a fine Ciceronian style, and read lectures in the civil law, of which he was made doctor. During the reign of king Edward, he was one of the most illustrious promoters of the reformation, and on the deprivation of bishop Gardiner, he succeeded him in the mastership of Trinity hall, and was soon after chosen president of Magdalen college. He is supposed to have lain concealed in England during the reign of queen Mary; but soon after the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was constituted one of the masters of the court of requests, and a judge of the prerogative court. In the royal visitation of the university of Cambridge, performed in the beginning of

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queen Elizabeth's reign, he was one of her majesty's commissioners; and in 1566 was one of the three agents sent to Bruges to restore commerce between England and the Netherlands, on the ancient terms. He was engaged with sir John Cheke in writing that useful code of ecclesiastical law, intitled *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, in quarto, and published an answer to a scurrilous epistle directed to queen Elizabeth by Jerom Oforio, bishop of Silva, in Portugal. His other works were collected and published, in 1567, in quarto, under the title of *Lucubrationes*. This eminent writer, whose works have been much esteemed, died in January, 1571-2.

HADERSLEBEN, a town in the kingdom of Denmark, and duchy of Sleswick, seated on a small gulph of the Baltick Sea, where it has a well-frequented harbour, over-against the Mand Fuden. It is twenty-two miles east of Ripen, and thirty-four north of Sleswick. Long. 9. 35 E. Lat. 55. 24. N.

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Asia, in Arabia Felix, one hundred and fifteen miles west of Careffen. Long. 40. 23 E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

HADLEY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on Whit-Monday, for toys, and another on October 10, for butter, cheese, and toys. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Preston, and was formerly of great note for the clothing trade, which is now lost. The church is a handsome structure, and a great ornament to the town, which is governed by a mayor, alderman, and common-council. It is twenty miles south-east of Bury, and sixty-four north-east of London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 52. 7. N.

HADRIAN. See **ADRIAN**.

HÆMUS, a mountain, now called Rhodope, which divides Bulgaria from Romania, in European Turkey.

HAERLEM, a large and populous city in the province of Holland. It has eight gates, and is surrounded with a wall and other fortifications of no great strength. The time of its foundation is not certainly known, though, in the year 1155, it was a flourishing city. In the year 1347, it was almost burnt to the ground, as it was three or four years after. In 1550, it was made a bishop's see, of which it was deprived by the Calvinists soon after. In 1572, it was taken by the Spaniards, who used the inhabitants with great barbarity. The buildings of Haerlem are all of brick, and the streets are wide and strait, most of them having canals in the middle. Here is one of the largest and handsomest churches in the seventeen provinces. It has three great organs, and the models of three ships that sailed from Haerlem to Damietta, in Egypt. In the steeple they have two silver bells which were brought from that place, and are rung every night at nine o'clock. The stadthoufe is a stately building, at one end of the market place; and in the prince of Orange's chamber there are a great many valuable pictures, particularly one representing the golden age; and in the antichamber there is another, which, at the siege of the town, was sold for seven shivers, and is now valued at two thousand pounds sterling. The number of houses are about eight thousand, and the inhabitants between forty and fifty thousand. There are four Dutch churches, one French church, one Lutheran, one Arminian and five Anabaptist churches, besides several private chapels for the Roman catholics. The inhabitants of this town are famous for bleaching fine linen, as also for ribbons and tapes. They have looms by which they can weave forty or fifty pieces of the latter at a time. They make the finest white thread for tapes and lace in the world. They have likewise considerable manufactures of silks and velvets, in which they carry on a great trade. They send good beer to Friesland and other places. It is said, that printing was first invented at this place by Laurence Costa; and that John Faust, one of his servants, and the pretended conjurer of Mentz, stole away Costa's letters and printing materials while the family were at church, and coming to Mentz, set up a printing-house; but these relations are much controverted by Dutch writers. However, the statue of Costa is now to be seen at the town-house. Round the town there are nothing but meadows, except towards the sea, where it is all downs. It is ten miles west of Amsterdam, and fifteen north-east of Leyden. Long. 5. 17. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

HAEZBROOK, a small town in Flanders, five miles from Cassel, and five from Aire. Long. 2. 37. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

HAGEDORN (FREDERICK DE) a celebrated German poet, was born at Hamburg, where his father was resident for the king of Denmark, in the year 1708. He finished his studies at Jena, and, about the year 1728, published a number of poetical pieces in Germany, which were well received, as they really deserved. He afterwards came to England, where he obtained the friendship of many of the learned, and, at his return, was made secretary to the English Hamburg company, a lucrative employment that left him sufficient time for cultivating the Muses. In 1738, he pub-

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published his Fables and Tales, the first collection of the kind of which Germany can boast. He afterwards published other pieces of poetry of different kinds, as moral poems, epigrams, and five books of songs, which of all his poetical pieces are most esteemed. He died on the 18th of October, 1754, at forty-six years of age.

M. de Hagedon was of an amiable disposition; he understood English, Italian, and French, and no poet has wrote the German language with more elegance and correctness. The notes which accompany his text prove that he was profoundly skilled in all parts of literature and the arts. That jealousy, which but too often reigns among men of letters, had no effect upon his mind; for being connected with all the poets of his country, he received their criticisms, and communicated his own to them; and the poets always found him a friend ready to encourage them.

HAGENAU, a town of France, in Germany, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, which was formerly imperial. The French took it in 1673; the imperialists in 1702; and after this it was several times taken and retaken by both parties; but at last the French got possession of it in 1706. It is divided by the river Motter into two parts, and seated near a forest of its own name, twelve miles north of Strasburg, fifteen west of Baden, twenty-five south-west of Landau, and two hundred and fifty east of Paris. Long. 7. 53. E. Lat. 48. 49. N.

HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, and in the province of Holland, esteemed to be a village, because it has no walls, but it is the most considerable of that kind in Europe. There are fine groves and pleasant meadows round about it, in the midst of which is a pleasure-house belonging to the princes of Orange. The buildings in this place are magnificent, the streets large, and several of them shaded with fine trees. There are many squares, with rows of trees, which form very agreeable walks. They have a great number of coaches, and all parts of the town are exceeding fine. It is governed by its own magistrates, and enjoys all the privileges of a city, except that of sending deputies to the states. It is the seat of the states general and the states of the province; it is also the place where the supreme courts of judicature are held, and all public affairs transacted, which renders it a most flourishing place. Here all foreign ministers reside, as well as most of the nobility, which render it a much more polite town than any other of the Netherlands. The trade is not great, but it is in a flourishing condition, on account of the great concourse of people of distinction, the academy, schools, and places for all sorts of exercise. There are but two churches, an old and a new, the latter of which is round without a pillar. The chapel of the earl of Holland is in the palace, and serves for a French church. On the west side of the palace is a large plain, surrounded with magnificent houses, in which the walks and trees give it a resemblance of St. James's park. Without the town, towards Leyden, there is a wood, in the middle of which is a house of pleasure, belonging to the prince of Orange, with stately rooms and beautiful gardens. It has also a very large ball-room, with a high roof rising into a cupola, on the top of which is a lanthorn, and a gallery for music, and the walls and ceilings are adorned with curious paintings. On the north side of the Hague is a most beautiful walk two miles long, paved with bricks, and shaded with lime trees: this extends to a village called Schevelling, where the inhabitants go to eat sea-fish. It is nine miles north-west of Rotterdam, and nine south of Leyden. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

HAHN (SIMON FREDERICK) a celebrated German historian, made, in his infancy, such progress in learning, that he may be considered as a prodigy. At ten years of age, he was not only far advanced in Latin, but understood several living languages. Four years after, he pronounced a speech on the origin of the cloyster of Bergen, the place of his birth, which was printed with some other pieces; and in 1708, he published a Continuation of Meibomius's Chronicle of Bergen. In 1711, he published two Dissertations, one on Henry the Fowler, and the other on the kingdom of Arles, by which he acquired great honour. After having, for several years, given public lectures at Hall, he became, at the age of twenty-four, professor of history at Helmstadt, and was at length counsellor, historiographer, and librarian to the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover. He died in 1729, at thirty-seven years of age. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, 1. The first volume of the History of the Empire. 2. *Collectio Monumentorum veterum & recentrum ineditorum*, two volumes, octavo. 3. Remarks on the Memoirs of the Liberty of Florence.

HAILBRON, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg. The word Hailbron signifies the Fountain of Health, which it has obtained from its excellent baths. It is seated on the river Neckar, in a very pleasant fruitful country. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, by the Imperialists in 1634, and by the French in

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1688. It is twenty-five miles north-east of Stutgard, thirty-fourth-east of Heidelberg, thirty east of Philipshurg, and seventy north-east of Strasburgh. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

HAILLAN, (BERNARD DE GIRARD, lord of) a native of Bourdeaux, was descended from a noble family. After having made some figure in the literary world as a poet and translator, he applied himself to history with such success, that in 1571, Charles IX. made him historiographer of France. His history of France extends from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. and is the first complete history of that kingdom composed in the French tongue. Henry III. honoured him with several marks of his favour, and he proposed to continue his history to the reign of Henry IV. but he did not perform his promise. He died at Paris on the 23d of November, 1610. Besides the above History, he wrote a poem entitled, The Tomb of the most Christian King Henry II. and other works, which are more judicious and methodical than most of the pieces composed in French before his time.

HAINAN, is a large island on the south of China, from which it may be seen in calm weather: It is in length from east to west about one hundred and eighty miles, and in breadth about a hundred. The soil of the northern part is plain, and on the southern and eastern very mountainous. There are valleys in the centre of the island, which are cultivated, but the rest are mostly barren. They have very bad water in the northern part, which renders it unhealthy. It has one city of the first rank, three of the second, and ten of the third, all near the sea-side. It is subject to the emperor of China, except the middle part, which is free and independent; but the original inhabitants have been obliged to retire to the mountains, and never appear, but when they make irruptions into the villages of the Chinese. However, there are some who serve as shepherds, and others as labouring men, to their conquerors. They are a short deformed people, and of a reddish colour. Both men and women have their hair tied up in a ring over the fore part of their head, and upon it is a little straw hat. Their garment is a piece of cotton cloth, of a deep blue colour, which covers them from the girdle down to the knees. They paint their faces with blue streaks made with indigo; and both sexes wear pendants in their ears, either of gold or silver. Their arms are bows and arrows and a small hanger, which they carry in a little basket tied behind them. They use these last to cut sticks and wood. There are here mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton to paint the China ware. They have rose wood, so called on account of its scent, and the yellow wood, which is very fine and incorruptible, and is only used by the emperor. This island produces the same fruit as China, as sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, areka-nuts, and rattans. They catch abundance of all sorts of fish, which are salted and sent abroad. The capital is seated on a large plain, in which there are a great many Chinese sepulchres. There are two or three good harbours, and near that to the south there are a great number of sea-plants, madrepores, and trees that yield dragon's blood. Among the rocks, in the sea, is a blue fish, resembling a dolphin, in greater esteem among the Chinese than the gold fish. There is likewise a great black ape, with features much resembling those of a man, and another sort which is grey, ugly, and very common. For game there are wood-hens, turtle-doves, wood-pigeons, stags, and a kind of wild boars. There are ravens with white broad circles about their necks, and starlings with the impression of a moon on their bills, as also another bird of a deep blue, with yellow ears of half an inch long, which speak and whistle in great perfection; likewise there is another small bird, whose feathers are of a fine bright red, and another whose plumage resembles gold. There are serpents and snakes of a monstrous size, but not dangerous, for they run away upon the least noise. Lat. 18. 10. N.

HAINAULT. See HAYNAULT.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the left bank of the Danube, ten miles west of Presburg, and twenty-five east of Vienna. Long. 17. 8. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

HAINÉ, a small town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Misnia, which was sacked by the Hussites, in 1429. They make here a great quantity of cloth. It is seated on the river Rheder, twelve miles north-west of Dresden, and ten north-east of Meissen. Long. 13. 43. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

HAKWELL (GEORGE) a learned English divine, was the son of a merchant of Exeter, where he was born in 1576. He studied at St. Alban's hall, in Oxford, where he became so famous an orator and disputant, that he was elected fellow of Exeter college at two years standing. Afterwards he was made chaplain to prince Charles, and archdeacon of Surry; but writing a small tract against the marriage of the

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prince his master with the infant of Spain, he got it transcribed in a fair hand, and presented it to the prince, who having read it, shewed it to the king, on which his majesty was so much offended at the author, that he caused him to be imprisoned; but he was soon after released, and dismissed from his attendance on the prince. He was afterwards elected rector of Exeter college; but the civil war breaking out, he retired to his rectory of Heanton, near Barnstable, in Devonshire, where he continued till the time of his death, which happened in April, 1649. He wrote several works, the principal of which is *An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World*, proving that it doth not decay, &c. in four books, to which were added two more in the third edition, folio.

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) was descended from an ancient family at Yetton, in Herefordshire, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards entered into holy orders, and, in 1585, became prebendary of Bristol, and, in 1605, of Westminster. His *Collection of English Voyages*, in three volumes folio, made him very famous. He also wrote notes of certain commodities of good request in the East Indies, the Moluccos, and China, which are in manuscript, in the Bodleian library, in Oxford. He translated from the Portuguese of Anthony Golvano the *Discoveries of the World from the first Original to the Year 1555*, and translated from the same language *Virginia richly valued*, by the Description of the Main-Land of Florida, her next Neighbour. He died on the 23d of November, 1616.

HALABASS, a city of Asia, in Indostan, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Ganges, and subject to the Great Mogul. It is one hundred and eighty miles east-by-south of Agra. Long. 87. 0. E. Lat. 25. 35. N.

HALBAUR (FREDERICK) a learned Lutheran divine, was born at Alstadt, in Thuringia, in 1692, and became professor of eloquence and poetry in 1713, and, in 1738, professor of divinity in the same academy. He died in 1750. He wrote, 1. *Lutherus politioris Litteraturæ Cultor & Estimator*. 2. *Ecclesia Lutherana elegantioris Litteraturæ Patrona*. 3. *Commentationes Philologicae in quadam Loca Veteris Testamenti, in quibus de recta Juvenum Educatione statui potest*. 4. A great number of academical dissertations, letters, collections, new editions of celebrated authors, &c.

HALBERSTADT, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated near the river Hotheln. It is a neat uniform place, and has some good churches and other handsome buildings, of which the cathedral is the chief. There is an inn in this place, which is looked upon to be the largest and to have the best accommodations of any in Europe. Before the Reformation it was a bishop's see; and by the treaty of Westphalia, it was made a secular principality, and conferred on the elector of Brandenburg. It is thirty-two miles south-east of Brunswick, twenty-seven south-west of Magdeburg, and thirty north-west of Mansfield. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 52. 6. N.

HALDE (JOHN BAPTIST DE) a celebrated Jesuit, born at Paris, on the 1st of February, 1674, was secretary to father Le Tillier, and afterwards director of the congregation of artizans. He died at Paris, in the house of the Jesuits, where he lived from 1708 to the 18th of August, 1743. He wrote several works, the principal of which is his *Description of China and Chinese Tartary*, in four volumes, folio, from original memoirs of the Jesuit missionaries. Of this work we have two translations into English, one in two volumes folio, and one in four volumes octavo.

HALDENSTEIN, a town in Swisserland, which is free and independent, with a handsome strong castle, near the river Coire.

HALE (sir MATTHEW) lord chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Charles II. was the son of Robert Hale, esq. a barrister of Lincoln's inn, and was born at Alderly in Gloucestershire, on the 1st of November, 1609. He was educated at Oxford, where he made a considerable progress in learning; but was afterwards diverted from his studies by the levities of youth, though he still preserved his purity and probity of mind. He grew fond of gaiety, drefs, and company, and became so expert at fencing and other exercises, that he worsted many of his masters, one of them telling him, that he could teach him no more, since he was now better skilled at his own trade than himself. Mr. Hale looked upon this as flattery, and therefore, to make his master discover himself, promised him the house he lived in, (for he was his tenant) if he could but hit him a blow on the head, and bid him do his best, for he would be as good as his word. After a little engagement, his master being really superior to him, struck him on the head, and he performed his promise, for he freely gave him the house, and was not unwilling at that rate, to learn so early to distinguish flattery from plain and simple truth. He now resolved to engage in the military life, but was diverted from it by Mr. Glanvill, serjeant at

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law, by whose advice he applied himself to the study of that profession, and was admitted into Lincoln's Inn, in 1629, where for many years he studied for sixteen hours a day. He was called to the bar some years before the civil wars broke out, and after they did break out, behaved in such a manner, that he gained the esteem of both parties; he, however, took the engagement. In 1653, he was made serjeant at law, and soon after was appointed one of the justices of the common pleas, in which place he acted with great integrity, not without sometimes incurring the displeasure of the protector. In 1654, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester. In 1658, he was chosen one of the burgesses of the university of Oxford; and, in 1660, was returned one of the knights for Gloucestershire, in the parliament which called home king Charles II. He was soon after made lord chief baron of the exchequer, but declined the honour of knighthood till lord chancellor Hyde, sending for him upon business when the king was at his house, told his majesty, that "there was his modest chief baron," upon which he was unexpectedly knighted. He was one of the principal judges that sat in Clifford's Inn about settling the difference between landlord and tenant, after the fire of London, in which he behaved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and also in his post of chief baron acted with inflexible integrity. One of the first peers went once to his chamber and told him, "That having a suit in law to be tried before him, he was then to acquaint him with it, that he might the better understand it, when it should come to be tried in court." Upon which the lord chief baron interrupted him, and said, "He did not deal fairly to come to his chambers about such affairs, for he never received information of such causes but in open court, where both parties were to be heard alike." Upon which his grace (for it was a duke) went away not a little dissatisfied, and complained of it to the king as a rudeness that was not to be endured; but his majesty bid him content himself that he was used no worse, and said, "That he verily believed, he would have used him no better, if he had gone to solicit him in any of his own causes." Another remarkable incident happened in one of his circuits. A gentleman who had a trial at the assizes had sent him a buck for his table, when judge Hale therefore heard his name, he asked "if he was not the same person who had sent him the venison?" and finding that he was the same, told him, that "he could not suffer the trial to go on till he had paid him for his buck." The gentleman answered, that "he never sold his venison, and that he had done nothing to him, which he did not do to every judge who had gone that circuit," which was confirmed by several gentlemen present; but all this would not prevail; for the lord chief baron had learned from Solomon, that "a gift perverteth the ways of judgment," and therefore would not suffer the trial to proceed till he had paid for the present, upon which the gentleman withdrew the record. In short, he was, in 1671, advanced to be lord chief justice of the king's bench; but about four years after this promotion, his health declining, he resigned his post on the 21st of February, 1675-6, and on the 25th of December following, was interred in the churchyard, at Alderly, where a monument was erected to his memory. This excellent man, who was an ornament to the bench, to his country, and to human nature, wrote, 1. *An Essay on the Gravitation and Non-Gravitation of fluid Bodies*. 2. *Observations touching the Torricellian Experiment*. 3. *Contemplations, Moral and Divine*. 4. *The Life of Pomponius Atticus, with political and moral Reflections*. 5. *Observations on the Principles of natural Motion*. 6. *The primitive Origination of Mankind*. He also left a great number of manuscripts, in Latin and English, upon various subjects, among which is his *Pleas of the Crown*, since published by Mr. Emlyn, in two volumes, folio; and his *Original Institution, Power, and Jurisdiction of Parliaments*.

HALEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the confines of Leige, and on the river Geete, thirty miles west of Maestricht. Long. 4. 5. E. Lat. 50. 58. N.

HALES (JOHN) one of the most learned and judicious divines of the church of England, and seldom mentioned without the title of Ever-memorable, was born at Bath, in 1584, and educated at Oxford, where he was appointed Greek professor, in 1612. Six years after he attended sir Dudley Carlton as his chaplain, on his being sent ambassador from king James I. to the United Provinces, and arrived in Holland during the sitting of the synod of Dort, when he carefully informed himself of the most secret deliberations of that assembly, as appears by his letters on that subject. In his younger years he was a Calvinist; but on his hearing Episcopius speak in the above synod, he changed his sentiments. In 1639 Mr. Hales was preferred to a canonry of Windsor; but he was obliged to quit it during the civil

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civil wars, when he was reduced to poverty, and forced to sell his fine library at a despicable price, in order to procure subsistence. He died on the 19th of May, 1656, aged seventy-two. He wrote several works, and particularly, at the desire of his friend Mr. Chillingworth, composed a treatise concerning schism and schismatics, in which he discovers a sincere love of peace and concord. After his death was published a collection of his works with the title of *Golden Remains*; and some years after appeared another collection of his works, intitled *Several Tracts* by the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales.

HALES (STEPHEN) D. D. a celebrated divine and philosopher, was born in 1677, and in 1696 was entered a pensioner at Bennet college, Cambridge, and was admitted a fellow in 1703. He early discovered the bent of his genius to natural philosophy. Botany was his first study, and with Ray's Catalogue of Cambridge Plants, he, when young, took many painful walks among Gog-Magog hills, and the bogs of Cherryhant-moor. In these expeditions he likewise collected fossils, and sometimes insects, and contrived a curious instrument for catching those that fly. He next applied to the study of anatomy in animal life, and was particularly taken notice of for inventing a curious representation of the lungs in lead. He is also said to have made, even when very young, a considerable progress in chemistry, and not only constantly attended the lectures on that subject, held in the cloisters of Queen's-college; but he himself went through the process of most of Mr. Boyle's experiments. But what rendered him most remarkable at the university, was the invention of a machine in brass to demonstrate the motions of the planets. It was constructed with great ingenuity, and was nearly the same with that afterwards invented by Mr. Rowley, under the name of the orrery.

Mr. Hales being at length admitted to a doctor's degree, began to be much taken notice of in the learned world, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He soon after received the thanks of that learned body for some experiments he communicated to them, on the nature of vegetation. In 1741 he first published his most useful Invention of Ventilators, which he continued to improve during the rest of his life. About six or seven years after, one of them was put up in the prison of the Savoy; and though between fifty and a hundred persons had died every year of the jail distemper in that place, four persons only died in two years after his machine was erected, though the number of prisoners frequently exceeded two hundred. The use of ventilators was afterwards introduced into the king's ships, and other places; and in the last war, after long solicitations, he procured an order from the French king to erect them in the prisons where the English were confined. In short, it would be almost endless to enumerate this great philosopher's various researches into nature, and all the schemes he published for the benefit of mankind; most of which are to be found in *The Transactions of the Royal Society*, and discover his great knowledge of the secrets of nature. He spent the latter part of his life chiefly at his parsonage at Teddington, near Hampton-Court; where he was honoured with the company of some of the greatest persons in the nation; whom, without any of the fashionable modes of polite breeding, he received and visited with patriarchal simplicity; and among those who honoured him with their particular esteem, was the late prince Frederic, his present majesty's father, who often took a pleasure in surprizing him in his laboratory.

After the death of that amiable prince, the princess's household was no sooner settled, than he was appointed her almoner, and did credit to her choice. She even caused him to be nominated to a canonry of Windsor; but being fully satisfied with his circumstances, he waited upon the princess, and engaged her to put a stop to the affair. This truly great man directed all his studies, and all his researches into nature, to one point, that of doing good to mankind. Blest with serenity of mind, and an excellent constitution, he attained the age of eighty-four, and after a short illness, died on January 4, 1761.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on St. Luke's-day, for Scotch beasts. It is a populous place, and is noted for its plenty of linen yarn. Long. 1. 40. E. Lat. 52. 30. N. It is thirty-five miles east of Bury, and one hundred and two north-east from London.

HALETZ, or **HALITZ**, a town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Neister, fifty miles south-east of Lemberg, and seventy-five north-west of Kamienieck. Long. 26. 0. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

HALI-BEIGH, first dragoman, or interpreter to the grand seignior in the seventeenth century, was born a Christian in Poland, when his name was Bobowski; but being taken when very young by the Tartars, he was sold to the Turks,

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who educated him in their religion in the seraglio. He understood many languages, and it is believed that he furnished Paul Ricaut with memoirs for his book, intitled *The present State of the Ottoman Empire*. He had a great correspondence with the English, and translated into the Turkish language the Bible, and the Catechism of the Church of England. He composed a Turkish Dictionary and Grammar, and other works, most of which still remain in manuscript; but his principal work is a Treatise on the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca, Circumcision, and Manner of visiting the Sick, which was published in Latin by Mr. Smith, in the Appendix to Petitfol's *Itinera Mundi*, at Oxford, in 1691. He had a great mind to return into the bosom of the Christian church, but died before he could accomplish it, about the year 1675.

HALL (JOSEPH) an eminent prelate of the church of England, was born on the first of July, 1574, in the parish of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire, and was educated at Cambridge. He became professor of rhetoric in that university, and then successively was made rector of Halsted, in Suffolk, presented to the living of Waltham in Essex, made prebendary of Wolverhampton, dean of Worcester, bishop of Exeter, and lastly of Norwich. He was sent, while dean of Worcester, a deputy to the synod of Dort, and assisted at it for some time; but falling sick, he was obliged to retire from that famous assembly. He was very hot both against popery and the dissenters. He wrote, 1. *Miscellaneous Epistles*. 2. *Mundus alter & idem*. 3. *A just Censure of Travellers*. 4. *The Christian Seneca*. 5. *Satires*, in six books, and many other works, which, besides the above Satires, make in all five volumes in folio and quarto. He died at Higham in Norfolk, on the 8th of September, 1656.

HALL (RICHARD) an English divine, of the Romish communion, who retired into the Spanish Netherlands, and became divinity professor at Doway, and canon of St. Omer's. He wrote several works in Latin, and died in 1604.

HALL (JOHN) a poet of distinguished learning in the seventeenth century, was born at Durham, and educated at Cambridge, where he was esteemed the brightest genius in that university. In 1646, when he was but nineteen years of age, he published his *Horæ Vacivæ*, or *Essays*, and the same year came out his *Poems*. He translated from the Greek, Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, before which is an account of the ingenious translator and his works, by John Davies, of Kidwelly. He died in the year 1656, at twenty-nine years of age.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thurday, May 23, and June 13, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloaths. It is ten miles north-by east of Harborough, and ninety-two north-north-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 52. 34. N.

HALLÉ, a small dismantled town, in the Austrian Netherlands. The church of Notre Dame in this place is resorted to by pilgrims, and contains immense riches. It is seated on the river Senne, twenty-five miles north-east of Mofs, and eight miles south-west of Brussels. Long. 3. 15. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

HALLE, a city of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the duchy of Magdeburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It is neatly built, on the side of a pleasant hill, covered with vines, and the inhabitants are a very affable complaisant people, famous for speaking High Dutch in its greatest purity. It has a very good university, founded by Frederic, king of Prussia, in 1695, who invited a great many able professors, in all faculties, to settle in this place. The French refugees have introduced several woollen and silk manufactures, which have met with pretty good success. The most remarkable structure in this city is the hospital for orphans, which is very considerable for its buildings, number of scholars, mechanics, and poor, and is now reckoned one of the best societies for education in Europe. In this place, and in the university, the number of students are near two thousand. The other remarkable places are the town-house, the college, the great church, the church of St. Mary, the red tower, the water-works, the magazines for corn, the prince's gardens, and the ruin of Montzburg. Here are the salt springs in all Germany, of which they make a great quantity of salt, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king of Prussia. Long. 12. 33. E. Lat. 51. 36. N.

HALLE, a free imperial town of Suabia, in Germany, seated on the river Kotcher, between rocks and mountains. It is chiefly remarkable for its salt works. It is twenty-eight miles east of Hailbron, and thirty-six north-east of Stuttgart. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 49. 6. N.

HALLÉ (PETER) professor of canon law in the university of Paris, was born at Bayeux, in Normandy, on the 8th of September, 1611, and distinguished himself by his virtue and

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and his learning. He published Canonical Institutions, and a Collection of Latin Poems and Orations, and died on the 27th of December, 1689.

HALLEIN, a small town in Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and bishoprick of Saltzburg. It is seated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, in which there are mines of salt, which constitute the riches both of the town and country. It is ten miles south of Saltzburg. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

HALLEY (EDMUND) LL. D. one of the greatest astronomers the world has produced, was born at London, on the 8th of November, 1656. He first applied himself to the study of the languages and sciences, but at length gave himself up wholly to the study of astronomy. In 1676 he went to the island of St. Helena, to complete the catalogue of fixed stars, by the addition of those that lie near the south pole; and having delineated a planisphere, in which he laid them all down in their exact places, he returned to England in 1678. In the year 1680, he took what it is called the grand tour, accompanied by his friend the celebrated Mr. Nelson. In the midway between Calais and Paris, Mr. Halley had a sight of a remarkable comet, as it then appeared a second time that year, in its return from the sun. He had the November before seen it in its descent, and now hastened to complete his observations upon it, in viewing it from the royal observatory of France. His design in this part of his tour, was to settle a friendly correspondence between the two royal astronomers of Greenwich and Paris, and in the mean time to improve himself under so great a master as Cassini. From thence he went to Italy, where he spent great part of the year 1681; but his affairs calling him home, he returned to England. In 1683 he published his Theory of the Variation of the magnetical Compass, in which he supposes the whole globe of the earth to be a great magnet, with four magnetical poles or points of attraction; but afterwards thinking that this theory was liable to great exceptions, he procured an application to be made to king William, who appointed him commander of the Paramour pink, with orders to seek by observations the discovery of the rule of variations, and to lay down the longitude and latitude of his majesty's settlements in America. He set out on this attempt on the 24th of November, 1698, but having crossed the line, his men grew sickly, and his lieutenant mutinying, he returned home in June, 1699, and having got the lieutenant tried and cashiered, set sail a second time in September following, with the same ship; and another of less bulk, of which he had also the command. He now traversed the vast Atlantic ocean from one hemisphere to the other, as far as the ice would permit him to go; and having made his observations at St. Helena, Brasil, Cape Verd, Barbadoes, the Madeiras, the Canaries, the coast of Barbary, and many other latitudes, arrived in England in September, 1700, and the next year published a general chart, shewing at one view the variation of the compass in all those places. Captain Halley, as he was now called, had been at home little more than half a year, when he was sent by the king to observe the course of the tides, with the longitude and latitude of the principal head-lands in the British channel, which having executed with his usual expedition and accuracy, he published a large map of the British channel. Soon after, the emperor of Germany resolving to make a convenient harbour for shipping in the Adriatic, captain Halley was sent by queen Anne to view the two ports on the coast of Dalmatia. He embarked on the 22d of November, 1702, passed over to Holland, and going through Germany to Vienna, he proceeded to Istria; but the Dutch opposing the design, it was laid aside; yet the emperor made him a present of a rich diamond ring from his finger, and honoured him with a letter of recommendation, written with his own hand, to queen Anne. Presently after his return, he was sent again on the same business, when passing through Hanover, he supped with king George I. then electoral prince, and his sister the queen of Prussia. On his arrival at Vienna, he was the same evening presented to the emperor, who sent his chief engineer to attend him to Istria, where they repaired, and added new fortifications to those of Trieste.

Mr. Halley returned to England in 1703, and the same year was made professor of geometry in the university of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Wallis, and had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by that university. He was scarcely settled at Oxford, when he began to translate into Latin from the Arabic, *Apollonius de Sectione Rationis*; and to restore the two books *De Sectione Spatii*, of the same author, which are lost, from the account given of them by Pappus, and he published the whole work in 1706. Afterwards he had a share in preparing for the press Apollonius's Conics, and ventured to supply the whole eighth book, the original of which is also lost. He likewise added Serenus on the Section of the Cylinder and Cone, printed from the

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original Greek, with a Latin translation, and published the whole in folio. In 1713 he was made secretary of the Royal Society; in 1720 he was appointed the king's astronomer, at the royal observatory at Greenwich, in the room of Mr. Flamsteed, and in 1729 was chosen as a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died at Greenwich, on the 25th of January, 1742, aged eighty-six. His principal works are, 1. *Catalogus Stellarum Australiorum*. 2. *Tabulae Astronomicae*. 3. An Abridgment of the Astronomy of Comets, &c. We are also indebted to him for the publication of several of the works of the great sir Isaac Newton, who had a particular friendship for him, and to whom he frequently communicated his discoveries.

HALLIFAX, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on June 24, for horses. It is a large and well built town, the parish containing eleven chapels of ease, and twelve thousand inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in cloth, shalloons, and kerseys, which has occasioned it to encrease very much within these sixty years. The Hallifax law was much talked of formerly, in the reign of Henry VII. to put an end to the then common practice of stealing cloths in the night-time from the tenters. This law empowered the magistrates of Hallifax to execute all criminals, if they were found in the act of stealing, if they had the cloth stole in possession, or if they owned the fact; but then the value of the thing stolen must be above thirteen pence halfpenny. The felons so taken were brought before the bailiff of Hallifax, who presently summoned the frith burgers of the several towns of the forest, and the felon being found guilty, was, within a week after, brought to a scaffold, where an axe was raised up on high by a pulley, and fastened by a pin to the side of it; if it was a horse, or other creature that was stole, it was brought along with the criminal, and fastened to the block whereon his head lay; then the jurors holding up their hands as a sign, the axe was let down by the bailiff or his servant, and it cut off the criminal's head. In the church is interred the heart of William Rokeby, who was successively vicar of Hallifax, parson of Sandal, bishop of Meath, and archbishop of Dublin; where dying, November 29, 1522, he ordered his bowels to be buried at Dublin, his heart at Hallifax, and his body at Sandal, with a chapel to be built over each, which was accordingly done. It is observable that the abovementioned engine was in use till 1620, and was then removed; but the basis whereon it stood is still remaining. Hallifax is sixty-two miles south-by-east of Richmond, seventy-seven north-by-west of Nottingham, and two hundred and one from London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

HALLIFAX (GEORGE) marquis of. See SAVILE.

HALAPO, a considerable town of America, in New Spain, and in the province of Tabasco, twenty-six miles from Estapo.

HALMSTADT. See HELMSTADT.

HALSTED, a town in Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, May 6, and October 29, for cattle. It stands on a hill, with a pleasant river at the foot it. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. It is sixteen miles north of Chelmsford, twenty-seven south of St. Edmund's Bury, and forty-seven north-east of London.

HALTWESEL, a town in Northumberland, which has a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 22, for horned cattle chiefly, and a few horses and sheep, with linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth. It is thirty-seven miles west of Newcastle, and three hundred and seventeen north-north-west from London. Long. 2. 0. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

HAM, a city in Germany, and circle of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Lippe, on the frontiers of Munster. The adjacent country abounds in corn, hemp, and flax, and the inhabitants get a good deal of money by travellers. It was formerly a hanse-town, but is much reduced. It is twenty-two miles south-east of Munster, and fifty-five north-east of Cologne. Long. 7. 53. E. Lat. 51. 42. N.

HAM, a town of Picardy, in France, ten miles from Noyon, seated on the river Somme. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1557, and was restored to France by treaty. Long. 3. 9. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

HAMADAN, a town in Persia, in Asia, and in the province of Irac Agemi, two hundred miles north-west of Isfahan, and two hundred and twenty north-east of Bagdad. Long. 47. 4. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

HAMADRYADES, in fabulous history, nymphs whose fate depended on certain trees, with which they were born and died; for to these trees they were supposed to be inseparably united, and therefore are represented as thankful to those who preserved them from death; while those who paid no regard to their supplications in behalf of the trees on which their lives depended, were punished for their cruelty. It was chiefly with the oaks that they had so near a relation.

HAMAH,

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HAMAH, a town of Syria, in Asia, corruptly by some travellers called Amari and Amaht. Most authors take it for Apamea, but this is a mistake; for these two towns are a day's journey from each other. It was formerly a considerable place, and in the thirteenth century had princes of its own. It is seated among hills, inasmuch that you can see nothing of it till you are very near it, except the castle, which stands on a hill, commanding the town below. It has a very beautiful aspect, and is built on the ascent of a hill, so that the houses, which are built one above another, in a regular manner, appear very agreeable to the eye; but within there is scarce any thing worth notice; which is the case of most towns in Turkish countries. In short, it is going to decay, though there is still some beautiful houses and mosques, which are built of black and white stone, as well as the castle. This last is so disposed as to form various figures, which are a sign of its ancient beauty. The castle gate is adorned with several Arabic inscriptions, and on the south side is a grotto, curiously wrought, with a great many magazines, which served formerly for store-houses for provisions and ammunition. The river Affi, the ancient Orontes, runs by the side of the castle, and fills the ditches, which are cut deep into the rock. This river leaving the castle, passes through the town from south to north, and has a bridge over it, though it is pretty broad. In its course it turns eighteen great wheels, called faki, which raise the water a considerable height, and throw in into canals, supported by great arches, whereby it is conveyed into the gardens without the town, as well as the fountains within it. There are some pretty good bazars or market-places in Hamah, where there is a trade for linen, which is manufactured there, and sent to Tripoli to be exported into Europe. Before the door of the mosque, which stands opposite to the castle, is a very beautiful marble pillar, with the figures of men, birds, and other animals, cut in demi-relievo. Long. 36. 15. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

HAMBURG, is a large city and port-town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein. It is built partly on islands and partly on the continent, on the north side of the river Elbe; the islands have a communication with each other by bridges, and the tide flows through the canals which part them. The town lies so low, that the houses are very liable to be damaged by inundations; however, it gives a natural strength to the place, which is improved by good walls, and regular fortifications, especially towards the land. An old wall and ditch divides it into two parts, called the Old and New town. The buildings are generally of brick, and very high, and the streets wide, but neither strait nor regular. They have several good churches, all adorned after the Lutheran way, that is with images and other embellishments, in the same manner as those of the Roman Catholics. It was formerly an archbishop's see, and the residentiaries of the old dome still compose a chapter, who have cognizance of ecclesiastical causes, from whom their lies no appeal, but to the imperial chamber at Wetzlar. The principal churches are those of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, St. Jacob, St. Catharine, and St. Michael. The inferior churches are the old Dome, St. John, St. Mary Magdalen, and the Holy Ghost. Most of these churches have fine steeples, and are very rich in revenues and ornaments. The city is well provided with hospitals and charitable foundations for cripples, aged people, orphans, disabled seamen, and their families; with three schools for the education of the children of the poor citizens, who are furnished with cloaths as well as learning. The public buildings are none of them very extraordinary. for the town-house is more commodious than beautiful, and the exchange is a low mean structure, and very old. The four gates of the city are strong, and extremely well built, and the fortifications are very beautiful, having the advantage of walks that run round the ramparts, which are planted with trees on both sides. There are six spacious market-places, well supplied with all manner of provisions. The other buildings most worthy of notice are the new workhouse, the new spin-house, the arsenal, the dock, the opera-house, and the two public libraries. From the top of St. Nicholas's steeple, there is a full prospect of the whole city.

Hamburg is governed by four burgomasters, twenty schepins or aldermen, twelve common-council-men or senators, who constantly attend the service of the city, which is free and imperial, and the magistrates have the legislative and executive powers lodged in their hands. The inhabitants are affable and polite, especially to strangers, and being very rich, they are expensive in their public entertainments. The walks about the town are very pleasant, and much frequented by the inhabitants; but they can continue there only till the gates are shut, which is at sun-set. They are great lovers of music, especially in the churches, where they have variety of instruments. Their organs are very large, for the pipes of those of St. Catharine's, and St.

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James's churches, are three feet and three quarters in circumference, and thirty-two feet long. The situation of Hamburg renders it convenient for trade, because ships of burthen can come up to the merchants doors. The tide flows sixteen miles higher up the river than Hamburg, which is ninety miles from the sea. The merchants flock hither from all parts of Europe, from whence their goods are distributed all over the empire. They have all sorts of wines and spirits from France, Spain, and Portugal, and have manufactures of their own, such as printed linen, velvet, gold and silver lace, and loaf sugar; likewise they brew and sell vast quantities of beer, which is transported into all the neighbouring provinces. The bank of Hamburg is one of the best and safest in Europe, and is under the direction and management of four of the most eminent citizens. The wealth and trade of this city encreases daily; for they send one year with another seventy ships to Greenland, and are said to have in all five thousand sail. There is a prodigious number of Jews in the city, to whom they allow great privileges, as well as to all strangers, but especially to the English factory, who have a large building of their own, with a very handsome chapel; they have also a pretty spot of ground for a bowling-green, where they divert themselves two or three times a week. They are exempted from the jurisdiction of the city courts, and all causes, whether criminal or civil, are determined and judged by themselves. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, sometimes lays claim to the dominion of this city, and extorts money from them. Their liberties are also sometimes endangered by disputes with the Roman Catholics, in whose behalf the emperor sometimes interposes, as he did in 1708. when he sent a body of troops into the city, and obliged the citizens to buy their peace. They are rigid Lutherans, and tolerate no other sect, except in the chapels of foreign ministers and factories. It is thirty-five miles north-west of Lundenburg, thirty-seven south-west of Lubec, and fifty-five north-east of Bremen. Long. 9. 53. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

HAMDEN, or **HAMPDEN** (JOHN) a celebrated patriot, descended from an ancient family at Hamden, in Buckinghamshire, was the son of John Hamden, esq. and was born at London, in the year 1594. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, whence he removed to the inns of court, where he made a considerable progress in the study of the law; and then retiring to his estate in Buckinghamshire, was chosen to serve in the parliament which began at Westminster, on the 5th of February 1625-6, and all the succeeding parliaments during the reign of king Charles I. In 1636 he became universally known by his refusal to pay ship-money, as an illegal tax; for which he was prosecuted in the exchequer; and when the long parliament began, "the eyes of all men," says the lord Clarendon, "were fixed upon him as the pilot that must steer the vessel through the tempests and rocks which threatened it; for his reputation of honesty was universal, and his affections seemed so publicly guided, that no corrupt or private ends would bias them." However, on the 3d of January, 1641-2, the king ordered articles of high treason, and other misdemeanors, to be prepared against the lord Kimbolton, Mr. Hamden, and four other members of the house of commons, and went to that house to seize them; but they were then retired; and Mr. Hamden afterwards made a speech in the house to clear himself of the charge. In the beginning of the wars, he undertook the command of a regiment of foot, and performed the duty of a colonel with great prudence and bravery; was of great service to the parliament in the battle of Edgehill; but received a mortal wound in an engagement with prince Rupert, in Chalgrave Field, in Oxfordshire, and died on the 24th of June, 1643. Such was his popularity, and the respect paid to his merit, that his death was almost as much lamented by the king's party as the parliament's.

HAMEL (JOHN BAPTIST DU) a learned French philosopher and writer, was born at Vire, in Lower Normandy, in 1624. At eighteen years of age he wrote a small Treatise on Theodosius's three Books of Spherics, to which he added a Tract upon Trigonometry, designed as an introduction to astronomy. Natural philosophy, as it was then taught, being only a collection of vague, knotty, and barren questions, Du Hamel undertook to put it upon a right foot, and in the execution of this design, published his *Astronomia Physica*; his book *De Meteoris & Fossilibus*, and his famous work *De Consensu veteris & novae Philosophiae*. In 1666, Lewis XIV. having approved Mr. Colbert's scheme for establishing an academy of sciences, Du Hamel was chosen secretary of it. Some time after, he accompanied M. Colbert de Croissy into England, where he formed an acquaintance with the most eminent persons of this nation, and particularly with Mr. Boyle. At his return to Paris, he published several learned works, by which he acquired a great reputation, and died at Paris, on the 6th of August, 1706, at almost eighty-three years of age. His principal works, besides

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besides those already mentioned, are 1. A treatise *De Corporum Affectionibus*. 2. *De Mente humana*. 3. *De Corpore animato*. 4. *Philosophia vetus & nova ad Usum Scholæ accommodata*. 5. An History of the Academy of Sciences, the best edition of which is that of 1701. All these works are written in very elegant Latin.

HAMELBURG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Saab, twenty-five miles south-east of Fulde. Long. 10. 1. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

HAMELIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, seated on the river Weser. It is an ancient city, and the key of the country, it being better fortified than any other place in the electorate of Hanover. The river Weser is made navigable from Minden to this city. At the top of a neighbouring hill, called Coppelburg, is a monument of stone, at the mouth of a cave, with an inscription in barbarous Latin, giving an account of a strange accident which befel a hundred and thirty boys of this town, on the 26th of June, 1284. The fable is thus related by the inhabitants. The town being at that time much infested with rats, a stranger, upon promise of reward, undertook to destroy them all; in consequence of which, he played upon his tabor and pipe, and charmed the rats into the river, where they were all drowned. But being denied his reward, he left the town in a rage, threatening revenge; accordingly the next year he returned, and with the same music enticed most of the children after him, to the mouth of a great cave, on the top of the above-mentioned hill, where he and they entered, and were never heard of more. It is twenty-seven miles south-west of Hanover, forty north-east of Paderborn, and forty-two south-west of Brunswick. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 52. 13. N.

HAMELMANN (HERMAN) a learned protestant divine, was born at Osnabrug, in 1525, and having frequented several universities, began to preach the doctrines of Luther at Camen; but being driven from thence, he was received by the canons at Bielefeldt, and taught Luther's Catechism to youth. His enemies, however, obliged him to retire to Rostock, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. At the desire of the prince of Orange, he was present at the conference of Antwerp in 1567, and was nominated superintendent of the churches in the duchy of Brunswick, in order to regulate them according to the confession of Augsburg. In short, he became superintendent-general of the county of Oldenburg, in 1593, and died on the 27th of June, 1595. His principal works are, 1. *Commentarius in Pentateuchum*. 2. *Historia Westphalorum sæculi XVI*. 3. *Chronicon Oldenburgicum*, &c.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, seated on the river Clyde, eleven miles south-east of Glasgow, from whence the noble family of Hamilton take their name, and title of duke. This town is seated in the middle of a very agreeable plain, and near it is the palace of the duke of the same name, which is its principal ornament. It is of a square form, lofty, and in a great court, about which there are handsome buildings. The avenues are magnificent, and the front, which is towards the east, is a piece of curious architecture. There are good large gardens of all kinds, and well planted. On the west of the town this family has a large park, which is near seven miles in circumference, and closed with a high wall, full of deer, buffaloes, and other game. The rivulet called Avon, runs through the park, and falls into the river Clyde, over which last, there is a bridge of free-stone. Long. 3. 50. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

HAMILTON (ANTHONY, count) was descended from a noble family in Scotland, and was born in Ireland, and settled in France. He wrote several poetical pieces, and was the first who composed romances in an agreeable taste, without imitating the burlesque of Scarron. He is also said to be the author of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, one of the best written pieces in the French language. His works were printed in six volumes, duodecimo. He died at St. Germain-en-Laye, on the 21st of April, 1720.

HAMILTON (GEORGE) earl of Orkney, and a brave warrior, was the fifth son of William, earl of Selkirk, and early betook himself to the profession of arms. Being made colonel on the first of March, 1689-90, he distinguished himself by his bravery at the battle of the Boyne, and soon after at those of Aghrim, Steinkirk, and Landen, and at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur. His eminent services in Ireland and Flanders, through the whole course of that war, recommended him so highly to king William III. that on the 10th of January, 1695-6, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Scotland, by the title of earl of Orkney, and his lady, the sister of Edward viscount Villiers, afterwards earl of Jersey, had a grant made to her under the great seal of Ireland, of almost all the private estates of the late king James, of very considerable value.

Upon the accession of queen Anne to the throne, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, on the 9th of March,

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1701-2, and the next year to that of lieutenant-general, and was likewise made knight of the Thistle. His lordship afterwards served under the great duke of Marlborough, and contributed by his bravery and conduct to the glorious victories of Blenheim and Malplaquet, and to the taking several of the towns in Flanders.

In the beginning of the year 1710, his lordship, as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, voted for the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverel; and the same year was sworn of the privy-council, and made general of the foot in Flanders. In 1712 he was made colonel of the royal regiment of fusiliers, and served in Flanders under the duke of Ormond. In 1714 his lordship was appointed gentleman extraordinary of the bedchamber to king George I. and afterwards governor of Virginia. At length he was appointed constable, governor and captain of Edinburgh castle, lord lieutenant of the county of Clydesdale, and field-marshal. He died at his house in Albemarle-street, on the 29th of January, 1736-7.

HAMMOND (HENRY) D. D. one of the most learned English divines in the seventeenth century, was born at Chertsey, in Surrey, in August 1605. He studied at Oxford, and in 1629 entered into holy orders. In 1633 he was inducted into the rectory of Penhurst, in Kent, and in 1638 obtained the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester; and in the beginning of 1645 was made one of the canons of Christ-church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. who was then in that city, and also chosen public orator of the university. In 1647 he attended the king in his confinement at Wooburn, Cavesham, Hampton-Court, and the Isle of Wight, where he continued till his majesty's attendants were again put from him, and then returned to Oxford, where he was chosen sub-dean, and continued there till the parliament visitors first ejected him, and then imprisoned him for several weeks in a private house in Oxford. During this confinement he began his Annotations on the New Testament. By the interposition of his brother-in-law, sir John Temple, he had licence granted to be removed to his friend sir Philip Warwick's, at Clapham, in Bedfordshire. But after several months confinement there, was set at liberty. This worthy divine died of the stone, on the 25th of April, 1660, in the fifty-fifth year of his age; and was the next day interred in the chancel of Hampton-church, near Westwood, where a monument is erected to his memory. Besides the above work he wrote many others, all which have been published together in four volumes, folio.

HAMMOND (Mr.) an ingenious poet of the present century, was the son of a Turkey merchant of London, and was early preferred to a place about the person of the late Frederic, prince of Wales, which he held till an unfortunate accident stripped him of his reason, or at least so affected his imagination, that his senses were greatly disordered. The unhappy cause of this calamity was an unsuccessful passion for a young lady, whose ambitious views would not permit her to return his affection, and this gave rise to his Love Elegies, which, some years after his death, were published by the earl of Chesterfield. These were written before he was twenty-one years of age. As a specimen of his poetry, we shall give the latter part of his third elegy, where, after upbraiding the avarice of Neera, and resolving to leave her, he adds,

But the deserving, tender, generous maid,
Whose only care is her poor lover's mind,
Tho' ruthless age may bid her beauty fade,
In every friend to love, a friend shall find.

And when the lamp of life will burn no more,
When dead, she seems as in a gentle sleep,
The pitying neighbour shall her loss deplore,
And round the bier assembled lovers weep.

With flow'ry garlands, each revolving year
Shall strow the grave, where truth and softness rest,
Then home returning, drop the pious tear,
And bid the turf lie easy on her breast.

Mr. Hammond died in the year 1743, in the thirty-first year of his age, at Stow, the seat of his kind patron, the lord Cobham, who honoured him with a particular intimacy.

HAMMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, near the confines of Brabant, seventeen miles west of Roermond, and thirty north-west of Maestricht.

HAMON (JOHN) doctor of physic, was born at Cherbourg, in Normandy, and was preceptor to M. de Harlay, first president of the parliament of Paris. At length he preferred a retreat, and a retired life, to all the advantages to which his abilities might have raised him, and having given his fortune to the poor, and sold his library, he retired into the solitude of Port Royal des Champs. He was physician to that abbey, where he spent thirty years with great austerity. He visited the

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the poor people who were sick in the country, whom he assisted and comforted. He read the Greek and Latin fathers, the councils and ecclesiastical authors, and collected the most beautiful passages. He died on the 22d of February, 1687, at sixty-nine years of age. His principal works are the following in French, 1. A Collection of Treatises of Piety, two volumes, duodecimo. 2. The Practice of continual Prayer. 3. Explication of the Canticles, four volumes, duodecimo. 4. A small Treatise on Excommunication, &c.

HAMPDEN. See **HAMDEN**.

HAMPSHIRE, or the county of Southampton, is a maritime county, having the British Channel on the south, Surry, and Sussex on the east, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire on the west, and Berkshire on the north. It is in the diocese of Winchester, and is about fifty miles in length, thirty in breadth, and one hundred and seventy in circumference. It contains one city, twenty market-towns, two hundred and fifty-three parishes, thirty nine hundreds, nine forests, nine parks, one million three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred acres of land, and about one hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and fifty inhabitants. It sends twenty members to parliament, two for the county, eighteen for the corporations. The soil of this county is very fruitful in corn, rich in pastures, and in many places well wooded; however, much of their arable land is stony, which some think rather helps than hurts the corn, and protects it, when tender, from parching and blasting winds. The air is generally very wholesome; for there cannot be better or sweeter than about the downs of Andover and Winchester. It must be owned, that the air of those parts near the sea, where the grounds are overflowed, is not so salutary, though much better than the hundreds of Essex and the coast of Kent. Hampshire is well watered with rivers and brooks, of which the Stour, the Avon, the Test, the Alre or Itching, and the Hamble, are the chief. These rivers supply the country with good meadow land and fish, and the sea affords great plenty of the latter, such as soles, lobsters, flounders, &c. about Southampton and Portsmouth, inasmuch that no county in England has more or better. The horned cattle here are much the same as in other parts of England, but the sheep, hogs, and bees are better than in most other counties. The downs feed a great number of sheep, the flesh of which is sweet and pleasant, and their fleeces large and good. The Hampshire hogs are generally allowed to make the best bacon in England, and not much inferior to the true Westphalia, especially the hams. This perhaps may be owing to the quantity of acorns which they feed upon in the proper season, and become fleshy and fat, without cost or care. The bees in this county produce a great quantity of honey, which is of different goodness, according to the variety of the soil where they are kept. That gathered by bees from the heaths is the worst of all, for that from a champaign country is worth twice as much; however, the wax from all is the same.

HAMPSHIRE (NEW) a part of New England, in North America, bounded on the north by Nova Scotia, by the ocean on the east, by the province of Massachusetts Bay on the south, and by New York on the west. It is subject to Great Britain, and is ruled by a governor, council, and house of representatives. The governor and council are appointed by the king. It is a very proper country for producing naval stores, and a great part of it is appropriated by act of parliament, for furnishing masts, yards, &c. for the royal navy.

HAMPSTEAD, a village of Middlesex, about five miles north-west of London, situate in an healthy air, and an easy ascent to the top of a heath, which is about a mile over every way, and is adorned with several pretty seats in a romantic situation. It has an extensive prospect over the city and all the counties round it. This village used to be resorted to formerly for its mineral waters, which are now neglected; but near the wells is a fine assembly-room, besides the long-room, much frequented by the better sort. It is now crowded with very good buildings, though, so lately as Henry VIII.'s time, it was chiefly inhabited by laundresses who washed for the Londoners. The old church was pulled down some years ago, and a new one built, besides which there is a chapel near the wells.

HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday and October 29, for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese. It is fourteen miles south of Gloucester, and ninety west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 51. 38. N.

HAMPTON, a port-town of New Hampshire, in New England, forty miles north of Boston. Long. 74. 0. W. Lat. 42. 35. N.

HAMPION-COURT, a town in Middlesex, seated on the north side of the Thames. It is chiefly famous for the royal palace there of the same name, which is the finest in Great Britain. It was built by cardinal Wolsey, who had two hundred and eighty silk beds for strangers only, and fur-

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nished it richly with gold and silver plate. The buildings, gardens, and the two parks, to which William III. made considerable additions, are about four miles in circumference, and are watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there's a bridge from it to Kingston. The inward court, built by king William, forms a piazza, whose pillars are so low, that it looks more like a cloyster than a palace; however, the apartments make ample amends, being extremely magnificent, and more exactly disposed than in any palace in the world, and adorned with most elegant furniture. There are noble paintings, and some years ago the battles of Alexander were put up, wrought in fine Brussels tapestry. In Bushy park is a cascade esteemed a master-piece in its kind. It is seated twelve miles west of London, and two miles from Kingston.

HANAU, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and district of Weteravia. It is bounded on the east by the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, on the north by the territories of the abbey of Fulde, on the east by the river Maine and the territories of Mentz, and on the west by the county of Nassau, being about forty miles in length and fifteen in breadth, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, its chief towns are Hanau, Bidingen, and Geln or Guelnhäusen, but the latter is an imperial city.

HANAU, a city of Germany, the capital of the territory of the same name, is seated in a fine champaign country, is well-built and strongly fortified. The count's palace and the public college are the most remarkable structures therein. The French refugees have established several good manufactures in this town. It is thirteen miles east of Frankfort, and twelve north west of Aschaffenburg. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

HANCKIUS (MARTIN) a learned writer of the seventeenth century, was born at Breslaw, on the 16th of February, 1633. Having finished his first studies at the college of Elizabeth at Breslaw, he went to study philosophy and divinity at Jena. The theses he there maintained on moral good and evil, on dissimulation, on the Holy Ghost, and several other important subjects, did him such honour, that he was called to Gotha to be professor there of morality, politics, and history. He at length became professor of history, politics, and eloquence, at Breslaw; and, in 1671, librarian to Elizabeth's library in the same city. In 1681, he was made protector of Elizabeth's college; and, in 1688, rector and inspector of all the schools of the confession of Augsburg in that country. He died at Breslaw, on the 24th of April, 1709, at seventy-seven years of age. He wrote many works, which are esteemed. The principal of these are, 1. *De Romanorum Rerum Scripturis*, quarto. 2. *Antiquitates de Silesiorum Nominibus*. 3. *Antiquitates de Silesiorum majoribus ab Orbe condito ad Annum Christi 550*, 4to. 4. *Exercitationes de Silesiorum Rebus ab Anno Christi 550, ad 1170*, quarto. 5. *De Silesiis indigenis eruditus ab Anno 1165 ad 1550*, quarto. 6. Speeches, comedies, &c.

HANDEL (GEORGE FREDERICK) an illustrious master in music, was born at Hall, in Upper Saxony, on the 24th of February, 1684, where his father practised physic and surgery with great success. He was so fond of music from his infancy, that his father, who intended him for the civil law, strictly forbade his meddling with musical instruments of any kind; but finding means to get a little clavicord privately conveyed to a room on the top of the house, he amused himself with it, while the family were asleep.

When under seven years of age, he went with his father to the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, where it was impossible to keep him from harpsicords and other instruments. One morning he was playing on the organ after the service was over, and the duke being in the church, was so struck with his manner, that he asked his valet de chambre, who was Handel's brother-in-law, who was at the organ? The valet answered, that it was his brother. The duke ordered him to be called, and after making proper enquiries, expostulated very seriously with his father, and prevailed on him not only to grant him a toleration for music, but to provide him a master.

On his return to Hall, his father placed him under Zuckaw, organist to the cathedral, and a person of great abilities in his profession. He was charmed with the amazing genius of his pupil, who was soon capable of supplying his place, whenever he chose to be absent, and at nine years of age, began to compose the church-service for voices and instruments, and from that time actually composed a service every week for three years successively. Having far surpassed his master, he, in 1698, went to Berlin, where the opera was in a flourishing condition, under the encouragement of the first king of Prussia; and he had not been long there before he became known to that prince, who frequently sent for him, made him large presents, and offered to send him into Italy; but he declined accepting of it, and soon after went to Hamburg, where the opera was also in high request; when his father dying, and leaving his mother

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ther in narrow circumstances, he procured scholars, and obtained some employment in the orchestra, and thus, instead of a burthen, proved a great relief to her. He had here a dispute with one of the masters for the first harpsicord, and had it determined in his favour. This honour, however, had like to have cost him dear; for his antagonist resenting his being obliged to yield to such a stripling, made a push at him with a sword, as they were coming out of the orchestra, and would infallibly have pierced his heart, had he not before, without design, put his music-book in his bosom.

Handel here became composer to the house, when *Almira*, his first opera, was received with such applause, though he was then not much above fourteen years of age, that it ran thirty nights without interruption. This encouraged him to make others, and also a considerable number of sonatas, which are lost. He here contracted an acquaintance with several persons of quality, among whom was the prince of Tuscany, brother to the grand duke, who was very desirous that Handel should return with him to Florence, and promised that no convenience should be wanting; but Handel, who had from his childhood a strong spirit of independence, thanked him for the offer of a favour which he did not chuse to accept, though he resolved to go as soon as he could make a purse sufficient to support his expences.

Indeed, he soon after went to Florence, where, at eighteen years of age he composed the opera of *Roderigo*, for which he was presented with an hundred sequins, and a service of plate. After about a year's stay in that city, he went to Venice, where he was first discovered at a masquerade, while playing on a harpsicord in his visor; for it is said, that Scarlatti happening to be there, affirmed it could be none but the famous Saxon or the devil. He there finished his *Agrippina*, which was performed twenty-seven nights successively. From thence he went to Rome, where his arrival was no sooner known than he received polite messages from persons of the first distinction, and among his greatest admirers was cardinal Ottoboni, at whose court he met with the famous Corelli, with whom he became well acquainted. In short, he resided in Italy six years, during which he composed abundance of music, and some in almost every species of composition; but these early fruits of his genius are not to be met with.

Handel now returned to Germany, and stopping at Hanover, met with Steffani, with whom he had been acquainted at Venice, and who was master of the chapel to king George I. when only elector of Hanover. There was also baron Kilmanseck, who had taken great notice of him in Italy, and now not only introduced him at court, but recommended him so effectually to his electoral highness, that he immediately offered him a pension of fifteen hundred crowns per annum, as an inducement to stay, but he excused his accepting it, on account of his having promised to go to the court of the elector Palatine, and his resolving to visit England; upon which he had leave to be absent for a twelvemonth, on which condition he thankfully accepted the pension. He then went to Dusseldorp, where the elector Palatine was highly pleased with him, and at parting made him a present of a fine set of wrought plate for a desert. He arrived in London in the winter of 1710, where he was soon honoured with marks of the queen's favour; and the nobility being impatient to have an opera from him, he composed *Rinaldo*, in which the famous Nicolini sung. In about a twelvemonth he returned to Hanover, where, besides his pension, Steffani resigned to him the mastership of the chapel; but, in 1712, he obtained leave of the elector to make a second visit to England, on condition of his returning within a reasonable time. However, the encouragement he received from the nobility, and queen Anne's settling upon him, for life, a pension of two hundred pounds per annum, made him forget his obligations to return to Hanover; so that when the king came over, in 1714, he did not dare to appear at court; but his noble friend, the baron Kilmanseck, being here, he, with some other of the nobility, persuaded the king to form a party on the water, and Handel was desired to prepare some music for the occasion. This he did, and conducted it himself. His majesty's surprize was equal to his pleasure, and enquiring who it was, the baron presented him to his majesty as one who was too sensible of his fault to attempt to excuse it, on which he was not only restored to favour, but the king was pleased to add a pension for life of two hundred pounds additional to that granted him by queen Anne.

Handel was now settled in England, where he had for many years the management of the theatre in the Hay-market, and where he wrote those admired pieces of music, that will never cease to charm, while man has an ear for harmony. In 1751, a gutta serena deprived him of sight, but his faculties remained in their full vigour almost to the hour of his dissolution, which happened on the 14th of April, 1759.

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HANMER (sir THOMAS) bart. was the son of William Hanmer, esq. and succeeded to the title and estate of his uncle sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Shropshire, bart. He completed his education at Oxford, where he was esteemed for the sweetness of his manners, and his acquaintance with the liberal arts. On his arriving at years of maturity, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Suffolk, and sat in parliament near thirty years, either as a representative for that county, or for Flintshire, or for the borough of Thetford, during which time his unbiassed integrity and powerful elocution drew the attention of all parties. In the twelfth of queen Anne, he was unanimously chosen speaker of the house of commons, which office he discharged with becoming dignity, but all other honours and emoluments he declined. Having by degrees withdrawn himself from public business, he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, amongst his books and friends, and in this retreat, he prepared an elegant and correct edition of the dramatic works of Shakespear, with his own notes, which he made a present of to the university of Oxford, in 1744, in quarto, with elegant plates engraved by Gravelot, at sir Thomas's expence. He died at his seat in Suffolk, in the year 1746.

HANNEKEN (MEMNON) a celebrated Lutheran divine, born at Blaxen, in the county of Oldenburg, on the 1st of March, 1595. His ancestors had introduced Lutheranism into Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. After having studied in several universities, he became professor of morality, and afterwards of divinity and the eastern languages at Marburg, and at length superintendent of the churches of Lubeck, where he died on the 17th of February, 1671. His principal works are, 1. *A Hebrew Grammar*. 2. *Expositio Epistolae Pauli ad Ephesios*. 3. *Synopsis Theologiae*. 4. *Itinerarium Catholicum-Evangelicum*. 5. *De Justificatione Hominis*, &c.

Philip Lewis Hanneken, his son, died professor of divinity at Wittemberg, on the 16th of June, 1706, and was also the author of several works.

HANNEMAN (ADRIAN) a celebrated painter, was born at the Hague, and was sixteen years in England. He studied the works of Vandyke, and was by Vertue thought the best imitator of the airs of his heads. He was the favourite painter of Mary, princess of Orange, daughter to king Charles I. A considerable number of his works are to be seen in England, but his principal performances are abroad. He died about the year 1680.

HANNIBAL the Great, general of the Carthaginians, and one of the bravest captains the world has produced. Amilcar, his father, made him swear on the altar to pursue the Romans till death. Hannibal, when twenty-six years of age, took the command of the Carthaginian army, in the two hundred and twentieth year before the birth of Christ. He first subdued the Olcades, made himself master of the city of Althea, took Salamanca and Seguntum. He then resolved to attack the Romans in their own country. He passed the Rhone, opened a way across the Alps, and entered Italy in the two hundred and eighteenth year before the Christian æra, with an army of ninety thousand foot and twelve thousand horse. He took Turin, defeated Cornelius Scipio near Pavia, and Sempronius Longus near the river Trebia. The following year he obtained a great victory over Flaminius, near the lake Trasimena, where the Romans lost fifteen thousand foot and four thousand horse. Quintus Fabius Maximus, who had been created dictator, discovered the art of wearying him out by delays; but the rash consul Terentius Varro was defeated at the battle of Cannæ, fought in the two hundred and sixteenth year before the Christian æra, when his colleague Paulus Æmilius, with forty thousand foot and two thousand seven hundred horse, and the flower of the Roman nobility, were left dead in the field, on which Hannibal sent to Carthage three bushels filled with the rings of five thousand six hundred and thirty knights killed in that battle. Titus Livy asserts, that if Hannibal had improved this victory by marching directly to Rome, he would have put a period to the Roman republic, but his staying at Capua gave the Romans time to recover from their consternation, and Fabius Maximus continued to harraß them. Five years after, (the two hundred and eleventh year before the Christian æra) Hannibal encamped before the gates of Rome, when the Romans were so little afraid of him, that they sent the same day considerable succours into Spain, and the very field on which Hannibal had encamped, was sold for its full value. The rains obliged him to raise the siege. The consul Marcellus afterwards gave him battle for three days successively but with different success, and on the fourth appeared before him again, when Hannibal retreated, saying, "What can be done with men who will neither be satisfied when victorious, nor when conquered?" The following year Marcellus was killed in an ambuscade. Some time after, Claudius Nero, who was encamped before Hannibal, secer-

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ly quitted his intrenchments, with the best part of his troops in order to meet Asdrubal, Hannibal's brother, to whom he was bringing succours, and giving him battle, Asdrubal was slain with fifty-five thousand men. Claudius being returned to his camp, ordered Asdrubal's head to be thrown within Hannibal's intrenchments, when that general seeing it, said, that he no longer doubted of the ruin of Carthage. He was at length recalled into Africa, to make head against Scipio, and returned thither the sixteenth year after he had entered Italy. A battle was fought the following year near Zama, when Hannibal being defeated, retired first to Antiochus, and afterwards to Prusias, king of Bythia, where being afraid of being delivered into the hands of the Romans, he poisoned himself, in the one hundred and eighty-third year before the Christian æra, at the age of sixty-four.

HANNO, general of the Carthaginians, was commanded to sail round Africa. He entered the Ocean by the streight now distinguished by the name of Gibraltar, discovered many countries, and would have continued his voyage, had he not been in want of provisions. A work attributed to him, intitled the Voyages of Hanno, was printed in Greek, in 1533, a good edition of which was published by Henry Berkelius, in Greek and Latin, in 1661, with notes, and, in 1698, it was reprinted at Oxford; but this work is of a much later date than the time of Hanno, who was the famous Carthaginian general that made war on Agathocles, at the time when the republic of Carthage was in its most flourishing state.

HANOVER, a city in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions. It is seated on the river Leina, in a very pleasant fruitful plain, and is the place where the elector George I. had his residence, before he ascended the throne of Great Britain. It is surrounded by a wall and other works of no great strength. The palace, or castle, of the elector has but a mean appearance outwardly, but within it is magnificently furnished. The town is generally ill built, and the best structure is the Roman catholic church, which was granted to the papists, when the father of George I. was made an elector; but the established religion is the Lutheran. The country is governed in the same manner as if the elector was present, and there are the same number of gentlemen, pages, domestics, and guards. They have French plays three times a week, with concerts, assemblies, and balls. The elector is absolute here, and in the rest of his German dominions. He is arch-treasurer of the empire, and his revenues are computed at four hundred thousand pounds a year. His dominions, besides Hanover, are the duchies of Lunenburg and Zell, Bremen and Verden, and the duchy of Lawenburg; the greatest part of which lie between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend near two hundred miles in length from south-east to north-west, and are from one hundred and fifty to fifty in breadth. These bounds include several little territories and states, besides imperial cities. Out of these dominions he is able to raise about thirty thousand men. The country is pretty much over-run with wood, and there the soil is most fruitful. For exportation, they have timber, cattle, hogs, and a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, copperas, with mum, beer, and bacon. It is fifteen miles south-east of Neustadt, twenty-five south-west of Zell, and fifteen north-west of Brunswick. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

HANS TOWNS are port-towns of Germany, formerly in confederacy for their mutual defence and the protection of their trade, of which Lubec and Hamburg were the chief. They were all imperial cities or sovereign states.

HAPSAL, a sea-port town of Livonia, in Esthonia, formerly a bishop's see. It belongs to the Russians, and is seated on Baltic Sea, forty miles south-west of Revel. Long. 23. 35. E. Lat. 59. 10 N.

HARBART (BURCHARD) a learned Lutheran divine, was of a noble and ancient family, and born at Conitz in Prussia, on the 2d of April, 1546. He became professor of divinity at Leipzig, and wrote, 1. *Doctrina de Conjugio*. 2. *De Confessione*. 3. *De Magistratu politico*. 4. *Theses de Smalcaldina Confessionis Articulis*. 5. *De Loge divina*, &c. He died on the 17th of February, 1614.

HARBOROUGH, or **MARKET HARBOROUGH**, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on October 19, for ten days, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and for pewter, brass, hats, clothes, and leather the last day; cheese is a capital article all the ten days. It has a good free-school, and is eighteen miles north-west of Northampton, fourteen south-east of Leicester, and eighty-five north-west-by-north of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

HARBBURG, a sea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Lunenburg. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1355, and thirty years after there was a handsome castle built by the bishop. It has nothing in it

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remarkable, being only a little town, built after the Dutch manner. It is seated on the south side of the river Elbe; over-against Hamburg. It is thirty miles north-west of Lunenburg. Long. 9. 41. E. Lat. 53. 51. N.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, twenty-three miles south-west of Rouen. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 42. 26 N.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Dutch Guelderland. It is a well built town, and the chief of the sea-ports in this province. It has several good buildings, particularly the great church, which is much admired. The public school here was, in 1648, turned into a university by the states of this province. The rector is the chief magistrate of the place, and chosen annually by six curators. The French did a great deal of damage to this town in 1672, since which time it has been upon the decline. It is seated on the Zuider-Zee, twenty miles north-west of Arnheim, seventeen north-east of Amersfort, eighteen miles north-west of Nimeguen, and thirty-two east of Amsterdam. Long. 5. 37. E. Lat. 52. 14. N.

HARDICANUTE, king of England, was the youngest son of Canute, and the third and last Danish monarch who reigned in England. He succeeded his brother Harold, in 1039, and was, if possible, endued with worse qualities than that prince, whom he caused to be dug up out of his grave and thrown into the Thames. He imposed a tax of thirty two thousand one hundred and forty-seven pounds on the English, which the value of money at that time rendered extremely exorbitant, and plundered and burnt the city of Worcester, because the inhabitants refused to pay their share of it. However, to the great joy of the English, he died suddenly at a banquet, in Lambeth, in 1041, and in the third year of his reign, either of eating and drinking to excess, or of a strong poison. He was succeeded by Edward III. surnamed the Confessor.

HARDOUIN (JOHN) a Jesuit, famous for his erudition and the singularity of his opinions, was born of obscure parents, at Quimper, in Brittany. He entered young amongst the Jesuits, and applied himself to his studies with such ardour, that he soon held a distinguished rank among the learned. Father Hardouin imagined, that all the books left us by the ancients were written by the monks in the third century, excepting only the works of Cicero, Pliny's Natural History, the Georgics of Virgil, the Satires and Epistles of Horace, and a few others. This discovery, which he published in his Chronology restored by Medals, justly raised against him all the learned; for, without mentioning the incontestible proofs we have of the authenticity of the ancient books, how could works so perfect as the *Æneid* of Virgil, the *Odes* of Horace, &c. be composed by the monks and other writers of the thirteenth century, who were void of all taste, literature, or style, as appears by all the writings of that age. The Jesuits publicly condemned this absurd opinion, and obliged him to retract it; but this he did without changing his sentiments, and died at Paris, on the 3d of September, 1729, aged eighty-three. His principal works are, 1. An edition of Pliny's Natural History, with notes, which is much esteemed. 2. An edition of the Councils, which made much noise. 3. Chronology restored by Medals, quarto. 4. A Commentary on the New Testament, folio, in which he pretends that our Saviour and his apostles preached in Latin, &c. His character is extraordinary well drawn in the following epitaph, written by Mr. Vernet, and not by Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, as has been supposed:

In expectatione judicii,

Hic jacet

Hominum paradoxotatos,

Natione Gallus, religione Romanus,

Orbis litterati portentum:

Venerandæ antiquitatis cultor & destructor,

Docte febricitans

Somnia & inaudita commenta vigilans edidit,

Scepticum pie egit.

Credulitate puer, audaciâ juvenis, deliriis senex.

HARE (FRANCIS) bishop of Chichester, and one of the ablest antagonists of Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, in the Bangorian controversy, was bred at Eton school, and finished his education at King's college, Cambridge, where he had the tuition of the marquis of Blandford, only son to the great duke of Marlborough, who appointed him chaplain general to the army. He some time after obtained the deanery of Worcester, and from thence was promoted to the bishoprick of Chichester, which he held, with the deanery of St. Paul's, till his death, which happened in the year 1740. About the latter end of queen Anne's reign, when the spirit of party ran high, he published an elegant pamphlet, intitled *The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures*. This is a fine irony, in which a love of truth and an impartial enquiry, are represented as extremely dangerous in a young clergyman. Besides this pamphlet, and his writings in the above controversy, he

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published, 1. An edition of Terence, with notes, in quarto. 2. The Book of Psalms, in the Hebrew, put into the original Metre, quarto; and, 3. several other learned works, which after his death were collected together, in four volumes quarto and octavo.

HARFLEUR, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, but is now a poor place, on account of its fortifications being demolished, and its harbour choaked up. It was taken by the English, by assault, in the year 1415. It is seated on the river Lizarda, near the Seine, five miles from Havre de Grace, forty north-west of Rouen, and one hundred and six north-west of Paris. Long. o. 17. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

HARIOT, or **HARRIOT**, (THOMAS) an eminent English mathematician, was born at Oxford, in the year 1560, and educated at St. Mary's Hall, in that university. By his capacity, he acquired the esteem of sir Walter Raleigh, who entertained him in his house, with an annual salary for instructing him in the mathematics, and, in 1585, sent him with his first colony to Virginia, where he was employed in the discovery and surveying of that country, in observing what commodities it produced, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants, of which he wrote an account. Upon his return to England, he was introduced into the acquaintance of Henry, earl of Northumberland, who allowed him an annual pension of one hundred and twenty pounds; and this gentleman, together with Mr. Robert Hues and Mr. Walter Warner, two other mathematicians, were the earl's constant companions when he was committed to the Tower for life, in 1606, and were usually called the earl of Northumberland's three Magi. Mr. Hariot, besides the above work, wrote *A Chronicle of Virginia*, and *Artis analytica Praxis*. It is said that Des Cartes copied his algebra from Hariot, who had the honour of inventing it. He died at London, on the 2d of July, 1621, aged sixty.

HARLAY (ACHILLES DE) first president in the parliament of Paris, was born March 7, 1536, and was the son of Christopher de Harlay, president à mortier in the same parliament, and one of the most learned and just magistrates of his time. Achilles was counsellor to the parliament at twenty-two years of age, president at thirty-six, and first president after the death of Christopher Thou, his father-in-law. He discharged this post with extraordinary wisdom and integrity, and bravely answered the chiefs of the league, that "his soul was devoted to God, and his heart to the king, though his body was in the power of the rebels." He was for some time prisoner in the Bastille, but being set at liberty, joined the king. He resigned his post in favour of Nicholas de Verdun, and died on the 23d of October, 1616, at eighty years of age.

He ought not to be confounded with Achilles de Harlay, counsellor, procurator-general, then first president in the parliament of Paris, and one of the greatest magistrates of his time, who died July 23, 1712, aged seventy-three.

HARLAY (NICHOLAS DE) lord of Sancy, superintendent of the finances and buildings, first master of the house to the king, ambassador to Germany and England, colonel-general of the Swiss, governor of Chalons sur Saone, lieutenant-general in Burgundy, and knight of the order of the king; was the son of Robert de Harlay, lord Sancy, and counsellor to the parliament of Paris. He distinguished himself by his abilities and merit, rendered important services to king Henry III. and Henry IV. and died on the 27th of October, 1629.

HARLAY (FRANCIS DE) archbishop of Rouen, then of Paris, duke and peer of France, member of the French academy, and one of the most distinguished prelates of his time, was born at Paris, in 1625. He early discovered a great fondness for polite literature and the sciences, was received into the house of the Sorbonne, and distinguished himself so much by his abilities, that he was nominated archbishop of Rouen in the room of his uncle, at twenty-six years of age. He succeeded M. de Perex in the see of Paris, in 1671. He immediately founded several useful establishments, held public conferences on morality in the great hall of his palace, formed salutary regulations in the synods, and presided in chief at many general assemblies of the clergy. The king frequently gave him public marks of his esteem and confidence, and nominated him to be a cardinal, but he died of an apoplexy before he received the hat, on the 6th of August, 1695, at seventy years of age.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, seated on the river Lisse, four miles north-east of Coutray. Long. 2. 26. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

HARLECH, a town in Wales, is the capital of Merionethshire, is seated on a rock near the sea-shore, and is a small market-town, governed by a mayor, &c. and sends one member to parliament. The assizes for the county are kept here. It had formerly a strong castle built by Edward I. which was of a very great height and fenced with a double bulwark; and the constable of this castle is mayor of the

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town by patent. This castle was a garrison for king Charles I. and held out the longest against the assaults of the rebels who dismantled it. The fairs are on Thursday after Trinity, June 30, August 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is fifty-four miles north-west of Welch Poole, and thirty south-south-east of Carnarvon. It has a market on Saturdays, and is two hundred and twenty-three miles west-by-north of London.

HARLEM. See **HAERLEM**.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair on July 5, and another on September 9, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Waveny, one hundred miles north-east of London. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 52. 35. N.

HARLEY (sir EDWARD) knight of the Bath, was knight of the shire for Hereford, at the same time with sir Robert Harley, his father, and gave many singular proofs of his valour, at the head of a regiment raised at his own expence, for the service of king Charles I. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed governor of Dunkirk, and soon after made a knight of the Bath. He sat in all the parliaments of this reign, and was a distinguished speaker in the house of commons. As he was very sensible of the importance of Dunkirk to the nation, he made a motion for annexing it to the crown, to which the parliament seemed to listen, though it was afterwards over-ruled. He was offered one hundred thousand pounds and a peerage merely to be passive in the sale of it, but he refused the offer with disdain, and had the honesty to tell the king, that the artillery and military stores alone in that fortress were worth more than Lewis XIV. had ever offered for it. In the British museum is a manuscript by sir Edward Harley, which contains many memorable particulars relative to the government, expences, and sale of Dunkirk. He wrote *A scriptural and rational Account of the Christian Religion*, in octavo, and died on the 8th of September, 1700.

HARLEY (ROBERT) earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and lord high treasurer in the reign of queen Anne, was the eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and was born in Bow-street, Covent-garden, London, on the 5th of December, 1661. He was educated under the Rev. Mr. Birch, at Shilton, near Burford, in Oxfordshire, at the same time with the lord Trevor, the lord Harcourt, and ten other scholars, who were contemporaries at the same school and became members of parliament. At the Revolution, he joined with his father in raising a troop of horse, and after king William and queen Mary's accession, was chosen member of parliament for Tregony, in Cornwall, and afterwards for the town of Radnor. On the 11th of February, 1701-2, he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, and enjoyed that office in the two succeeding parliaments. In April, 1704, he was sworn of the privy council to queen Anne, and in May following, was made one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1706, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of union with Scotland. In February, 1707-8, he resigned the office of secretary of state, and on the 10th of August, 1710, was made one of the commissioners, also chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. Three days after, he was again sworn into the privy council; but on the 8th of March following narrowly escaped being murdered; for the marquis of Guiscard, a French papist, then under the examination of a committee of the privy council, at Whitehall, stabbed him with a pen-knife, which he took up in the clerk's room, where he waited before he was examined. Guiscard, after some scuffle, was seized, and being imprisoned, died in Newgate, on the 17th of the same month. Upon this, an act of parliament was passed, rendering it felony to attempt the life of a privy counsellor while in the execution of his office, and a clause was inserted to justify all, who, in assisting Mr. Harley and securing Guiscard, gave the latter any wound or bruise that occasioned his death. On this occasion, both houses of parliament addressed her majesty, expressing their concern at this barbarous and villainous attempt; and after he had been confined for some weeks, the house of commons hearing that his wound was almost healed, congratulated him on his escape and recovery. In the year 1711, queen Anne raised him to the peerage, by the style and titles of baron Harley, of Wigmore, in the county of Hereford, earl of Oxford and earl of Mortimer, and a few days after appointed him lord high treasurer of Great Britain. The next year he was created knight of the Garter; but, on the 27th of July, 1714, he resigned his staff of lord high treasurer into the hands of the queen, who died on the first of August following. He was the next year impeached by the house of commons of high treason, and high crimes and misdemeanors, and on the 16th of July, was committed to the Tower by the house of lords, where he was confined till the 1st of July, 1717, and then, after a public trial, was acquitted by his peers. He died on the 21st of May, 1724, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

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His lordship was not only an encourager of literature, but the greatest collector in his time of all curious books and manuscripts, especially those concerning the history of his own country, which were preserved and augmented by the late earl his son. He was an enemy to the whigs and to the dissenters; his character is therefore represented very differently by different parties, and he was severely censured even by lord Bolingbroke, the associate of his politics and counsels. He wrote an Essay upon public Credit, an Essay upon Loans; and a Vindication of the Rights of the Commons is said to be written by him, though under the name of Thomas Mackworth.

HARLING. See **HERLING**.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town in the United Netherlands.

It was formerly a hamlet, till about the year 1234, when it was destroyed by the sea, and afterwards being rebuilt, became a large town; in 1579, it was considerably enlarged by the care of William, prince of Orange. It is now very well fortified, and naturally strong, the adjacent country being easily laid under water. The city is square, and the streets handsome, strait, and clean, with canals in the middle of them. It has five gates, four towards the land, and one towards the sea, and has a pretty good harbour for small vessels. It carries on a considerable trade in all sorts of linen cloth, and the adjacent country, yields abundance of corn and good pastures. It is governed by a senate of eight burgo-masters, and is five miles west of Lewarden, and fifteen north of Staverin. Long. 5. 25 E. Lat. 53. 12. N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, which had once a market on Saturdays, which is since discontinued. However it has three fairs on Whit-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horses and cattle. It is seventeen miles west of Chelmsford, and twenty-four north-by-east of London. Long. 0. 16. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

HARMONIA, in fabulous history, the wife of Cadmus, who, with her husband, were turned into serpents. See **CADMUS**.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see. Long. 2. 23. W. Lat. 42. 35. N.

HAROLD I. king of England, the natural son of Canute I. succeeded his father, in 1035, to the prejudice of Canute II. the lawful son of that prince. The English were for setting the crown on the head of Canute, but Harold being the strongest carried it. The following year he wrote to Alfred, and Edward the son of queen Emma and Ethelred II. to come to England to receive the crown, when Alfred fell into the snare; for on his arrival he was arrested, had his eyes put out, and that unhappy prince died soon after; Edward, however, returned to Normandy, and queen Emma retired to count Baldwin in Flanders. Harold became detested for his crimes, and died without children in 1039.

HAROLD II. the son of earl Godwin caused himself to be elected king after the death of king Edward III. in 1066, to the prejudice of Edgar Atheling, who claimed the crown of England by birth. Harold had two powerful competitors, who disputed the crown with him, Tostan his brother, and William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy. He fought two bloody battles with them with different success; in the first, which was fought at Stamford bridge, he gained a complete victory over Tostan and the king of Norway, who espoused his cause and perished with him; in the second he fought near Hastings against William, and lost both his crown and life. Thus ended the dominion of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, which began above six hundred years before, in the person of Hengist.

HARPAGUS, the favourite and confidant of Aftayges, king of the Medes, received orders from that prince to put to death Cyrus, who was just born; but Harpagus being filled with horror at the idea of so great a crime, committed the young prince to the care of a slave. Ten years after Cyrus was acknowledged as the lawful prince, when Aftayges, in order to be revenged, caused to be served up to Harpagus, at his table, the flesh of his own son. This instance of inhumanity so enraged Harpagus, that he assisted Cyrus to dethrone Aftayges. Cyrus, from gratitude, made him one of his generals, and gave him the government of Lydia.

HARPALYCE, in fabulous history, the most beautiful maid at Argos, filling her father Clymenus with an incestuous passion, he enjoyed her by the assistance of her nurse. Some time after Clymenus having married her to a person to whom she was betrothed, the bridegroom set out with his bride to return home. At this Clymenus was so transported with rage, that he followed the new-married couple, overtook them, murdered his son-in-law, and brought back his daughter to Argos, where he lived publicly with her as her husband; but Harpalyce reflecting on the unworthy treatment she had received from her father, killed her younger brother, and gave him to her unnatural parent to eat, and then praying to the gods to be taken out of the world, she was metamorphosed into a bird; and Clymenus was so over-

whelmed with grief at these misfortunes, that he killed himself.

HARPALICUS, king of the Amymneans in Thrace, had a daughter named Harpalyce, who was nourished with the milk of a cow and a mare, and trained up to the use of arms. He thus made her a good warrior, and she proved of great advantage to him, for she assisted him against Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, and put him to flight. Harpalicus being some time after killed by his rebellious subjects, Harpalyce retired into the woods, where she stole the cattle belonging to Canto; but was taken in the nets she herself had spread; and being killed, the peasants went to war for the cattle she had stolen, and many were slain, on which a custom was established of meeting at this maiden's tomb, where tournaments were established to atone for her death.

HARPALUS, a Greek astronomer, about the four hundred and eightieth year before the Christian era, corrected the cycle of eight years invented by Cleostratus, and proposed a new one of nine years, in which time he imagined that the sun and moon returned to the same point, but Harpalus's cycle was afterwards altered by Meton, who added ten full years to it.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian lord, and one of Alexander the Great's generals, followed that prince's party during his disputes with Philip, which occasioned his being disgraced and sent into banishment; but as soon as Philip was dead, he was recalled by Alexander, who gave him the government of Babylon, together with the post of high-treasurer. Harpalus imagining the king his master would never return from his expedition to the Indies, oppressed the people in order to support the excessive expences of his bed and table, and several other governors followed his example; but Alexander, at his return, having punished some of these governors very severely, Harpalus, to avoid the like treatment, fled to Tenarus, in Greece, with immense sums which he took from the royal treasury. He at length went to Athens, to persuade the citizens to make war against Alexander; but not being able to corrupt Phocion, he returned to Tenarus, where he had left his soldiers, and went from thence into Crete; but scarce was he arrived in that island, when he was treacherously murdered by one of his friends. Alexander was so persuaded of Harpalus's probity, that he put those in irons, for being detractors, who brought him the first news of the flight of that wicked man.

HARPIES, in fabulous history, are represented as the daughters of Oceanus and Terra. They were called Celeno, Aello, and Ocypete, and are said to have the faces of virgins, the ears of bears, the bodies of vultures, with human arms and feet, and long claws. Phineus, king of Arcadia, having revealed the mysteries of Jupiter, was so tormented with their devouring every thing that was set before him, that he was ready to perish with hunger, till the sons of Bo-reas, who attended Jason in his expedition to Colchis, delivered the king, by driving these monsters to the islands called Echinades.

The Harpies, according to the ingenious abbé la Pluche, had their original in Egypt. That author observes, that during the months of April, May, and June, especially the two latter, that country was very subject to stormy winds, which laid waste their olive grounds, and brought numerous swarms of grasshoppers and other troublesome insects from the shores of the Red Sea, which did great damage to the country. The Egyptians therefore gave the figures which proclaimed these three months a female face, with the bodies and claws of birds, and gave them the name of *Harop*, which signifies a noxious fly.

HARPOCRATION (**VALERIUS**) a rhetorician of Alexandria, wrote an excellent Lexicon upon ten Grecian orators, which has been published in Greek and Latin, with the notes of Mauffac and de Valois; but the best edition of it is that of James Gronovius, 1696, in quarto.

HARPOCRATES, in pagan theology, was the son of Isis, and esteemed the God of Silence. He was represented under the form of a young man, half naked, crowned with an Egyptian mitre, holding in his left hand a cornucopia, and a finger of the other placed on his lips as recommending silence.

A late author observes, that the Romans, who borrowed this image from Egypt, quite mistook its meaning, and maintains that Harpocrates was the Horus, or emblematical statue, which denoted the peace or repose of winter; that the cornucopia, among the Egyptians, signified plenty; and the finger placed on the lips, denoted moderation and temperance necessary to enjoy the blessings of providence in a right manner.

HARRINGTON (**SIR JOHN**) an English poet, was born at Kellston, near Bath, and was the son of John Harrington, esq. who was imprisoned in the Tower in the reign of queen Mary, for holding a correspondence with the lady Elizabeth, with whom he was in great favour after her accession to the throne. Sir John had the honour to be her godson,

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godson, and to possess her esteem. He received the first part of his education at Eton, whence he removed to Cambridge, where he commenced master of arts, and before he arrived at his thirtieth year, published a translation of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, and afterwards four books of epigrams, and a humorous piece, called *Misfomes Metamorphosis*. This last piece exposed him to her majesty's resentment, but she afterwards received him again into favour. In the reign of king James I. he was created knight of the Bath, and presented a manuscript to prince Henry, called *A brief View of the Church of England*; and this piece, though intended only for the private use of his highness, was some years after published by sir John's grandsons. Sir John appears to have been a gentleman of great pleasantry and humour; his fortune was easy, and the court his element. He is supposed to have lived till about the middle of James the First's reign.

HARRINGTON (JAMES) a celebrated political writer, was descended from an ancient family in Rutlandshire, and was the eldest son of sir Sapcote Harrington. He was born at Upton, in January, 1611, and studied at Oxford, after which he travelled into Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Italy. He learned the languages of these several countries, and made his observations on the nature of their government. Upon his return to England, the king made him gentleman of the privy-chamber, and in that quality he accompanied his majesty in the first expedition against the Scots. In 1646, the commissioners deputed by the parliament to bring king Charles I. from Newcastle nearer London, chose him to wait on his majesty as a person known to him before; but though the king approved their proposal, Mr Harrington would never presume to venture into his presence, except in public, till he was particularly commanded by his majesty, who made him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber; but after the king was removed out of the Isle of Wight to Hurst castle in Hampshire, he was forcibly turned out of the service for vindicating some of his majesty's arguments against the parliament commissioners of Newport. As they were taking the king to Windsor, he begged that he might be allowed to bid his master farewell, which being granted, and he preparing to kneel by the side of the coach, the king took him by the hand, and pulled him in to him. He was, for three or four days, permitted to stay; but refusing to take an oath against assisting or concealing the king's escape, he was detained in custody till major-general Ireton obtained his liberty. He afterwards found means to see the king at St. James's, and attended him on the scaffold. After the tragical death of the king, Mr. Harrington led a private life, and confining himself to his library, composed a great work on the nature of government, intitled *Oceana*, of which he afterwards published an abridgment under the title of the Art of Lawgiving. Besides his endeavours to propagate his republican opinions by his writings, he instituted, for the same purpose, a nightly meeting of ingenious gentlemen, in the New Palace Yard, at Westminster, which club was called the Rota, and continued till about the 21st of February, 1659. After the Restoration, he lived in a retired manner; but, on the 28th of December, 1661, he was arrested by the king's order, and committed to the Tower for treasonable designs; he was also charged by lord chancellor Hyde with being concerned in a plot, whereof twenty-one persons were the chief managers; but though a committee of lords and commons, after several sittings, could make nothing of this pretended plot, he was conveyed to St. Nicholas' island, and from thence was removed to Plymouth, where a physician, who, it was believed, was gained over by his enemies, advised him to take a preparation of guaiacum in coffee, as a certain cure for the scurvy; this preparation greatly disordered his mind, and reduced him to a skeleton, when the earl of Bath, pitying his condition, obtained his liberty, on which he returned to London, where he had the advice of the most eminent physicians to no purpose. In this crazy condition, he married the daughter of sir Marmaduke Dorel, a lady to whom he had formerly paid his addresses. Towards the latter end of his life, he was troubled with the gout, and enjoyed little ease; but drooping and languishing a good while, he was at last seized with a palsy, and died at Westminster, on the 7th of September, 1677. He published, besides the above works, several others, which were first collected by Toland, in one volume folio, in 1700; but a more complete edition was published in 1737, by the Rev. Dr. Birch.

HARRIOT. See HARIOT.

HARRISON (JOHN) esq. alderman of Leeds, deserves to be remembered to the latest posterity, for his judicious benefactions and charities to that town. As the church was too small to contain the numerous inhabitants, he built and endowed another at his own expence. He founded and endowed a commodious hospital for those of the poor, who during their health and strength had been industrious. He

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likewise founded a free-school, and built a stately market-cross. He left the annual income of his real estate, which his munificence had greatly diminished, to be applied to the relief of his poor relations. The males were at the discretion of his executors to be put out to trades, and the females to have a suitable portion given them in marriage. In his will is a remarkable codicil, in which he disposed of one thousand six hundred pounds in a very uncommon manner. He observes, that he had formerly bought an estate of Richard Falkingham, esq. with part of which he had endowed the new church; and that he had sold a part of it for a good sum of money more than he purchased it for; he therefore gives the overplus of all such money, more than the land cost him, to the two eldest sons of John Green and John Hamerton, who married the coheirresses of the above Mr. Richard Falkingham. His works, some of which relate to the antiquities of Leeds, were printed in 1647, and he died on the 29th of October, 1656, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was interred in the noble church himself had founded.

HARTFORD, the county-town of Hartfordshire, where the assizes are held, has a market on Saturdays, and the fairs are on Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses and other cattle. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, nine aldermen, a town-clerk, ten capital burgesses, and sixteen assistants, besides two serjeants at mace. The chief commodities of the market are wool, wheat, and malt, and it sends of the latter a great quantity to London. It had a castle, which is now demolished, and five churches, whereof there are only two standing, which are All Saints and St. Andrew's. This town is pretty well built, but is not in so flourishing a condition as it was before the great road was turned through Ware. It is twenty-one miles north of London. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

HARTFORD, a town in New England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated on a river of the same name. It is fifty miles west of Boston. Long. 71. 5. W. Lat. 41. 40. N.

HARTFORDSHIRE is bounded by Essex on the east, by Middlesex on the south, by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire on the west, and by Cambridgeshire on the north. It is about twenty eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, and contains one hundred and twenty parishes, eight hundreds, and about sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty-nine houses.

The soil of this county being chiefly a chalky earth, produces all sorts of grain in great plenty; but the vale of Ringtail, which crosses the northern part of this county, yields the choicest wheat and barley, which are greatly esteemed in London. The pastures are but indifferent, being in some places over-run with fern and broom, and in the low grounds with rushes and moss. The air is clear, serene, and healthful, which has occasioned several fine seats to be built in this county. The rivers yield variety of fish, as cray-fish, bream, carp, tench, roach, gudgeons, eels, perch, and trout. The New River in this county, was begun and happily completed by sir Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith, of London, by bringing springs from Arnwell to the north parts of London, and the proprietors of it enjoy a great revenue, which arises therefrom. There are some medicinal waters in this county, as at Barnet, Northall, Cutley, and Watton. At Storf, on the east side of the river is a spring called St. Ofyth's well, which is said to be good for sore eyes.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, near the Bristol Channel, with a market on Saturdays, much frequented by the people of Cornwall, who come hither in boats; it has two fairs, on Easter Wednesday and September 25, for cattle. It is twenty-five miles west of Barnstaple, and two hundred and eighteen west by south of London. It gives its name to a point, called Hartland Point, at the entrance of Bristol Channel. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 51. 9. N.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town, in the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys and plenty of fish. It is commodiously seated on a promontory, and is almost encompassed by the sea. It is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, with other subordinate officers. It is at present a pretty large, but poor place. It depends chiefly on the fishing trade, and its harbour is much frequented by colliers passing to and from Newcastle. It is sixteen miles south-east of Durham, and two hundred and fifty eight north of London. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

HARTMAN (JOHN ADOLPHUS) a learned divine of the eighteenth century, was born at Munster, in 1680, of catholic parents. After being a Jesuit for several years, he became a Calvinist, at Cassel, in 1715, and soon after was made professor of philosophy and poetry, and, in 1722, professor

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professor of history and eloquence at Marburg, where he died in 1744. The most esteemed of his works are, 1. *The State of the Sciences at Hesse*, in German. 2. *Historia Hassiaca*, three volumes. 3. *Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum, Victoris III. Urbani II. Paschalis II. Gelasii II. Calisti II. Honorii II.* 4. *Præcepta Eloquentiæ rationalis, &c.*

He ought not to be confounded with George Hartman, a German mathematician, who invented, in 1540, the *Baculus Bombardicus*, and was the author of a book in perspective, in quarto; nor with Wolfgang Hartman, who, in 1596, composed the *Annals of Augsburg*.

HARTUNGUS (JOHN) was born at Miltemberg, in Germany, in 1505, and studied at the university of Heidelberg. He entered afterwards into the army, and served in Hungary against the Turks, but some time after was made Greek professor in the university of Heidelberg, and afterwards at Friburg, in the Brisgaw, with great reputation. He wrote Notes on the three first books of the *Odysee*, and other works. He died on the 16th of June, 1579.

HARTWALD FOREST, a great chain of mountains, near the duchy of Brunswick, covered with trees. This is doubtless the remainder of the Hyrcinian forest, which formerly run across all Germany. It extends from the river Wefer as far as the Sale, and is in length, from east to west, two hundred miles, but from south to north it is only twenty. This forest is not a desert, but is full of towns, castles, and villages. Those high mountains are the wonder of these parts, and it is usual for travellers to make them a visit in the summer season, when the snow is all melted. The highest mountain is called Blockberg.

HARVEY (WILLIAM) M. D. an English physician, famous for the discovery of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkston, in Kent, on the 2d of April, 1578. He studied at Cambridge and at Padua, and at twenty-four years of age became doctor of physic and surgery in the last-mentioned university; soon after which returning into England, he was incorporated doctor of physic in Cambridge, practised physic in London, and was afterwards appointed lecturer of anatomy and surgery, in the College of Physicians, where, in a course of lectures in anatomy, he opened his discovery of the circulation of the blood, which, after a variety of experiments publicly exhibited, he communicated to the world in his *Exercitatio anatomica de Motu Cordis & Sanguinis*. In 1632, he was made physician to king Charles I. as he had been to king James I. and adhering to the royal cause on the breaking out of the civil wars, attended his majesty at the battle of Edgehill, and thence to Oxford, where he was incorporated doctor of physic, and elected warden of Merton college, but the garriſon of that city afterwards surrendering to the parliament, he returned to London, where, in 1651, he published his book intitled *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium*, a very curious work; but it would have been more so, had not his papers been destroyed during the civil wars; for though he had an express order from the parliament to attend his majesty upon his leaving Whitehall, yet his house in London was, in his absence, plundered of all the furniture, and a great number of anatomical observations, relating especially to the generation of insects, were taken away, a loss which he lamented several years. On Michaelmas day, 1654, Dr. Harvey was chosen president of the College of Physicians in his absence; but his age and weakness were so great, that he could not discharge the duty of that office, and therefore desired them to chuse Dr. Pringle. As he had no children, he settled his paternal estate upon the College. He had three years before built a combination-room, a library, and a museum; and, in 1656, he brought the deeds of his estate and presented them to the college. He was then present at the first feast instituted by himself to be continued annually, together with a commemoration-speech in Latin, to be spoken on the 18th of October, in honour of the benefactors to the College, he having appointed a handsome stipend for the orator, and also for the keeper of the library and museum, which are still called by his name. He died on the 3d of June, 1657, and was interred at Hempsted, in Hertfordshire, where a monument is erected to his memory.

I shall conclude this account with the words of Mr. Granger, who, speaking of Dr. Harvey, says, "This great physician, who will be ever memorable for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, had the happiness, in his life-time, to find the clamours of ignorance, envy, and prejudice against his doctrine totally silenced, and to see it universally established. It has, by length of time, been more and more confirmed, and every man now sees and knows it from his own experience. It appears to be of the utmost importance in medicine, as it is perhaps impossible to define health and sickness in fewer words, than that the one is a free, and the other an obstructed circulation. Dr. Harvey was not only an excellent physician, he was also an excellent man; his

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"modesty, candour, and piety were equal to his knowledge; the farther he penetrated in the wonders of nature, the more was he inclined to venerate the Author of it."

HARVEY (GIDEON) a learned English physician, was born in Surry, and having acquired the Greek and Latin tongues in the Netherlands, was, in 1655, admitted of Exeter college, Oxford. Afterwards going to Leyden, he studied under Vanderlinden, Vanhorn, and Vorstius; he also studied chemistry, and learnt the trade of an apothecary. He then went to France; but returning to Holland, was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians at the Hague, and was physician to king Charles II. in his exile. He afterwards returned to London, from whence he was sent, in 1659, to Flanders, to be physician to the English army there; but being at length tired of that employment, he travelled into Italy, and spent some time at Padua, Bologna, and Rome; then returning through Switzerland and Holland to England, became physician in ordinary to his majesty; and after king William was seated on the throne, was made physician of the Tower. He waged a perpetual war with the College of Physicians, whom he endeavoured to expose in a piece entitled the *Conclave of Physicians*. His Art of curing Diseases by Expectation is one of the most remarkable of his works. In this he intimates, that nature, aided by expectation only, may be more safely relied on than the prescriptions of the generality of physicians; and that those who employ them are frequently amused with taking what has no real effect on their cure. He wrote many other works, and died about the year 1700.

HARVEY. See HERVEY.

HARWICH, a sea port town of Essex, near the mouth of the river Stour, on the German Sea, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. The town is small, but compact, well inhabited, strongly fortified, and has a commodious harbour. It is the station of the packet-boats which pass from thence to Holland. It is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a good yard for building ships, with store-houses, cranes, and launches. All the ships that come into this harbour are commanded by the guns of Landguard fort, which stands on the Suffolk side of the channel. The only thing remarkable here is the streets, which are wide, being covered with a sort of clay, which grows as hard as stone and renders them very clean. It is twenty-one miles east-north-east of Colchester, and seventy-three miles on the same point from London. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds with all things necessary for life, and carries on a great trade. Almedein is the capital.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Categate Sea, at the entrance of the Baltic, and north of the island of Zealand. Long. 11. 30. E. Lat. 56. 15. N.

HASLEMERE, a town in Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament, who are chose by the bailiff and burghage-tenants. It is formerly said to have had seven churches, and has now only a chapel of ease to Chidingfold. It is twelve miles south-west of Guildford, and forty-four south-west of London. Lat. 51. 4. N. Long. 0. 30. W.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 8, July 1, and Oct 10, for horned cattle and sheep. It is sixteen miles north-by-west of Manchester, and one hundred and ninety-six north-west of London. Long. 2. 23. W. Lat. 53. 42. N.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, and district of Loffe, seated on the river Demer, twelve miles from Maestricht. Long. 4. 49. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

HASTINGS, a town of Suffex, seated on the coast of the English channel, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlars wares. It is the chief of the cinque-port towns, and was formerly obliged to find twenty-one ships within forty days after the king's summons, well furnished and armed for service, and to maintain the crews a fortnight at its own charge. It was here that William the Conqueror mustered his army after he had burnt the ships which brought it over. It is incorporated by the style of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has handsome houses, but stands in a bad place for a harbour, on account of the frequent storms it is liable to. It sends two members to parliament, and supplies London with abundance of fish. The town lies between a high cliff toward the sea, and a high hill on the land side, having two streets, with two parish-churches. About the year 1377, this town was burnt by the French, and when it was rebuilt, it was divided into

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two parishes. There was a castle on the hill, which overlooked the town, but it is now in ruins. In 1263, a famous battle was fought near this town, wherein Henry III. and his son prince Edward were taken prisoners by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester. It is twenty-four miles east of Lewes, and fifty-three south-east of London. Long. 0. 36. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

HASTINGS (the honourable **WILLIAM**) a gentleman of a very singular character, in the Woodlands of Hampshire, who may be considered as an original in the last century, or rather as a copy of the manner of life of our ancient nobility in times of peace. He was living in the year 1638, and was son, brother, and uncle to the earls of Huntingdon. He was very low, very strong, and very active, had reddish flaxen hair, and his cloaths were of coarse green cloth, and never all woth, when new, five pounds. His house was perfectly of the old fashion, in the midst of a large park well stocked with deer, and near the house rabbits to serve his kitchen, many fish-ponds, great store of wood and timber, a long and narrow bowling-green, full of high ridges, it being never levelled since it was plowed; they used round sand bowls, and it had a banqueting-house built in a tree. He kept all manner of hounds for hunting deer, hares, foxes, otters, and badgers; and hawks long and short winged. He had all sorts of nets for fish; he had a walk in the New Forest, and in the manor of Christ-Church, and this last supplied him with red-deer, sea and river fish. And, indeed, all his neighbours grounds and royalties were free to him, who bestowed all his time on these sports, but what he borrowed to care for his neighbours wives and daughters, there not being a woman in all his walks, of the degree of a yeoman's wife, and under the age of forty, but it was her own fault if he was not intimately acquainted with her. This made him very popular, he always speaking kindly to the husband, brothers, or fathers, who were very welcome to his house whenever they came, and who found there beef, pudding, and small beer in great plenty. Nor was the house kept so neat as to make them afraid of dirtying it.

The great hall was strewn with marrow-bones, and filled with hawks perches, hounds, spaniels, and terriers; the upper side of the hall hung with fox-skins of this and the last year's killing, with a pole-cat here and there intermixed, also game-keepers and hunters poles in abundance. The parlour was a great room furnished in the same taste; on a large brick hearth lay some terriers and the choicest hounds and spaniels; two of the great chairs had generally litters of young cats in them, which were not to be disturbed; he had always three or four cats attending him at dinner, with a little white stick about fourteen inches long lying by his trencher, that he might defend such meat as he had no mind to part with to them. In the windows, which were very large, lay his arrows, cross-bows, stone-bows, and the like. The corners of the room were full of the best-choice hunting and hawking poles. An oyster-table was at the lower end, and was of constant use, twice a day, all the year round; for he never failed to eat oysters before dinner and supper, through all seasons. With these he was supplied by the neighbouring town of Pool. The upper part of the room had two small tables and a desk, on one side of which was a church Bible, and, on the other the Book of Martyrs. On the tables were hawks hoods, bells, and the like, with two or three old green hats, which had their crowns thrust in, to hold ten or a dozen eggs, which were of a pheasant kind of poultry, which he took much care of, and fed himself. Tables, dice-boxes, and cards were not wanting. On one side of this end of the room, was the door of a closet, in which stood the strong beer and wine, which never came thence but in single glasses, that being the rule of the house, for he never exceeded in drink, nor permitted any one else to do it. On the other side, was the door into an old chapel not used for devotion; the pulpit, as the safest place, was never without a cold chine of beef, venison-patty, gammon of bacon, or a cold apple-pye with thick crust.

His table cost him little; for his sports supplied all but beef and mutton, except on Fridays, when he had the best of salt fish, as well as other fish, that could be got; and this was the day when his neighbours of the best quality most visited him. He never wanted a London pudding, and always sung it in with "My pert eyes therein-a." He drank a glass or two of wine at meals, and had often syrup of gilliflowers in his sack, and a tun glass, without feet, holding a pint of small beer, always stood by him, and he often stirred it with rosemary. He was good tempered, but soon angry, calling his servants bastards and cuckoldly knaves, in one of which he often spoke truth to his own knowledge, and sometimes in both, though of the same man. He lived to be an hundred, never lost his eye-sight, but always wrote and read without spectacles, and got on horseback without help, and till he was past fourscore, he

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rode to the death of a stag as well as any. His picture is at lord Shaftesbury's house, at St. Giles's, near Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, and the above character, written by Antony Ashley Cowper, the first earl of Shaftesbury, is printed under it.

HASTINGS (the right honourable the lady **ELIZABETH**) distinguished by her piety and noble endowments, was the daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, and was born in the year 1682. In her most tender years she had a sweetness of countenance, an ingenuous temper, an aptness of understanding, a tractable will, a benevolent spirit, and a devout frame of mind; but her ladyship's virtues shone out most conspicuous after the death of her father and brother, by her coming to the possession of a large fortune. She then resided for the most part at Ledstone-house, where some of high rank were by her friendship charmed into virtue; others found their virtues brightened and improved; the lower part were informed by her wisdom and learning, and, if they wanted it, were cherished by her beneficence; among her ladyship's acquaintance were some of the most pious men of the age, as archbishop Sharpe, Dr. Lucas, and Mr. Nelson. Her ladyship's beauty, just height, and exact frame and composition were excelled by few, her appearance and address, motion and manner, were, perhaps, scarce equalled by any; but though she attracted the affection of several of the nobility, she chose to continue in a single life. She always began the day with her private devotions, and took care that all her family should every day attend divine worship. She entertained all her relations with tender affection: her more particular care was the stranger, the fatherless, the widow, and the needy; but her larger applications were fixed pensions to reduced families, exhibitions to scholars in the universities, the maintenance of her own charity-school, contributions to others, disbursements to the religious societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge at home, for the erection and decoration of churches; free and frequent remission of debts in cases of insolvency, and all this out of an estate that did not amount to three thousand pounds a year. Her ladyship in early life, unhappily got a contusion on her right breast, which continued for many years without any sensible increase, but about twenty months before her death it growing very painful, application was made to a clergyman, eminent for his skill in surgery, who, upon seeing it, declared that it was absolutely necessary it should be separated from her body. That dreadful operation her ladyship underwent with surprising patience and resolution, and without one complaint, only towards the end of the operation she gave a deep and affecting sigh. She recovered sooner than could be expected; but the repose she enjoyed was of short duration, her disorder returned with redoubled malignity. She now waited for death with the utmost calmness and serenity, and when the awful moment drew nigh, she convened her household, and affectionately gave them her dying counsel. She died on the 22d of December, 1739, a pattern to succeeding ages of all that is good and great. Among her many charities and benefactions, she left her manner of Wheldale to the provost and scholars of Queen's college, Oxford, for maintaining and qualifying for the ministry five poor scholars, to be elected by lot from eight principal schools in the counties of York, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. This lady's character is given in the *Tatler*, Numb. 45, under the name of Aspasia.

HATFIELD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys. The kings of England had formerly a royal palace here, where Edward VI. was educated. King James I. exchanged the manor with sir Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds, in the parish of Chessington, in this county, and the lordship still remains in that noble family, who have a very fine seat here. The rectory, which is in that earl's gift, is reckoned worth eight hundred pounds a year. It is twenty miles north-west of London. Long. 0. 12. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

HATFIELD-BROADOAK, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on August 5, for lambs. It lies on the great coach-road to Norfolk, and is thirty miles east-north-east of London.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, all for cattle. When either of these days happen on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is not kept till Tuesday. It is a small town containing about one hundred houses, and is seated on a branch of the river Taw-ridge. It is twenty-four miles north-west of Exeter, ten south of Torrington, seventy-three north-east from Truro, in Cornwall, and two hundred west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 50. 46. N.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, seated on the left

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- left side of the river Issel, fifteen miles from Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications, and then left it. Long. 6. 0 E. Lat. 52. 30. N.
- HATTENGEN**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and territory of Mark, seated on the river Roer. It was taken by the Imperialists, in 1636. Long. 7. 17. E. Lat. 51. 17. N.
- HATUAN**, a town and fort in Upper Hungary, and territory of Novigrod. It was taken by the Imperialists, in 1685, and is seated on a hill, fifteen miles north-east of Buda, and fifteen south-west of Agria. Long. 19. 48. E. Lat. 47. 52. N.
- HAVANNA**, a sea-port town of the island of Cuba, in America, seated on the north-west part of the island, at the entrance of the Gulph of Mexico, near two hundred miles south of Cape Florida. It has a secure and capacious harbour, and of very difficult access to an enemy, the entrance being narrow, and well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. This is the place of rendezvous of the galleons from Porto Bello and Vera Cruz, on their return to Spain. The town is not two miles in circumference, and contains near two thousand inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes, besides the garrison. The governor has the title of captain-general of the island. The bishop of St. Jago, capital of the island, resides here, his own city being upon the decline; likewise most of the men of figure and fortune upon the island live at Havanna. It is a trading town. It was taken by Great Britain in 1762, but was restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of 1763. Long. 84. 10. W. Lat. 23. 0. N.
- HAVANT**, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22 and October 17. for toys. It is seated on a bay of the English Channel, seven miles north-east of Portsmouth, and sixty-three from London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.
- HAVEL**, a river of Brandenburg in Germany, which receives the river Spree, near Berlin, and running west by Brandenburg, turns towards the north, and discharges itself into the river Elbe, a little below Havelburgh.
- HAVELBURGH**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a bishoprick secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg, to whom it is subject, after having been taken and retaken several times in the wars of Germany. It is seated on the right side of the river Havel, twenty-two miles north-east of Stendal, and fifteen north-west of Brandenburg. Long. 12. 43. E. Lat. 53. 54. N.
- HAVERCAMP** (SIGEBERT) a celebrated scholar and critic, was born in Holland, and became professor of Greek, history, and eloquence at Leyden, and member of the academy of Cortona. He was well skilled in medals, and gave good and grand editions of Eutropius, Tertullian's Apologetic, Josephus, &c. He died at Leyden, on the 25th of April, 1742, at fifty-eight years of age.
- HAVERFORDWEST**, a town of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and six fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 17, for cattle, horses, sheep, &c. It is a very populous and trading town, seated on the river Cleady, which empties itself into Milford Haven, the finest harbour in Europe, and has a very convenient quay for ships of burthen. It is also a county incorporate, governed by a mayor and aldermen, who compose a common council. It has besides a sheriff, and two bailiffs, a town-clerk, sub-officers, serjeants at mace, &c. It was formerly walled, and had a strong castle and a priory, of which part are yet standing. There are three parish-churches in the town, besides one in the out-parts, called Prenest. St. Mary's is a very neat building, with a high spire curiously leaded. Here is a very good free grammar-school, a charity-school for boys and girls, and an alms-house for poor people; also a custom house for all goods exported and imported from and to this town. The market on Tuesday is for corn, on Friday for hogs, and on Saturday there is a great one for corn and provisions. It sends a member to parliament. It is fifteen miles east-by-south of St. David's, and two hundred and fifty six west-by-north of London. Long. 5. 0. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.
- HAVERILL**, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12 and August 26, for toys. It appears by the ruins of a church and castle still to be seen, to have been of much greater consequence formerly than it is now. It is twenty-eight miles north of Chelmsford, fifty-five north-east from London, Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.
- HAVRE DE GRACE**, a sea-port town of France, in the province of Normandy, seated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine, in a large plain. It is a small fortified town, nearly of a square figure, divided into two parts by the harbour, surrounded by a wall and other works, and defended by a very strong citadel. It is one of the

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- most important places in France, on account of its foreign trade and convenient harbour, for which reason it was made a distinct government from the rest of Normandy. In the religious wars, in 1562, it was surprised by the French protestants, and delivered to queen Elizabeth, who lost it the next year.
- HAUTE FEUILLE** (JOHN) an able mechanic, born at Orleans, on the 20th of March, 1647. His father, who was a baker, and supplied M. de Sourdis, governor of Orleans, with bread, having spoke to madam de Bouillon, who had been banished to Orleans, and lodged at the governor's house, in favour of his son, that lady resolved to see him; was pleased with him, took care of his studies and of his advancement. Young Haute Feuille having embraced the state of an ecclesiastic, she procured for him several benefices, and he had the honour of accompanying her in her journeys to Italy, England, and other places. He lived at her house, and at her death she settled an annuity upon him. He applied almost his whole life to mechanics, in which he made a great progress. He had a particular taste for clock-work, and made discoveries in it that were singular use. It was he who found the secret of moderating the vibration of the balance by means of a small steel spring, which has been since made use of. This discovery he laid before the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1674, and these watches are, by way of eminence, called pendulum watches, not that they have real pendulums, but because they nearly approach to the justness of pendulums. M. Huygens perfected this happy invention; but having declared himself the author, and obtained from Lewis XIV. the privilege of making watches with spiral springs, the abbe Haute Feuille opposed the registering of this privilege, and published a piece on the subject against M. Huygens. The abbe Haute Feuille wrote a great number of other pieces, most of which are small pamphlets, consisting of a few leaves, but very curious, as, 1. his Perpetual Pendulum, quarto. 2. New Inventions, quarto. 3. The Art of Breathing under Water, and the Means of preserving a Flame shut up in a small Place. 4. Reflections on Machines for raising Water. 5. His Opinion on the different Sentiments of Mallebranche and Regis, relating to the Appearance of the Moon, when seen in the Horizon. 6. The magnetic Balance. 7. A Placet to the King on the Longitude. 8. Letter on the Secret of the Longitude. 9. A new System on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. 10. The Means of making sensible Experiments that prove the Motion of the Earth; and many other pieces. He died at Orleans, on the 18th of October, 1724, at seventy-seven years of age.
- HAUTEROCHE** (NOEL LE BRETON DE) a celebrated actor and French poet, distinguished himself by his comedies; the most esteemed of which are, 1. *Crispin Medecin*. 2. *Le Cocher suppose*. 3. *Le Souper mal apprête*. 4. *Le Bourgeois de Qualité*. 5. *Le Dame invisible, ou l'Esprit follet*. 6. *Le Deuil*. He was so fond of the stage, that he continued upon it till he was ninety years of age, and died at Paris, in 1707.
- HAUTRIVE**, a small town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Ariege, ten miles south of Toulouse. Long. 0. 11. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.
- HAWKINS** (sir JOHN) a celebrated admiral, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. was born at Plymouth, about the year 1520. After learning the mathematics at school, and the practice of navigation from his father, who was himself a good sea-officer, he began, when very young, to undertake those expeditions, which have rendered his name so famous. He was one of the first Englishmen who attempted the slave trade to the coast of Guinea, to which, between the years 1562 and 1568, he made three several voyages. In the defeat of the Spanish armada, in 1588, this gentleman, who acted as rear-admiral, had so considerable a share, that the queen rewarded him with the honour of knighthood, and the place of treasurer of the navy. About the year 1594, he set sail with sir Francis Drake, on an expedition against the Spanish West Indies; but being thwarted in his measures by his colleague, he was seized with such a fit of melancholy, attended with a fever, as put a period to his life. He died on the 21st of November, 1595, in sight of the island of Porto Rico.
- HAWKINS** (sir RICHARD) son of the above-mentioned gentleman, and himself a very gallant sea-officer, was born at Plymouth, but in what year is uncertain. He entered early into the sea-service, acted as a captain at the defeat of the Spanish armada, and, in 1593, undertook an expedition against the Spaniards in the South Sea; but his ship being taken after an obstinate resistance, he was detained a prisoner two years in Peru, where he was treated with great respect; after which he returned to England; but, in 1622, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, while attending the privy-council, and suddenly expired. He wrote a work, intitled *Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knt. in his Voyage*

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Voyage to the South Sea, in 1593, folio, which was published soon after his death by a friend.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for pedlary and horned cattle; and on September 21, for pedlar's ware. It is but a small place, and is seated in a hilly country. Though the market is but small, there is a sale for provisions, wool, and yarn. It is twenty-four miles north-north-west of Lancaster, and two hundred and seventy-two north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs on May 17, Aug. 12, and Oct. 10, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Dulas, and was a town of good note in the time of the Romans, it being then fortified with a castle and a wall, which were ruined in the rebellion of Owen Glendower. It is at present a pretty good town, and the market is large for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is fifteen miles north-east of Brecknock, and one hundred and fifty-three west-north-west from London. Long. 0. 56. W. Lat. 52. 10.

HAY, a Scotch family, which owes the first origin of its nobility to a very illustrious action. It is reported that the Danes having invaded Scotland under the reign of Kenneth III. about the year 990, there was a battle fought between them and the Scots, in which the latter being immediately routed, retired towards Perth. They were obliged to pass through a very narrow way, between the mountains and the river Tay, when a countryman, who happened to be there with his two sons, made himself master of that narrow pass, encouraged them that fled, and having stopped those who were willing to fight for their country, armed himself with the first weapon he found, and, accompanied by his two sons, both armed with pieces of their plough, they fell with the utmost fury upon the Danes, and made a great havoc wherever they fought. Thus raising the courage of those who had fled, he gained a complete victory, by which he saved his country. This brave countryman, whose name was Hay, was rewarded as he deserved; the whole army conducted him to the king's palace; he was raised to the highest degree of nobility; his majesty granted him a considerable part of the enemy's spoil, and in land the whole flight of a falcon.

HAYE, a town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for being the birth place of the famous Des Cartes. It is seated on the river Creuse, on the confines of Poitou, five miles from Guierche, ten from Chatelleraut, twenty-five from Tours, and one hundred and thirty south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 53. E. Lat. 47. 2. N.

HAYE (JOHN DE LA) a learned Cordelier, of the seventeenth century, was born at Paris, in 1593, and was preacher in ordinary to queen Anne, of Austria. His principal works are, *Biblia Magna*, five volumes, folio, and *Biblia Maxima*, in nineteen volumes, folio, but the first is most esteemed. He died in 1661.

He ought not to be confounded with John de la Haye, a Jesuit, who died in 1614, at seventy-four years of age, who wrote the Harmony of the Gospels, in two volumes, folio, and other works.

HAYLSHAM, a town in Sussex, seated ten miles east of Lewes, with a market on Saturday, and a fair on April 5, for horned cattle and pedlars ware, and on June 3, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is fifty-eight miles south-east from London. Long. 0. 18. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

HAYN, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Lignitz, thirty-five miles north-west of Breslau. Long. 16. 21. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

HAYNAULT, or **HAINAULT**, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Brabant and Flanders, on the east by Namur and Leige, on the south by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the west by Artois, and another part of Flanders, being forty-five miles in length, and about forty in breadth. The air of this province is very temperate, and the soil fruitful, being watered by the rivers Scheld, the Sambere, the Haine, and the Deule. It contains a great many lakes and woods, as well as mines and quarries, which abound with iron, lead, marble, and blue and white stones. The states of this province are composed of the twelve peers, the prelates and ecclesiastical colleges, the gentry, the great officers, and the magistrates of the chief cities. It is divided between the Austrians and the French, and the chief towns in the Austrian part are Mons, Ath, Braine le Compté, St. Gillian, Enghien, Binche, Alle, Lescines, Roches, Soigny, and Beaumont. In the French part are Valenciennes, Bouchain, Conde, Bavay, Maubeuges, Quesnoy, Avesnes, Landresy, Philipville, and Marienburgh.

HAYWARD (Sir JOHN) an eminent English historian and biographer, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was educated in the university of Cambridge, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. In 1610 he was appointed

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one of the historiographers of a college then at Chelsea, and in 1619 received the honour of knighthood. He wrote, 1. The Lives of the three Norman Kings of England, William I. and II. and Henry I. 2. The first part of the Life and Reign of King Henry IV. 3. Discourse on Supremacy in Affairs of Religion. 4. The Life and Reign of King Edward VI. and several theological works. He died in London, on the 27th of June, 1627.

HAZAEI, an officer belonging to Benhadad, king of Syria, caused that prince to be put to death, about the eight hundred and eighty-ninth year before the Christian era, and reigned in his stead. He defeated Joram, Jehu, and Jehoahaz, kings of Israel, and after his death was succeeded by Benhadad his son.

HEA, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, in the most western part of the kingdom of Morocco. It is a mountainous country, and feeds great numbers of goats and asses. It produces no corn, but barley; but there is a great quantity of honey. The inhabitants are Mahometans, who are robust, and very jealous, and the women are handsome and gallant. Teedeneste is the capital town.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, twelve miles north of Galway. Long. 9. 15. W. Lat. 53. 32. N.

HEADON. See **HEYDON**.

HEALTH, in Pagan worship, one of the blessings deified by the Romans. She was represented by a woman sitting on a throne, and holding a globe in her hand; near her stood an altar, with a snake entwined round it. This goddess had her temple at Rome, near the gate, from thence called Porta Salutaris.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin, in India beyond the Ganges, in Asia, seated on the river Domea. It is the seat of a mandarin. The French have a factory there, and a handsome house for the missionary bishop. It is twenty miles south of Cacho, and eighty north of the bay of Tonquin. Lat. 22. 0. N.

HEARNE (THOMAS) eminent for his writings and editions of books, was born at Littlefield-Green, in the parish of White-Waltham, in the year 1680, and educated at Oxford, where he became second library-keeper of the Bodleian library, to which he was of considerable service, and died on the 10th of June, 1735, aged fifty-five. He published, *Reliquia Bodleiana*, or some genuine Remains of Sir Thomas Bodley. 2. *Plinii secundi Epistolæ & Panegyricus, cum variis Lectionibus & Annotationibus*. 3. *Ductor Historicus*, or a short System of universal History. 4. Editions of many ancient authors, and several works compiled from manuscripts in that library.

HEBDOMARY, in Grecian antiquity, a solemnity in honour of Apollo, in which the Athenians carried branches of laurel in their hands, and sung hymns in honour of that god, this solemnity was observed on the seventh day of every lunar month.

HEBE, in Pagan worship, the goddess of youth, was, according to Homer, the daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but most writers give the following account of her birth. Juno being invited to an entertainment by Apollo, eat very eagerly of some wild lettuces, upon which she conceived and brought forth this goddess. Jupiter was so pleased with her beauty, that he made her his cupbearer, in the discharge of which office she always appeared crowned with flowers; but unluckily at a festival of the gods in Æthiopia, she slipped her foot, and got so indecent a fall, that Jupiter was obliged to discharge her from her post. To repair this disgrace, she was married to Hercules, after his being advanced to the skies, and their nuptials were celebrated with all the pomp belonging to a celestial wedding. This goddess was held in high veneration amongst the Sicyonians, who erected a temple to her by the name of Dia, she had another at Corinth, and the Athenians consecrated an altar in common to her and Hercules. Mythologists make Hebe signify that mild temperature of the air, which awakens to life the trees, plants, and flowers, and clothes the earth in vegetable beauty; but when she slips or falls, that is, when the flowers fade, and the autumnal leaves drop, Ganymede, or the winter takes her place. See **GANYMEDE**.

HEBRIDES, islands on the west of Scotland, inhabited by people not thoroughly civilized. They are well made, but have a stern look. They are inured to cold, and all the severities of the different seasons. They took the part of the young pretender in the late rebellion of 1745. The names of the largest are Sky, Mull, Ilay, and Arran.

HECATE, in Pagan worship, is by some represented as one of the names of Diana, who is represented under a triple character, and called Luna in Heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in the infernal regions. But others represent her as a distinct deity. She was the goddess of the infernal regions, and of inevitable fate, and was represented exceeding tall, her head covered with frightful snakes, and her feet of a serpentine form, surrounded with dogs, an animal sacred

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sacred to her. She presided over streets and highways, for which cause she was called Trivia, and the doors of houses being under her protection, she was also called Propylæa. The appellation of Brimo was given her on account of her dreadful shrieks, when Mars, Apollo, and Mercury, meeting her in the woods, attempted to ravish her. She was also famous for her skill in poisonous herbs and roots, incantments, and magical arts, in the practice of which her name was constantly invoked. See DIANA.

HECATESIA, Ἑκατήσια, in Grecian antiquity, an anniversary solemnity observed by the Stratoniceans, in honour of Hecate. The Athenians believing that this goddess was the overseer of their families, and protected their children, erected statues to her before the doors of their houses, which, from the goddess's name, were called Hecatoia; and every new moon a public supper was provided at the charge of the wealthy, which was no sooner carried to the accustomed place, than it was carried off by the poor, who gave out that it was eaten by Hecate, whence it was called Hecate's supper.

HECATOMBIA, Ἑκατόμβια, in Grecian antiquity, a festival celebrated by the Argians and Æginetians, in honour of Juno, so called from there being sacrificed to Juno, on the first day of the solemnity, an hecatomb, or an hundred bulls, the remains of which were distributed among the citizens. At this time there were also public sports, first instituted by Archinus, one of the kings of Argos, at which the prize was a brazen shield, and a crown of myrtle.

There was also an anniversary sacrifice called by this name in Laconia, offered for the preservation of the hundred cities which flourished at one time in that country.

HECHT (CHRISTIAN) a learned divine, born at Hall, in 1696. He was minister at Idstein, afterwards at Laubach, and at length at Esen, in West-Friesland, where he died, in 1748. He wrote, 1. *Antiquitas Karærum, famigeratissima ac hodiernum inter Judæos in Polonia & Turcia Imperii Regionibus florentis Sectæ, adfecta & vindicata*. 2. *Commentario philologico critico-exegetico de Secta Scribarum, &c.* 3. Several books in German, &c.

He ought not to be confounded with Godfrey Hecht, a learned German writer, rector of Luccaw, in Lower Lusatia, who died in 1721, and wrote a great number of dissertations in Latin, and other works.

HECQUEL (PHILIP) M. D. an able physician, was born at Abbeville, on the 11th of February, 1661, and finished his studies at Paris, where he took the degree of doctor. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *The Indecency of Men's delivering Women, and the Obligation of Women to suckle their own Children*. 2. *On the Digestion of Aliments, and the Diseases of the Stomach*. 3. *A Treatise on the Plague*. 4. *The poor Man's Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary*, three volumes, duodecimo, the best edition of which is that of 1742. He died in a monastery of the Carmelites, in the suburbs of Paris, on the 11th of April, 1737, aged seventy-six.

HECTOR, the son of Priam and Hecuba, and the father of Astyanax, is celebrated for the valour with which he for a long time defended the city of Troy against the Greeks; he was killed by Achilles, who dragged his body, fastened to his chariot, thrice round the walls of Troy, and afterwards restored it to Priam for a large ransom.

HECUBA, the daughter of Dymas, king of Thrace, was married to king Priam, by whom she had seventeen children. After the taking of Troy, she fell to the lot of Ulysses. She was so enraged at seeing her daughter Polyxena sacrificed on Achilles's tomb, that she vented a thousand imprecations against the Greeks, and, according to the fable, was transformed into a bitch.

HEDELIN (FRANCIS) abbot of Aubignac and Meimac, distinguished himself by his wit and erudition. He was born at Paris, on the 4th of August, 1604, and was educated at Nemours, where Claude Hedelin, his father, was lieutenant-general. He wrote several works, the most esteemed of which are, *The Practice of the Theatre*; and *Terence justified*. He died at Nemours, on the 25th of July, 1676, aged seventy-two.

HEDAMORA, a town of Sweden, in the Vesterdal, thirty miles south-west of Gevelt, and fifty-five north-west of Upsal. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 60. 14. N.

HEDWIGA (St.) also named St. Avoia, was the daughter of Berthold, duke of Carinthia, and married Henry, duke of Silesia and Poland, by whom she had three sons and three daughters; but at length retired, by the consent of her husband, to a monastery at Trebnitz, in which she placed nuns of the Cistercian order, and died there in 1243. She was canonized in 1267, by Clement IV.

HEEM (JOHN DAVID) an able painter, born at Utrecht, in 1604. He excelled in painting flowers, fruit, vases, and instruments of music, which he performed in so perfect a manner, that a person was apt to attempt taking them in his

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hand. His colouring is agreeable, and the insects in his pictures appear alive. He died at Antwerp, in 1684.

Cornelius de Heem, his son, was also a good painter, though inferior to his father.

HEGESILOCHUS, one of the sovereign magistrates of the island of Rhodes, when the democratical government was changed into an aristocracy. He lived in the time of Philip, king of Macedon, the father of Alexander, and so shamefully abused his authority, that he, with the other senators, committed adultery with the wives of the most eminent citizens; these new governors carried their licentiousness so far, that they even staked at dice the honour of the women. Hegesilochus at last carried his excesses to such a length, that he became incapable of managing public affairs, on which he lost his dignity, and was looked upon with detestation by his very friends themselves.

He ought not to be confounded with Hegesilochus, sovereign magistrate of the Rhodians, in the one hundred and seventy-first year before the Christian æra, and who engaged the Rhodians to equip a fleet of forty vessels, to join the Romans against Perseus, king of Macedon.

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian, of the second century, went to Rome about the year 157, and stayed there twenty years. We have only some fragments of his history, preserved by Iusebius, in his five books of the wars of the Jews; what has been attributed to him is done by a more recent author.

HEIDELBURG, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the Palatinate, is seated on the river Necker, at the foot of a mountain, and encompassed with hills covered with vines. It was a large handsome city before it was almost destroyed by the French, in 1693. Most of the houses are of wood, though they have plenty of stone in the neighbourhood. The elector's palace is seated on a hill, and has some handsome apartments, but is very far from being a regular building. This town is particularly famous for a capacious tun, which is said to contain two hundred tons, English measure. There is an university here, founded in the year 1346; and in the great church are several magnificent tombs, of the counts Palatine. In 1622 the inhabitants sustained a great loss, its noble library being transported to the Vatican, and the elector driven from his dominions. Much the greatest part of the inhabitants of this city are protestants, but the sovereign is a papist, who using them hardly, they complained to the protestant powers, who procured their grievances to be redressed; but the late elector was so exasperated at this, that he abandoned the city, and went to reside at Mannheim, carrying with him most of the people of wealth and distinction. It is twelve miles north-east of Spire, seventeen south-east of Worms, fifteen north-east of Philippsburgh, forty south of Frankfort, thirty-seven south-east of Mentz, and three hundred and fifty west-by-north of Vienna. Long. 8. 48. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Brentz, with a handsome castle, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg, twenty-two miles from Ulm. Long. 10. 19. E. Lat. 48. 37. N.

HELLA, a port-town in Regal Prussia, in the king of Poland's dominions, seated on the point of a peninsula, in the Baltic sea, thirty miles north-east of Dantzick. Long. 19. 25. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

HEILEGE LAND, an island of the German sea, between the mouths of the Eider and the Elbe. It belongs to the duke of Holstein, though the king of Denmark attempted to become master of it in 1713. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 54. 28. N.

HEILIGEN HAVEN, a sea-port town of Germany, on the Baltic sea, over-against the island of Femeeren. Long. 11. 15. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

HEILIGENPELL, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, between Braunsberg and Brandenburg. Long. 10. 47. E. Lat. 54. 47. N.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, capital of the territory of Eichfeldt, belonging to the elector of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Geissel and the Leine, thirty miles north-west of Eisenach. Long. 10. 7. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

HEILSPERG, a town of Polish Prussia, seated on the river Alle, with a castle or palace, where the bishop of Warmia resides. Long. 21. 35. E. Lat. 54. 6. N.

HEIN (PETER) a celebrated Dutch admiral, was of low birth, but raised himself by his bravery. He defeated the Spanish fleet on the coast of Brazil, in 1626, and in 1628 took a Spanish fleet loaded with silver, worth near half a million, besides a great quantity of rich merchandize. He was rewarded in 1629, by being made great admiral of Holland, but some time after was killed at sea, in an engagement with the vessels of Dunkirk. His body was carried to Delft, where it was interred with great magnificence.

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HEINECCIUS (JOHN GOTTLIEB) one of the greatest civilians of the eighteenth century. He was born at Eisenberg, in the principality of Altenburg, in 1681; and after having studied at Gossar and Leipzick, he was designed for the ministry, and began to preach; but disliking that profession, he laid it aside, and applied himself entirely to the study of philosophy and the civil law. In 1710 he became professor of philosophy at Hall; in 1721 he was made professor of civil law, with the title of counsellor of the court. His great reputation made the states of Friesland invite him to Franeker, in 1724; but three years after, the king of Prussia prevailed on him to accept of a professorship of law at Francfort on the Oder, where he distinguished himself till the year 1733, when the king of Prussia, in a manner, forced him to become professor at Hall, where he remained till his death, which happened in 1741, notwithstanding his being invited to Marburg, Denmark, and three academies in Holland. He wrote many works, all of them much esteemed. The principal are, 1. *Antiquitatum Romanarum, Jurisprudentiam illustrantium Syntagma*. It was this excellent abridgment that gave rise to his reputation in foreign countries. 2. *Elementa Juris Civilis secundum Ordinem Institutionum & Pandectarum*, two volumes. 3. *Fundamenti Styli Cultioris*. There are few works so useful as this for forming a Latin style. 4. *Elementa Philosophiæ rationalis & moralis, quibus præmissa Historia Philosophica*. 5. *Historia Juris Civilis Romani ac Germanici*. 6. *Elementa Juris Naturæ & Gentium*, &c.

HEINECKEN (CHRISTIAN HENRY) an infant considered as an amazing prodigy, with respect to the qualities of his mind, was born at Lubeck, in 1721. It is asserted that he spoke at ten months old; that when only a year old, he knew the principal events in the five books of Moses; at thirteen months he was acquainted with the histories of the Old Testament, and at fourteen with those of the New; that at two years and a half he could give a proper answer to all questions relating to geography, and ancient and modern history. He spoke Latin with facility, and French tolerably well. Before he was four years of age, he was acquainted with the genealogies of the principal families in Europe. During a part of his fourth year he went into Denmark, where he made a speech before the king and princes of the blood. At his return to Lubeck, he learned to write. He was of a delicate infirm constitution, often sick, and hated all other kind of food but milk; and was not weaned till a few months before his death, which happened on the 27th of June, 1725. It is said that he met death with such Christian fortitude, as was more astonishing than the progress he had made in learning, and the abilities of his mind. M. Martini, of Lubeck, published, in 1730, a pamphlet, in which he endeavoured to give natural reasons for the extraordinary capacity of this infant, who died in his fifth year.

HEINSIUS (DANIEL) an ingenious and learned professor of history and politics, at Leyden, and librarian to the university of that city, was born at Ghent, in 1580. He began his studies at the Hague, and afterwards went with his parents into Zealand, where he was instructed in polite literature and philosophy. He easily comprehended the principles of morality and politics; but had an extraordinary aversion to grammar: yet he early discovered a propensity to poetry, and at ten years of age composed a regular elegy upon the death of one of his play-fellows; and there are several of his epigrams and little poems which were written when he was not above twelve, and shewed a great genius. Yet he was esteemed a very idle boy, and it was imagined he would make no progress in Greek and Latin; on which account his father sent him at fourteen years of age to study law, at the university of Franeker. But now, as if he was solely influenced by contradiction, he was as obstinately bent on applying himself to the classics, as he had been before in refusing to look into them. He afterwards removed to Leyden, where he became a scholar of Joseph Scaliger, and was obliged to the encouragement and care of that great man for the perfection to which he afterwards arrived in literature. He was made Greek professor at eighteen, and afterwards succeeded Scaliger in the professorship of politics and history. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labours upon Silius Italicus, Theocritus, Hesiod, Seneca, Homer, Hefychius, Theophrastus, Clemens Alexandrinus, Ovid, Livy, Terence, Horace, &c. He wrote poems in various languages, that have been often printed, and always admired, and many works in prose, some of which are written in an humorous and satirical manner, as *Laus Asini*, *Laus Ridelii*. He was not only honoured by the learned, but received uncommon marks of respect from sovereign princes. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, nominated him counsellor of state: the republic of Venice made him a knight of their order of St. Mark; and pope Urban VIII. was such an admirer of his fine parts and consummate learning, that he made him great offers if he would come to

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Rome, as the pontiff said, to rescue that city from barbarism.

Nicholas Heinsius, his son, was also a learned man: he wrote notes, which are esteemed, on Virgil, Ovid, Valerius, Flaccus, Claudian, Prudentius, &c. and merits the esteem of the learned principally for his excellent edition of Virgil, and his Latin poems, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, in 1666. He died on the 7th of October, 1681.

HEINIS (JOSEPH) an eminent painter, born at Berne, was entertained in the service of the emperor Rodolphus, who sent him into Italy to copy the finest pictures, and make drawings of the antique statues, in which he succeeded extremely well, and was particularly favoured by that prince, for whom he did a great many admirable pieces. He died at Prague, much lamented by persons of the highest quality.

HELAVERD, a town of Asia, in Persia. Long. 73. 55. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

HELEN, the daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and of Leda, was thought the most beautiful woman of her time; she was stolen by Theseus, who afterwards restored her to her brothers Castor and Pollux, who married her to Menelaus, who by this marriage became king of Sparta, and by him she had Hermione. She was stolen a second time by Paris, the son of Priam, when all the princes of Greece interested themselves in the injury done to Menelaus, occasioned the famous Trojan war, which lasted ten years. After the death of Paris, Helen married his brother Deiphobus, who was killed by Menelaus; at length this last prince dying, she retired to Polixio, who commanded in Rhodes; but instead of receiving the assistance she expected, was hanged on a tree, by order of that queen who was her relation.

HELENA, the wife of the emperor Valerius Constantius, and the mother of Constantine the Great, was divorced in the year 291 by her husband, who married Theodora, the daughter-in-law of Maximianus Hercules. She was in great credit when Constantine, her son, arrived at the empire, and made use of this credit only for the advantage of the church, and the comfort of the miserable. She visited the Holy Land about the year 326, where, it is said, she found the cross on which Christ was crucified, which is supposed to have remained unburied on mount Calvary. She died on the 18th of August, 327, aged eighty.

HELENA (ST.) an island in the Atlantic ocean, about twenty-one miles in circumference, one thousand two hundred miles west of the coast of Africa, and one thousand eight hundred east of the coast of America. It consists of one steep high rock, and looks like a castle in the middle of the sea. There is no possibility of landing, except in one place, which is defended by a platform of forty guns, beyond which is a fort, where the governor resides, and near it is a pretty town, of forty or fifty houses, to which the inhabitants of the island bring down fresh provisions, when the ships arrive. This rock is covered with vegetable earth, about a foot deep, which produces corn, grapes, all manner of fruits, and garden stuff, but no corn comes to perfection, it being eaten up by the rats, and the climate is too warm to make wine. The natives have houses, plantations, and fields, on the top of the rock, where they feed their cattle, and manure the ground and gardens. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, on St. Helen's day. These having abandoned it, the Dutch took possession, and left it when they went to settle at the cape of Good Hope. The English East-India company laid hold of it, but were driven away by the Dutch in 1072. Then the English took it again, and still keep possession of it, and it is now so well fortified, that it is impossible to take it by force. The small English town is within the great bay, in a little valley, between two high steep mountains. The houses are built of rough stone, and almost deserted, except when the East-India ships arrive here, because their plantations are farther in the island. They have potatoes, yams, plantanes, and bananas, and have a stock of hogs, bullocks, cocks, hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys, which they sell to the sailors, and have in return shirts, drawers, pieces of callico, silks, muslins, arrack, sugar, and lime-juice. Long. 6. 35. W. Lat. 16. 0. S.

HELIAEA, *Ἡλιαία*, in Grecian antiquity, was the greatest and most frequented court in Athens, for the trial of civil affairs. The judges who sat in it were at least fifty, but the more usual number was either two or five hundred, but when causes of great consequence were to be tried, it was usual to call in all the judges of the other courts. They had the cognizance of civil affairs of the greatest weight and importance, and were not permitted to give judgment till they had taken a solemn oath to do it with impartiality, and according to the laws. The judges of this court were distinguished by the name of Heliastes.

HELIADES, in fabulous history, the daughters of Phœbus and Clymene, whose names were Phaethusa and Lampetia. They

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They bewailing their brother Phaëton, were turned into poplar trees, whose tears falling into the water, were turned to amber.

HELIODORUS, one of the courtiers of Seleucus Philopator, king of Syria, received orders from that prince to go to Jerusalem, to take away the treasures of the temple. Onias, the high-priest, told him that this money was laid up for the relief of the widow and orphans, and could not be disposed of. Heliodorus paying no attention to this, we are told, encompassed the treasury with his guards, when instantly several apparitions appeared before him, and two angels scourged him with many stripes till he fell down, when his friends took him up and put him into a litter. Some of his friends then entreated the high-priest to call upon the Most High, to grant him his life. While Onias was offering up his petitions, the two angels appeared again before Heliodorus, and said, "Give thanks to the high priest Onias, since for his sake the Lord hath granted thee life, and as thou hast been chastised of God, declare to all the world his mighty power." Having thus spoken, they disappeared. Heliodorus then offered sacrifice unto the Lord, made his vows, and thanked Onias; and returning to the king, testified to all men the wonderful works of the Omnipotent, which he himself had seen. This happened about the one hundred and eighty-seventh year before the birth of Christ. 2 Maccab. iii.

HELIODORUS, a native of Emessa, in Phœnicia, lived in the fourth century, under the reign of Theodosius and Arcadius. He composed in his youth *The Amours of Theagenes and Chariclea*, an ingenious romance, which served as a model for other works of the same kind. Heliodorus was afterwards bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, and, if we may credit Nicephorus, was deposed by a synod because he would neither suppress nor disown that romance; but this fact is void of proof.

HELIOGABALUS, emperor of Rome, was raised to the empire in 218, in the room of Macrinus. He sold all places of honour and profit; had two coachmen for his favorites; for money he admitted any one into the senate, without distinction of age, quality, or merit. He established a senate of women, to judge the causes of persons of that other sex, and put several senators to death, for not approving of this establishment. In short, Heliogabalus carried his luxury to such an excess, and defiled himself with so many crimes and debaucheries, that he was called the Roman Sardanapalus. He was killed by his soldiers on the 11th of March, 222, when he was about twenty years of age.

HELLANICUS, of Mitylene, a celebrated Greek historian, born before Herodotus, in the four hundred and ninety-fourth year before the Christian æra, wrote a History of the ancient Kings and Founders of Cities; but neither this history, nor any of the other works of this historian are come down to us.

HELLE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, by his first wife Nephele, and the sister of Phrixus. Ino, Athamas's second wife, falling in love with Phrixus, her son-in-law, and being rejected in her advances, took the opportunity of a great famine to indulge her revenge, by persuading the king that the gods would not be appeased till he sacrificed his son and daughter; but as they stood at the altar, Nephele invisibly carried them off, by giving them a golden ram she had got from Mercury, to bear them through the air; however, in passing the streight between Asia and Europe, Helle fell into the sea, and gave her name to the Hellespont.

HELLESPONT, is the entrance of the streight which divides Asia from Europe, passing from the Archipelago to Constantinople. It is now called the Dardanelles, and is about two miles wide, being the place where Xerxes laid a floating bridge over it, to march his army from Asia into Europe.

HELMESLEY, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Rye, and has a brook running through it. The houses are built of stone and slate; and it had formerly a castle. It is twenty miles north of York, and two hundred and twenty one north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 8. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

HELMONT, a small town in the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, capital of the district of Peeland, with a good cattle. It is seated on the river Aa, eighteen miles west of Venlow, seventeen east of Bolduc, and fifteen south-east of the Greve. Long. 5. 37. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

HELMONT (JOHN BAPTIST VAN) lord of Royemborc, and several other places, was born at Brussels, in the year 1577, and became well skilled in philosophy, medicine, and natural history, but opposed the sentiments of Aristotle and Galen, which drew upon him many enemies. He died in Holland, in 1644. He published, 1. *De magnetica Corpo-*

rum Curatione. 2. *Februm Doctrina inaudita*. 3. *Ortus Medicinæ*. 4. *Paradoxa de Aquis Spadanis*, and other works printed together, in one volume, folio.

HELMONT (FRANCIS MERCURE VAN) son of the former, was born in 1618, and was celebrated for his learning. He became well skilled in medicine and chemistry; and was thought possessed of universal knowledge. He was even acquainted with most of the arts, and was suspected to have found out the philosopher's stone, because he had only a small revenue, and yet lived at a great expence. He is said to have believed the transmigration of souls. He was, however, greatly esteemed and respected at Amsterdam. After having spent many years with the prince of Sultzbach, a great protector of men of learning, he set out to go to Berlin, in compliance with the solicitations of the queen of Prussia, but died at Cologne, in 1699, at eighty-one years of age. He wrote, 1. *Alphabeti verè naturalis Hebraici delineatio*. 2. *Cogitationes super quatuor priora Capita Genesios*. 3. *De Attributis divini*. 4. *De Inferno*, &c. The celebrated Leibnitz made the following epitaph upon him.

Nil patre inferior jacet hic Helmontius alter,
Qui junxit varias mentis & artis opes:
Per quem Pythagoras & Cabbala sacra revixit,
Elæusque parat qui sua cuncta sibi.

HELMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, built by Charlemagne, with an university founded in 1576. It is twenty miles north-east of Brunswick, and twenty-two east of Wolfenbuttle. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

HELMSTADT, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, capital of the province of Halland. It is near the Baltic sea, fifty-five miles north-west of Landen, and fifty-five north of Copenhagen.

HELMSTON, a town of Suffex, commonly called Bright-helmston, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and September 4, for pedlars ware. It is seated near the sea, and has a good harbour. It is indifferently large and populous, but is very ill built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It is seven miles south-east of New Shoreham, and fifty south of London. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 50. 54. N.

HELOISA. See ABELARD.

HELSINGFORD, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Nyland, seated on the gulph of Finland, twenty miles south-west of Borgo, and eighty miles east of Abo. Long. 25. 45. E. Lat. 60. 22. N.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Jempterland and Medelpadia; on the east by the Bothnic gulph, and on the south and west by Dalecarlia and Gestricia. It is full of mountains and forests, and its inhabitants are almost constantly employed in hunting and fishing. It has never a city, but the principal towns are Hudwickwald, Alta, and Dilsbo.

HELSTONE, a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays; the fairs are on Saturday before Midlent Sunday, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November 8, and the second Saturday before Christmas, all which are for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a trading populous town, seated on the river Cober, not far from its influx into the sea, and one of those appointed for the coinage of tin, and the place of assembly for the western division of the county. It had formerly a priory and a castle, but was not incorporated till the twenty-seventh of queen Elizabeth, who appointed a mayor and four aldermen, who are to be of the common-council, and to choose twenty-four assistants. It has a large market-house, a guildhall, and four streets that lie in the form of a cross, with a little channel of water running through each. The steeple of the church, which is ninety feet high, with its spire, is a noted sea-mark. A little below the town is an harbour, where several tin ships take in their lading. It is eleven miles south-west of Falmouth, sixty south-west of Launceston, and two hundred and seventy west-by-south of London. It sends two members to parliament. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

HELVEIUS (ADRIAN) an eminent physician, born in Holland, and the son of a Dutch physician. After having studied physic at Leyden, he went to Paris, where he acquired great reputation by his success. He introduced in France the use of ipecacuanha in the cure of dysenteries, a remedy which he at first kept secret; but was ordered to make it public, and on that account received a gratification from the king of one thousand louis d'ors. He was made inspector-general of the hospitals in Flanders, physician to the duke of Orleans, regent of France, &c. and died at Paris, on the 20th of February, 1727, aged sixty-five. He wrote a treatise on the most common diseases, and the remedies proper for their cure, the best edition of which is that of 1724, in two volumes, octavo, and other works.

HELVICUS

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HELVICUS (CHRISTOPHER) professor of divinity, Greek, and the oriental languages, in the university of Gießen, was born at Sprendlingen, near Frankfort, on the 26th of December, 1581, where his father was minister. He composed a prodigious number of Greek verses when he was but fifteen or sixteen years of age, and the Hebrew tongue became so familiar to him, that he spoke it as fluently as his native language. His chronological tables have been greatly esteemed, though they are not quite free from errors. He died on the 10th of September, 1616.

HELVIDIUS, a famous Arian, in the fourth century, was the disciple of Auxentius, and maintained that after the birth of Jesus Christ, Mary his mother lived with Joseph, as her husband, and had several children by him. He also held that a life of virginity was not preferable to that of marriage. St. Jerome wrote against him.

HELVOET-SLUYS, a sea-port town of the United Netherlands, seated on the island of Voorn, in the province of Holland, and where the English packet-boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsome quay, and two or three little streets. But it is very well fortified, and esteemed the safest harbour in the country. The largest men of war may come up to the middle of the town, and yet it has but very little trade, because the merchants choose to live higher up the country. It is five miles south of the Briel. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 51. 44. N.

HELYOT (PETER) or Father Hypolitus, a Franciscan monk, born near Paris, in 1660. His principal work is, *An History of the Religious and Military Monastic Orders*, in eight volumes, quarto. He died on the 5th of January, 1716, aged fifty-six.

HEMELAR (JOHN) an eminent antiquary, and canon of Antwerp, in the seventeenth century, was born at the Hague, and wrote a work intitled, *Expeditio Numismatum Imperatorum Romanorum à Julio Cesare ad Heradium*, which is very scarce, though it has had several editions.

HEMPSTED, or **HEMEL-HEMPSTED**, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on the first Thursday after Whitsun-week, for horses, cows, and sheep, and hiring servants. It has been reckoned one of the greatest markets for wheat in this county, and great quantities of wheat-flour are sold thereat, there being a great many mills within four miles of this town. It is eighteen miles south-west of Hartford, and twenty-three north-west of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

HEMSKIRK (EGBERT) an eminent painter, was a peasant's son, born at the village of Hemskirk, in Holland, in the year 1498. In his youth he was extremely dull, and nothing was expected from him; but afterwards he became a correct painter. He went to Rome to perfect himself in his art, and after staying there three years, returned to his own country, and settled at Haerlem, where he lived the remainder of his days. He was famous for painting drunken revels, wakes, fairs, and waggon subjects. Some, says Mr. Granger, are much delighted with his paintings, but they are generally such as would prefer Martial to Virgil. Most of his works have been engraved. He died in 1574, at seventy-six years of age.

HENAO (GABRIEL DE) doctor of Salamanca, and a scholastic divine, in the seventeenth century, taught in Spain with reputation, and died in 1704, aged ninety-three. His works are printed in Latin, in eleven volumes, folio.

HENAUT (JOHN) a French poet, who acquired great reputation by his poems, particularly by one of his sonnets, and his translation in verse of the beginning of Lucretius. It is said that he had but little religion, and that having formed three systems on the mortality of the soul, he went to Holland purposely to shew them to Spinosa, who nevertheless did not much esteem his erudition. However, he acknowledged his errors on his death-bed, when he was for carrying matters to the other extreme, and to shew his humility, was for receiving the viaticum with a halter about his neck. He died at Paris, in 1682.

HENCHMAN (HUMPHREY) bishop of London, in the reign of king Charles II. was educated at Clare hall, in Cambridge, and for his merit was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, in the reign of Charles I. He was one of those that helped to conceal king Charles II. and was instrumental to his escape after the battle of Worcester. Several of the royalists who assisted the king upon this important occasion, were rewarded by him at the Restoration. Dr. Henchman was raised to the see of Salisbury in 1663, and afterwards removed to London, upon the translation of Dr. Sheldon to Canterbury, and was soon after made lord-almoner. When the declaration for liberty of conscience was published, he was much alarmed, and strictly enjoined his clergy to preach against popery; and his example was followed by the other bishops. He was the editor of *The Gentleman's Calling*, supposed to be written by the author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, and died in October, 1675.

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HENEBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of the territory of Heneburgh, thirty-four miles north-west of Bamberg, and thirty-seven south-east of Fulde. Long. 9. 17. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

HENICHIUS (JOHN) professor of philosophy and Hebrew, and afterwards of divinity, at Rintel, in the county of Hesse, was born in 1616. He contracted a strict friendship with Calixtus and Horneius, two protestant divines. He was possessed of great candour and moderation, and ardently desired to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists, but was so far from succeeding, that he drew upon himself the hatred of both parties. He died on the 27th of June, 1671, aged fifty-five. His principal works are, 1. *Dissertatio de Majestate Civili*. 2. *De Cultu Creaturarum & Imaginum*. 3. *De Libertate Arbitrii*. 4. *De Officio boni Principis, piumque subditi*. 5. *De Penitentia Lapsorum*. 6. *Compendium Sacrae Theologiae*. 7. *De Veritate Religionis Christianae*. 8. *Institutiones Theologicae*. 9. *Historia ecclesiastica & civilis, &c.*

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on March 7, chiefly for horses; on the Thursday after Whitsuntide, for sheep and horses; and on Thursday se'nnight before October 10, for cheese and horses. It is commonly called Henley upon Thames, and said to be one of the oldest towns in the county. The inhabitants are generally malsters, meal-men, and barge-men, who enrich the neighbourhood, and support themselves by carrying corn, malt, and wool, to London. It is a corporation, and is governed by a warden, burgesses, &c. Here is a free-school and a charity-school. Roman coins have often been dug up here, near the market-place, and there are black flint stones in the neighbourhood, which would serve for touchstones, if well polished. The Chiltern hills run in a ridge from hence, and separate this county from Berks. It is seated on the river Thames, thirty-six miles west of London, and twenty-four south-east of Oxford. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 51. 34. N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Lady-day and Tuesday in Whitsun-week for cattle, and on St. Luke's day for cattle and cheese. About the time of the battle of Evesham it was burnt to the ground, and was rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. The parish church is at Waveney, that in the town being only a chapel of ease. It is eight miles south-west of Warwick, and one hundred and four north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 45. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

HENRY I. king of Germany, surnamed the Fowler, because he was fowling when the ornaments of royalty were brought to him. He was the son of Otho, duke of Saxony, and Luitgarde, the daughter of the emperor Arnulfus. He was born in 876, and succeeded Conrad, his brother-in-law, king of Germany. He made very wise laws; humbled Arnold the Bad, duke of Bavaria; conquered the Bohemians, Slavonians, and Danes; gained a great victory at Meriburg over the Hungarians; and invaded the kingdom of Lorraine under Charles the Simple; notwithstanding such extraordinary success, he never took the title of emperor, though he had all the authority, but was satisfied with that of king. He died on the 2d of July, 936, after a reign of seventeen years; leaving, by Matilda, his second wife, three sons; Otho, who succeeded him; Henry, duke of Bavaria; and Bruno, archbishop of Cologne.

HENRY II. surnamed the Lambe, and the Apostle of the Hungarians, was the grandson of duke Henry, the brother of Otho I. and was born in 977. He was elected emperor after the death of Otho III. on the 6th of June, 1002. In 1006 he founded the bishoprick of Bamberg; he defeated the duke of Bavaria; appeased the troubles in Germany; drove the Greeks and Saracens out of Calabria and Puglia, and took from them several places in Italy. He was crowned emperor at Rome in 1014, by pope Benedict VIII. whom he had restored to his see, and died without issue, on the 13th of July, 1023, aged fifty-seven. It is said that he constantly lived a life of celibacy with his wife Cunegunda, the daughter of Sigefroi, count of Luxemburg. They were both canonized. He was succeeded by Conrad II.

HENRY III. surnamed the Black, duke of Franconia, succeeded his father Conrad II. in 1039, when but twelve years of age. The Bohemians thinking to reap advantage from his youth, refused to pay him the customary tribute; but he subdued them, after he had taken prisoner Uladislav, their duke. In 1043 he restored Peter, king of Hungary, to his throne, whence he had been driven by his subjects; and in 1046 went to Rome, and there calling a council, caused Benedict X. Sylvester III. and Gregory IV. to be deposed; after which, Sigger, bishop of Bamberg, was elected pope, and took the name of Clement II. From this last pope, Henry and his wife Agnes received, on Christmas-day, 1046, the imperial crown at Rome. He afterwards reduced some of the petty princes of Italy; attacked the counts of Holland and Friesland, and made war on the Hungarians, who had put out the eyes of Peter their king;

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king; and by Henry's favour, Bruno, bishop of Toul, who was his cousin, was elected pope by the name of Leo IX. This prince died at Bottenfeld, in Saxony, on the 5th of October, 1056, aged thirty-nine.

HENRY IV. surnamed the Old, and the Great, emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Henry the Black in 1056, at five years of age, under the tutelage of Agnes his mother, who had the care of the government till 1062. Henry governed by himself at thirteen years of age, he subdued Saxony in 1075, and became formidable to all Europe. Then began the famous quarrel between the popes and emperors, on the investiture of benefices. For now the popes, who had been hitherto dependent on the emperors, and indebted for their power as well as dignity to their beneficence and protection, began to claim a superior jurisdiction, in virtue of authority which they pretended to derive from heaven. Gregory VII. complained to Henry IV. of the venality and corruption with which he had granted the investiture of benefices to ecclesiastics. He contended that this right belonged to himself, as head of the church; he required Henry to confine himself within the bounds of his civil jurisdiction, and to abstain, for the future, from such sacrilegious encroachment on his spiritual dominion. All the censures of the church were denounced against Henry, because he refused to relinquish those powers which his predecessors had uniformly exercised. The most considerable of the German princes and ecclesiastics were excited to take arms against him. His mother, his wife, his sons, were wrought upon to disregard all the ties of blood as well as of duty, and to join the party of his enemies. He was obliged to resign his crown to go into Italy, to appear as a suppliant at the gate of the castle of Canosa, in which the pope resided, and to stand there three days barefooted, in the depth of winter, imploring a pardon, which he at length obtained. But fifteen days after he had recovered from this blow, he broke his promises, and prepared to be revenged on Gregory. The German lords who adhered to the pope, instantly chose Rodolphus, duke of Swabia, emperor, while the emperor on the other hand caused his chancellor Guibert, bishop of Ravenna, to be elected pope, who took the name of Clement III. After various successes, Rodolphus lost his life, in a bloody battle, fought on the 15th of October, 1080, when the emperor being told that a magnificent sepulchre was preparing for him, replied, "I wish all my enemies were interred as magnificently." Herman of Luxemburg, count de Salines, was afterwards elected emperor by Henry's enemies; but his end, as well as that of several others, was unhappy. The emperor suffered greatly by his own children: Conrad, his son, whom he had left in Italy, to make war on the countess Matilda, revolted against him, and caused himself to be anointed king of Italy, in 1093, by pope Urban II. After the death of Conrad, in 1101, Henry, the emperor's other son, being solicited by pope Pascal II. took up arms against his father, and in 1105, caused himself to be crowned emperor. Henry IV. died at Liege, on the 7th of August, 1106, aged fifty-five; after having reigned forty-nine years, and was kept five years without burial, on account of his excommunication. This prince was courageous, endowed with wit, honesty, clemency, and the most amiable qualities: he was personally present at sixty-two battles, but was fond of pleasure, and suffered his ministers to make an ill use of his authority. He was succeeded by his son Henry V. See several particulars of Henry the Fourth's reign under the article **GREGORY VII.**

HENRY V. surnamed the Young, emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Henry the Old in 1106. He defeated the Poles and other powers, who would not acknowledge him; past into Italy in 1110, seized pope Pascal II. and obliged him to acknowledge his right of granting investitures to prelates. But Pascal had no sooner recovered his liberty, than he annulled all he had done. Henry then caused Maurice Baldwin to be elected pope, who took the name of Gregory VIII. but he being excommunicated by Pascal's successors, and the Saxons revolting against him, Henry became terrified at the thoughts of dying like his father, in that situation, and therefore renounced his right to investitures, in the assembly of Worms, on the 23d of September, 1112. He died at Utrecht, leaving no issue, on the 23d of May, 1125, aged forty-four, and was succeeded by Lothario II.

HENRY VI. surnamed the Severe, emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Frederic Barbarossa in 1190, and was the next year crowned at Rome by pope Celestin II. He was kneeling before this pope who had placed the crown on his head, when Celestin lifting up his foot, kicked it off, pretending to shew by this insolent action, that he could both bestow the crown and take it away. Henry was then on his march at the head of a powerful army, to take possession of the inheritance of Naples and Sicily, which belonged to Constantia his wife, the posthumous daughter of Roger, king

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of Naples and Sicily, and had been seized by Tancred. After various successs, he was obliged to retire, and to leave the empress Constantia at Salerno, who was afterwards delivered up to Tancred. But Tancred dying in 1194, Henry seized his dominions, confined Sibylla his widow in prison, put out the eyes of his son, who was still an infant, and treated the inhabitants of Palermo, and the lords who had taken Tancred's part, with such cruelty, that he obtained the surname of the Severe and the Cruel. He died at Messina, on the 28th of September, 1198, after his being excommunicated by the pope, for distributing the wealth of the church among his partisans, and for making Richard, king of England, prisoner, on his passing through Germany on his return from the Holy Land. He was succeeded by his son Frederic II.

HENRY VII. duke of Luxemburg, was elected emperor in 1309, and succeeded Albert I. He was crowned at Rome in 1312, by the deputies of pope Clement V. and died of a fever, or according to others, with swallowing a poisoned host, at Bonconvento, in Tuscany, on the 25th of August, aged fifty, as he was going to make war on Robert, king of Naples.

HENRY I. king of England, and duke of Normandy, surnamed Beauclerc, on account of his learning, was the son of William the Conqueror, and the youngest brother of William Rufus and Robert. His engaging person and address, his courage, learning, and eloquence, have been highly celebrated. Robert being in Palestine when William Rufus was killed, in 1100, Henry took advantage of his absence, and caused himself to be crowned king of England; but Robert, at his return, was acknowledged duke of Normandy, and landed at Portsmouth to make good his right to the crown of England. However, Henry came to an agreement with him, by consenting to pay him an annual tribute of three thousand marks. This tribute being but ill paid, they rekindled the war a short time after; when Henry landing in Normandy, rendered himself master of that duchy, after the battle of Tinchebray, fought on the 27th of September, 1106, in which Robert was defeated, and taken prisoner. After which, Henry had the cruelty to cause his eyes to be put out, and confined him twenty years in Cardiff-castle, in Glamorganshire. Henry had a great quarrel with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the investitures of bishopricks: he appointed a measure, adjusted by the length of his arm, to be the standard for commerce; and died on the 1st of December, 1135, aged sixty-eight, leaving his crown to Maud, or Matilda, his daughter; but was succeeded by Stephen his nephew.

HENRY II. king of England, the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, and the empress Maud, or Matilda, the daughter of Henry I. succeeded Stephen on the 20th of December, 1154, in the twenty-third year of his age. As the son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, he inherited the French provinces of Anjou, Tourain, and Maine, and afterwards by his marriage with Eleanor, obtained Poitou, Saintogne, Guienne, and Gascony. In his person the Norman and Saxon blood were united, and in him began the race of the Plantagenets, which ended with Richard III.

In 1172 Henry sailed with a numerous fleet to Ireland, and landing at Waterford, all the Irish princes voluntarily swore allegiance to him, so that he became master of that kingdom without bloodshed, and divided great part of the country among the English nobles, &c. who attended him in this expedition, and from them sprung some of the principal families now in Ireland. The king had for some years before met with continual disturbance, from the arrogance of Thomas Becket, whom he had raised from a mean station to the see of Canterbury; but at last four knights, thinking to please his majesty, murdered that insolent prelate. But what is more extraordinary, the pope's legate prevailed on the king to do penance, by going bare-foot three miles to Becket's shrine; and to be scourged there by the Augustine monks, who gave him fourscore lashes on his naked back. See the article **BECKET.**

Yet Henry was brave and learned, prudent and polite, generous, and of a mild disposition; but these virtues could not secure him from suffering the greatest vexations, even in his own family. Lust was his predominant passion, and Eleanor his queen being jealous of Rosamond, the lord Clifford's daughter, who was his mistress, and whom he kept at Woodstock, in a labyrinth, built to secure her from the queen's rage, is said to have found means to dispatch her by poison; and the young princes, his sons, being joined by several of the nobility, and assisted by the kings of France and Scotland, raised a great rebellion. King Henry however took the king of Scotland prisoner, and afterwards not only restored the young princes to favour, but pardoned all the revoltors; however, he obliged the king of Scotland to pay him homage for his kingdom.

Henry was so mortified at the disobedience of his sons, that through grief he fell sick at Chinon, in Touraine, and

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perceiving his end draw near, gave orders for his being carried into the church, where he expired before the altar, on the 6th of July, 1189, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign. After which he was stripped by his ungrateful attendants, and left entirely naked in the church; but was afterwards interred at Fontevraud, in Anjou. He was succeeded by his son Richard I.

HENRY III. king of England, commonly called Henry of Winchester, from his being born in that city, succeeded his father king John, on the 28th of October, 1216, when but twelve years of age. Lewis, the dauphin of France, afterwards king under the name of Lewis VIII. who was called in by the barons against king John, was then in England; but having received a large sum of money, returned into France. When Henry was of age, he began with exacting large sums of money, and annulling the two sacred charters granted by his father. He landed in Brittany with a numerous army, in order to recover the British dominions in France; but spending his time in diversions, shamefully returned, after having spent all his treasures: afterwards renewing the war, he lost all Poitou, and then concluded a peace with Lewis for five years, to purchase which, Henry agreed to pay him five thousand pounds annually.

The king, who paid no regard to the constitution of England, met with many mortifications from his parliament and people, who at length obliged him to renew the two charters; which was done in Westminster-hall, in the following manner, viz. the peers being assembled in the presence of the king, each holding a lighted taper, the archbishop of Canterbury denounced a terrible curse against those who should violate the laws, or alter the constitutions of the kingdom; then the charters were read aloud, and confirmed by the king, who all this time kept his hand upon his breast; after which every one threw his taper on the ground to raise a great smoke, and wished that those who violated the charters might smoke in hell. After which, the parliament granted him a subsidy for suppressing an insurrection in Guienne. He soon reduced that province, and returned to England, where he renewed his exactions.

Prince Richard, Henry's brother, being elected king of the Romans, took the immense sum of seven hundred thousand pounds into Germany to support his election, while the king amassed nine hundred and fifty thousand marks for an expedition to the two Sicilies, which were offered him by the pope; though the crown belonged to Conrad, the emperor Conrad's son. In short, the people being still oppressed, and the barons finding that Henry could not be bound by the most solemn oaths, undertook to reform the government; accordingly commissioners were chosen by the king and the barons, and articles agreed on; which the king again broke. At last they came to an open war, when a decisive battle was fought near Lewes, in Sussex, in which the king's army was defeated, and himself, prince Edward, and the king of the Romans, taken prisoners; but afterwards the earls of Leicester and Gloucester quarrelling, the latter joined prince Edward who had escaped from his keepers, and uniting their forces, marched against the earl of Leicester, whom they defeated and slew; the king was then set at liberty; but peace was not restored till some time after; when prince Edward engaged in a crusade, and went to the Holy Land. Henry died at London, on the 20th of November, 1272, aged sixty-five, and the fifty-sixth of his reign, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He was succeeded by his son Edward Longshanks.

HENRY IV. king of England, commonly called Henry of Bolingbroke, from the place of his birth, was proclaimed king after the deposition of Richard II. on the 30th of December, 1399. He was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. It is certain that he had not a just claim to the crown, which of right belonged to Edmund of Mortimer, earl of March, then duke of York, the descendant of Lionel, duke of Clarence, the second son of Edward III. which occasioned the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, under the device of the white rose and red. The next year, the dukes of Exeter, Surry, and Albemarle, the earls of Salisbury and Gloucester, the bishop of Carlisle, and sir Thomas Blount, the friends of Richard, formed a conspiracy, in order to assassinate Henry, and restore Richard to the throne: but being discovered, and their whole scheme frustrated, they assembled an army of forty thousand men, and set up Maudlin, a priest, whose person resembled Richard, to pretend that he was Richard himself; but in this they also failed, most of the leaders were taken and beheaded; Maudlin was hanged at London, and this conspiracy hastened the death of the unhappy king Richard, who was soon after basely murdered at Pontefract.

In 1402, Henry caused Roger Clarendon, the natural son of Edward the Black Prince, and several others to be put to death, for maintaining that Richard was alive. The

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same year he married Joanna of Navarre, widow of the duke of Brittany.

About this time the Scots invaded England, under the earl of Douglas, but were defeated at Halidown hill, by the earl of Northumberland, and his son Henry Hotspur, with the loss of above ten thousand men; and in this victory several earls, and many other officers were made prisoners; but the king ordering Northumberland to deliver up the prisoners into his hands, the earl was so exasperated, that he, with Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, his son, and other lords, agreed to crown Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, whom Glendower kept prisoner in Wales. The rebel army were encamped near Shrewsbury, headed by Henry Hotspur, the earls of Worcester, and the Scotch earl of Douglas; and the king marched directly thither, with fourteen thousand choice troops, headed by himself, the prince of Wales, and the Scotch earl of March; and on the 22d of July, at a place afterwards called Battle-field, the king obtained so complete a victory, that about ten thousand of the rebels were killed, among whom was the brave Hotspur, who fell by the hands of the prince of Wales.

In the year 1405, another conspiracy was raised, at the head of which was the archbishop of York, the earl of Northumberland, Thomas Mowbray earl marshal, and other noblemen, who assembled a large body of troops at York, and published a manifesto, declaring the king a traitor, and that they were resolved to place Mortimer, the lawful heir, on the throne. But this rebellion was soon suppressed by the policy of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland.

In this reign the Lollards, or the followers of Wickliffe, our first reformer, were treated with great severity, and William Sawtree, a clergyman, was burnt in London as an heretic.

Henry died in the Jerusalem-chamber at Westminster, on the 20th of March, 1413, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign, and was interred in the cathedral at Canterbury. He was succeeded by his son Henry V.

HENRY V. commonly called Henry of Monmouth, from the place of his birth, was the eldest son of king Henry IV. whom he succeeded in 1413. Though he was wild and unruly in his youth, he no sooner obtained the crown, than he proved himself a wise and a valiant prince. He chose a council of state composed of men of distinguished wisdom, and commanded those who had been the companions of his irregularities, either to change their manners, or never to approach his person. He revived the English title to the crown of France, and in 1415 embarked his army, amounting to fifteen thousand men, and having landed at Havre de Grace, laid siege to Harfleur, which surrendered in five weeks. Soon after, the French king having assembled an army six times as numerous as that of Henry's, challenged him to fight, and Henry consented, though the French army consisted of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and the English were reduced by sickness to nine thousand. The French therefore made rejoicings in their camp as if the English were already defeated, and even sent to Henry to know what he would give for his ransom; to which he replied, "that a few hours would show whose care it would be to make that provision." The English, though fatigued with their march, sick of a flux, and almost starved for want of food, were inspired by the example of their brave king, and resolved to conquer or die. On the 25th of October, 1415, the king being encamped on a plain near Agincourt, drew up his small army in two lines, the first commanded by the duke of York, and the second by himself; he disposed his few men to such advantage, and behaved with such extraordinary conduct and courage, that he gained a complete victory, after having been several times knocked down, and in the most imminent danger of losing his life. The English killed upwards of ten thousand men, and took more prisoners than they had men in the army; but an alarm being given that the French had plundered the English camp, and were returning to the fight, they were ordered to kill all their prisoners; an order which self-preservation rendered necessary; but the English soldiers, it is said, had too much humanity to execute it, upon which, a band of ruffians were employed in this dreadful massacre. The loss of the English was only four hundred men.

In 1417 the king, to enable himself to carry on the war, pledged his crown for one hundred thousand marks, and part of his jewels for ten thousand pounds, then landing at Beville, in Normandy, he reduced Caen, and the next year subdued all Normandy.

In May 1420, a treaty was concluded at Troyes, which was ratified by the states of France, and sworn to by the nobles, all men in authority setting their hands and seals to an instrument made for that purpose. By this treaty, the dauphin was disinherited; and Henry V. married Catharine of

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of France; and was declared regent of that kingdom till the death of Charles VI. when he was to take possession of that crown. But notwithstanding this treaty, the war was continued by the dauphin, and the next year Henry advanced into France with thirty thousand men; but while he was marching towards the river Loire, he was seized with a pleuritic fever, and was carried to Vincennes, where he sent for his brother the duke of Bedford, and other persons, to whom he recommended the care of his young son; desired Bedford to take upon him the administration of affairs in France, and that the duke of Gloucester might be protector of England. He expired about two hours after, on the 31st of August, 1422, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and the tenth of his reign. His body was carried to Calais, whence it was conveyed to England, and interred in Westminster-abbey.

The queen dowager some time after married Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman, by whom she had Edmund, the father of Henry, earl of Richmond, who became king of England under the name of Henry VII.

HENRY VI. commonly called Henry of Windsor, succeeded his father Henry V. in 1422, when but fourteen months old, and reigned in England under the tutelage of his uncle Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and in France under that of his uncle the duke of Bedford. This unhappy prince was unsuccessful both at home and abroad. His misfortunes began in France by the death of his grandfather Charles VI. not quite two months after the death of his father king Henry, which gave great advantage to the dauphin, who was called Charles VII. and being crowned at Poitiers, disputed with Henry the crown of France, yet for some time the English continued to have great success in that kingdom, and gained the famous battles of Crevant, Verneuil, and Rouvrai; and every thing seemed to promise the entire possession of France, when it was prevented by an unforeseen blow. A girl, known by the name of Joan of Arc, or the Maid of Orleans, suddenly appeared at the head of the French army, and in 1429, made the English raise the siege of Orleans. From that moment Henry's interest in France declined. However, he was carried to Paris, and crowned there with a double crown in the cathedral church, on the 27th of November, 1431. In 1444 a truce of eighteen months was concluded between the two crowns; after which king Henry married Margaret of Anjou, the daughter of Renatus, king of Naples; this was the source of many of his misfortunes; for the king being of a mild and easy temper, and the queen a high spirited woman, she took in a manner the scepter from his hand, and undertook, with her favourites, to govern the kingdom. The English were now every where defeated, and in 1451 we had no places left in France but Calais, and the earldom of Guines. These losses were principally occasioned by the civil wars which broke out in England. Richard, duke of York, who descended on the mother's side from Lionel, the second son of Edward III. claimed a better right to the crown than Henry, who was descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the third son of the same Edward. Henry was defeated and made prisoner at St. Alban's, by Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, on the 31st of May, 1455, and a second time at the battle of Northampton, on the 19th of July, 1460. The parliament then determined that Henry should keep the crown, and be succeeded by the duke of York; but queen Margaret afterwards raised an army in the north, and gained the battle of Wakefield, in which the duke of York was killed, and her husband delivered. This turned the scale, and sunk the interest of the house of York. However, Edward, earl of March, the son of Richard, duke of York, revived the quarrel, and gained a bloody battle at Mortimer's-cross, near Ludlow. In short, the earl of March, after several engagements, was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. by means of the earl of Warwick, called the Setter up and Puller down of Kings. Henry was taken in disguise, brought in the most ignominious manner to London, and confined in the Tower, where, in 1471, he was murdered, when fifty-two years of age. See the articles **CHARLES VI.** of France; **EDWARD IV.** king of England, and **MARGARET** of Anjou.

HENRY VII. king of England, was the son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster. He took up arms against Richard III. and gained the battle of Bosworth, in which Richard was slain, on the 22d of August, 1485, and was crowned king of England on the 30th of September following. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. by which the claims of the houses of York and Lancaster were united. However, fresh troubles broke out, and the enemies of Henry attempted twice to dethrone him, by setting up two pretenders. The first was one Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, who assumed the title of earl of Warwick, and pretended to be the son of the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. but being defeated and taken prisoner, was made king Henry's turn-spit: the

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other was an adventurer, named Perkin Warbeck, who pretended to be Richard duke of York, Edward the Fifth's brother, who was murdered in the Tower, and being at length taken prisoner, was hanged at Tyburn. Henry assisted the emperor Maximilian, against Charles VIII. of France; he made a war on the Scots; instituted the band of gentlemen pensioners; built the chapel adjoining to Westminster-abbey, which still bears his name; and founded several colleges, by which he obtained the character of a pious prince, and a friend to learning; though he was remarkable for his avarice, and oppressing the people by numberless exactions. He died at Richmond palace, which he had caused to be erected, on the 22d of April, 1509, aged fifty-two in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son Henry VIII. He also left two daughters, Margaret, who married James IV. king of Scotland, and Mary, who married the French king Lewis XII.

HENRY VIII. king of England, succeeded his father Henry VII. in 1509. He joined the emperor Maximilian at the request of pope Julius II. against Lewis XII. king of France; defeated the French at the battle of the Spurs, in 1513, and took Terouane and Tournay. At his return to England he marched against the Scots, and defeated them at the battle of Flodden-field, in which James IV. king of Scotland was slain. In 1514 Henry VIII. concluded a peace with Lewis XII. and gave him his sister in marriage. He wrote against Luther, on which account pope Leo X. gave him the title of Defender of the Faith. This work was printed in quarto, and intitled *Affertio septem Sacramentorum adversus Martinum Lutherum, edita ab invictissimo Angliæ & Franciæ Rege & de Hybernia ejus nominis Octavo*. "By a singular felicity, the 'wording of the above title,' says Mr. Walpole, 'served Henry equally well, when he burned papists or protestants; it suited each of his daughters Mary and Elizabeth; it fitted the martyr Charles, and the profligate Charles; the Romish James, and the Calvinist William; and at last seemed peculiarly adapted to high-church Anne.'"

A war breaking out between the emperor Charles V. and the French king Francis I. Henry VIII. at first took the part of the emperor, but some time after, at the solicitation of cardinal Wolsey, contracted a strict friendship with Francis, and in 1528 laboured to procure the deliverance of pope Clement VII. By the assistance of the same cardinal, he, in 1533, divorced Catharine of Arragon, and married Anne Bullen, on which he was excommunicated by the pope. Henry enraged at this excommunication, abolished the papal authority in England; refused to pay to the see of Rome the annual tribute sent thither by his predecessors; ordered the dissolution of monasteries, and obliged the clergy to acknowledge him head of the church, and those who refused, were either banished or put to death; among these last, were the learned sir Thomas Moore, lord chancellor of England, and bishop Fisher. The Reformation thus begun in this kingdom, was completed under the reign of Elizabeth. Henry, on this occasion, abolished the order of Malta in his dominions, and caused the body of Thomas of Canterbury to be dug up and burnt. Some time after, being charmed with the beauty of Jane Seymour, he caused Anne Bullen to be beheaded; but Jane dying in child-bed of prince Edward, he married Anne of Cleves, whom he afterwards divorced. He then married Catharine Howard, the duke of Norfolk's daughter, whom he caused to be beheaded, under the pretence that he had not found her a virgin; but rather from his having conceived a violent passion for Catharine Parr, a young widow of great beauty. A war breaking out between him and the Scots, who were assisted by the French, Henry, in 1545, took Boulogne from the French, and burnt Leith and Edinburgh. He erected six new bishopricks, viz. Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, and Gloucester, all which, except Westminster, are still episcopal sees; he united Wales to England; and died in 1547, aged fifty-seven, after a reign of thirty-eight years, and was succeeded by his son Edward VI.

Besides the above work, which is treated by Luther in a very cavalier manner, Henry wrote a reply to Luther in Latin, and several other pieces are ascribed to him; as an Introduction to Grammar, a book of Prayers, a Preface by the King to his Primer; *De Potestate Regia contra Papam: De Christiani Hominis Institutione: De Instituenda Pube: Sententiam de Mantuano Consilio: De Justo in Scotos Bello*. But most of these are at present lost. "Historians tell us," says Mr. Walpole, "that Henry, during the life of prince Arthur, was designed by his father for archbishop of Canterbury. How far his education was carried with that view I know not. The catholics have reason to lament, that that destination did not take place. A man whose passions made him overturn the church, was likely to have carried its interests high, if his own had coincided with them. If the above-mentioned pieces ever existed,

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"it would be curious to see what rules for the education of youth were laid down by a man who confounded every idea of government and religion; who burned martyrs of opposite sects at the same stake; bastardized his own children, and then intailed his crown on them; and who seems to have provided for nothing but a succession of civil wars, by the unwarrantable disposition he made of his dominions.

"Besides his literary talents, he was well skilled in music, could sing his part, and used to compose services for his own chapel. A service composed by this king is still performed in some cathedrals. In the British Museum is preserved a Missal, which belonged to his majesty after his breach with the see of Rome: in the calendar he has blotting out all the saints that had been popes."

Henry VIII. was the most absolute prince that has swayed the British scepter since William the Conqueror. Under his reign the sweating sickness seized the English, not only in England, but in all places beyond the seas, without infecting the natives, and though it carried off persons of the strongest constitutions in twenty four hours, passed by old people and children.

HENRY I. king of France, was the eldest son of king Robert and Constance. He was crowned at Rheims, on the 14th of May, 1027, in the life time of his father, and began to reign alone on the 20th of July, 1031. Scarce was he seated on the throne when Constance, his mother, resolving to place the crown on the head of Robert, his younger brother, excited a rebellion, in which she was supported by Eudes, count of Champagne, and Baldwin, count of Flanders; but Henry being assisted by Robert, surnamed the Devil, duke of Normandy, defeated the rebels, concluded a peace with the queen, and ceded Burgundy to his brother Robert. Some time after, Robert the Devil dying, on his return from the Holy Land, a powerful faction was raised against his son William the Bastard, but afterwards surnamed the Conqueror. Henry granted him a powerful assistance, and gained with him the battle of Dunes, near Caen. He died at Vitry, in Brie, on the 4th of August, 1060, and was succeeded by his son Philip I.

HENRY II. king of France, was the son of Francis I. and was born at St. Germain en Laye, on the 31st of March, 1518. He succeeded his father in 1547, and was crowned at Rheims by cardinal Charles of Lorraine. He made war on the English, and took Boulogne; but a peace was concluded in 1550. The next year he sent troops into Italy, and formed a league with the German princes against the emperor Charles V. and in 1552, advanced with a powerful army to the banks of the Rhine, and took in his way the cities of Metz, Toul, and Verdun; but the emperor having concluded a peace with the German princes, and Mary of Austria, queen of Hungary, and governess of the Netherlands, ravaging the frontiers of Picardy, king Henry was obliged to return to France. Charles V. then besieged Metz, with an army of one hundred thousand men; but Francis, duke of Guise, obliged him to retire from that city. In 1553 the emperor entirely destroyed Therouene, and took Hesdin; Henry on his side ravaged the Netherlands in 1554, and defeated the Imperialists at the battle of Renti, but was obliged to raise the siege. On the 5th of February, 1556, these two princes concluded a truce for five years, and Charles V. abdicated the empire the same year, in favour of his brother Ferdinand. Upon this, Henry, at the desire of the pope's legate, broke the truce, sent an army into Italy, commanded by the duke of Guise, and another into Flanders; but the duke of Guise was defeated by Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, at the famous battle of St. Quintin, on the 10th of August, 1557, on which the duke of Guise was immediately recalled with his army from Italy; but soon recovered the spirits of the French by the taking of Calais from the English, on the 8th of January, 1558, which city they had held in their possession ever since the year 1347. The duke of Guise then took Guines and Thionville; the duke of Nevers took Charlemont, and the marshal de Termes, Dunkirk, and St. Vinox; but Henry II. lost the fruit of such great success by the peace of Chatteau-Cambresis, which he concluded on the 3d of April, 1559, when he lost with a single dash of his pen an extensive country, equal to one third of his kingdom, and in a word restored above two hundred places, the conquest of which had cost a sea of blood, had exhausted the treasures of his kingdom, and involved him in very numerous debts, while only three places were restored to him, Ham, Chattelet, and St. Quintin: by the same peace a marriage was concluded between Elizabeth, Henry's daughter, and Philip II. king of Spain, and another between his sister Margaret and the king of Spain. But in the midst of the entertainments given by Henry, on account of this second marriage, he was wounded by the earl of Montgomery, captain of the Scots guards, whom he had obliged to break a lance with him in a tournament. He died of his wound eleven days

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after, on the 10th of July, 1559, aged forty, and was succeeded by Francis II.

HENRY III. king of France, the third son of king Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis, was born at Fontainebleau, on the 19th of September, 1551, and was called duke of Anjou. He distinguished himself in his youth, and at eighteen years of age gained the famous battles of Jarnac and Montcontour. He raised the siege of Poitiers, and gained several other advantages. His bravery and success caused him to be elected king of Poland, after the death of Sigismund Augustus, on the 9th of May, 1573. Henry quitted the siege of Rochelle to go and take possession of that kingdom, and was crowned at Cracow, on the 15th of February, 1574. Three months after, being informed of the death of his brother Charles IX. king of France, he secretly left Poland, and was crowned at Rheims on the 15th of February, 1575. Henry III. gained the battle of Dormans the same year, held an assembly of the states at Blois in 1576, in which war was declared against the Calvinists, and a peace was concluded with them at Nerac, in 1580. This peace, instead of reducing the kingdom to order, occasioned nothing but confusion, on account of the irregularities and foolish expences into which the king was driven by his favourites: these troubles were increased by the death of Francis, duke of Alençon, the king's only brother, on the 10th of June, 1584, by which the king of Navarre, the chief of the protestants, became presumptive heir of the crown; when the catholics resolving to prevent his coming to the throne, raised three parties in the state, which gave rise to what was called the War of the three Henrys, that of the leaguers under Henry duke of Guise, that of the protestants under Henry king of Navarre, afterwards king Henry IV. and that of king Henry III. Thus the king became the head of a party, instead of being the common father of his people. In 1587 was formed the faction of sixteen, who undertook to deprive the king of his crown and liberty. The king of Navarre set out the same year from Bern, in order to join the Germans and Swiss, who were marching to reinforce his army, when Annas, duke of Joyeuse, endeavoured to prevent their passage, but was defeated at the battle of Coutras, on the 20th of October. The king of Navarre, instead of improving this victory, returned to Bern, and the Germans and Swiss, who, by this advantage, had been drawn into France, were defeated by the duke of Guise, at Vimori and Anneau. Henry III. pushed on by the sixteen and the duke of Guise, made his troops enter Paris, on the 12th of May, 1588, to seize the entrance into the streets. The people immediately took the alarm, barricaded themselves, and drove out the troops. This rendered the duke of Guise master of the capital. The king was obliged to retire to Chartres, and from thence to Rouen, where Catharine de Medicis, his mother, made him sign the disgraceful edict of re-union. Henry soon perceived the fault he had committed, and assembling the states of Blois the same year, caused the duke of Guise to be assassinated, on the 23d of December, 1588; and the cardinal, the duke's brother, was dispatched the next day, by the advice of Lagnac, one of his gentlemen. On the news of these massacres, the leaguers who were at Paris flew into a rage, committed a thousand indignities against the king's person, and obliged the duke of Mayenne to revenge the death of his brother, and for that purpose declared him lieutenant-general of the royal state and crown of France, for the council of Union, and seized the most important places in the kingdom. Henry was then obliged to have recourse to the king of Navarre and the protestants, who raised the siege of Tours, in which he was besieged by the duke of Mayenne. The two kings then invested Paris with an army of thirty thousand men. Henry III. took up his lodging at St. Cloud, where he was assassinated, on the first of August, 1589, by James Clement, a Dominican, and died the next day, aged thirty-nine, after a reign of fifteen years. His murderer had the good fortune to die by the swords of the courtiers, upon the spot where he killed the king.

This prince, who was suitor to Elizabeth, queen of England, when he was duke of Anjou, lost, by his male-administration, the great reputation he had acquired before he ascended the throne; his life was strangely divided between debauchery and devotion, and he was equally hated both by the papists and protestants. He was succeeded by Henry IV.

HENRY IV. surnamed the Great, king of France and Navarre, and one of the greatest princes mentioned in history, was born at Pau, on the 13th of December, 1553. He was descended from Robert of France, count of Clermont, the fifth son of St. Lewis, and lord of Bourbon. Henry IV. was educated at the court of France till the year 1566, when Jane d'Albret, his mother, who had openly embraced Calvinism, sent for him to Pau, where she had him educated in the protestant religion. In 1569, Jane d'Albret

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having declared herself the protectress of the reformed religion, took him to Rochelle, where he was acknowledged the chief of the party, and his uncle the prince of Condé, with the admiral de Coligny, were his lieutenants. He followed the army till the peace concluded at St. Germain, on the 11th of August, 1570, and two years after went to Paris to marry the princess Margaret de Valois, the sister of Charles IX. Immediately after this marriage was the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. This prince then seeing himself reduced to the alternative either of suffering death, or of embracing the popish religion, chose the latter. He took the title of king of Navarre after the death of his mother, which happened during the preparation for his nuptials, on the 9th of June, 1572. He was then kept at the court of France in opposition to his inclinations; but in 1576 he made his escape, and retired to Alençon, where he immediately engaged in the protestant party, and again professed the reformed religion. From that time, to the year 1589, his life was a continual mixture of battles, pacifications, and ruptures with the court of France. He obtained several advantages over Henry III. and in 1587 gained the battle of Couras. In fine, king Henry III. became at length sincerely reconciled to him, in order to oppose the league, which, after the murder of the duke and cardinal of Guise, was more furious than ever. They had their interview at Tours, on the 30th of April, 1589, when they shewed great demonstrations of their mutual satisfaction, and joining their troops, marched to besiege Paris, which they were on the point of taking, when Henry III. was assassinated by James Clement, on the first of August, 1589. Henry IV. succeeded him. His right to the crown was so evident, that those who disputed it with him, covered their obstinacy only with the pretence of his being of the reformed religion. However, he was acknowledged king by the greatest part of the lords, as well catholics as protestants, who were then at court. But his army being weakened, he was obliged to raise the siege of Paris, and marching into Normandy, he defeated the duke of Mayenne, at the battle of Arques, on the 22d of September, 1589, and at that of Ivry, on the 14th of March, 1590. He afterwards laid siege to Paris, on which the inhabitants suffered a dreadful famine; but the duke of Parma obliged him to retire, and the war was continued with different success throughout the whole kingdom, till 1593. The duke of Mayenne then seeing that neither the Spaniards nor leaguers would elect him king, and that they preferred his nephew the duke of Guise, was so enraged at this preference, that he engaged the states to consent to a conference between the catholics of both parties. This conference was held at Surere, and the king made his abjuration in the church of St. Dennis, on the 25th of July, 1593, which was followed by a truce of three months with the leaguers, and from this time, notwithstanding the opposition of Rome, the cities of France were desirous of submitting to their lawful sovereign. Paris opened its gates to him on the 22d of March, 1594, and Henry made his public entry into that city two days after. The parliament ordained that there should be annually performed a solemn procession, in memory of that event. The year following the king declared war against Spain; but after various successes, a peace was concluded in 1598, from which time the kingdom was free from civil and foreign wars till his death, excepting only an expedition against the duke of Savoy, which was followed by an advantageous treaty. Henry IV. having thus subdued his kingdom, thought of nothing but to render it happy, and to govern like a father; he restored it to a flourishing state, though he had found it in the most dreadful desolation. He assisted the Dutch against the Spaniards; was mediator between the pope and the Venetians, and was going to begin the execution of a vast design, when he was assassinated by Ravillac, on the 14th of May, 1610, at the age of fifty-seven, after a reign of twenty-one years.

Henry IV. was one of the best and greatest princes upon earth. He had an exquisite judgment, an open frankness, an engaging simplicity of manners, elevated and generous sentiments, was an able politician, and was possessed of invincible courage. Never did prince behave with more goodness and clemency to his subjects, or more deserved their love; he formed the project of rendering his kingdom so flourishing, that the meanest of his subjects should have a fowl to put into the pot for every Sunday's dinner. A project truly royal, and preferable to the vast designs of the Alexanders and the Cæsars. However, it is difficult to find a prince whose life was oftener attempted; for without mentioning St. Bartholomew's-day, Peter Barciere, John Chatel, and Peter Quin, attempted to assassinate him before it was done by Ravillac. Henry IV. after having annulled his marriage with Margaret de Valois, married Mary de Medicis, in 1600, by whom he had Lewis XIII. who succeeded him. He is justly reproached with having too many mistresses.

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HENRY IV. king of Castile, was distinguished by his weak and flagitious administration; but much more by the disgraceful manner in which he was deprived of the crown. The indignation of the Castilian nobility led them to combine against him; they arrogated to themselves, as one of the privileges belonging to their order, the right of trying and passing sentence on the sovereign. That the exercise of this power might be as public and solemn as possible, they, in the year 1465, summoned all the nobility of their party to meet at Avila. A spacious theatre was erected in a plain without the walls of the town: an image representing the king was seated on the throne, clad in royal robes, with a crown on its head, and the sword of justice by its side. The accusation of the king was read, and the sentence of deposition was pronounced in the presence of a numerous assembly. At the close of the first article of the charge, the archbishop of Toledo advanced, and plucked the crown from the head of the image; at the close of the second, the conde de Placentia snatched the sword of justice from its side; at the close of the third, the conde de Benavente wrested the sceptre from its hand; at the close of the last, Don Diego Lopes de Stuniga tumbled it head long from the throne. At the same time, Don Alfonso, Henry's brother, was proclaimed king of Castile and Leon in his stead.

HENRY of Lorraine. See **GUISE**.

HENRY the Lion, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, a powerful and warlike prince, in the twelfth century, extended his dominions in Germany from the Elbe to the Rhine, and from the Baltic sea to the frontiers of Italy. He built bridges over the Danube at Ratibon and Lawenburg; almost entirely destroyed the Henetes; and saved Frederic Barbarossa, his cousin-germain, from the fury of the people of Rome, who had revolted. However, that emperor becoming jealous of Henry's power, in 1180, declared him guilty of high treason, and under various pretences stripped him of his dominions, when this prince was obliged to fly to his father-in-law, the king of England, by whose mediation Brunfwick and Lunenburg were restored to him. He died in 1195.

There have been several other princes of this name.

HENRY of Huntingdon, an English historian, of the twelfth century, was canon of Lincoln, and afterwards archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote, 1. A History of England, which ends with the year 1154. 2. A Continuation of that of Bede. 3. Chronological Tables of the Kings of England. 4. A small Treatise on the Contempt of the World, &c. all of which are written in Latin.

HENRY of Sula, in Latin, *de Segusia*, a famous civilian and canonist, of the thirteenth century, acquired such reputation by his learning, that he was called *The Source and Splendor of the Law*. He was archbishop of Embrun about the year 1258, and cardinal bishop of Ostia in 1262. He wrote A Summary of the Canon and Civil Law; and a Commentary on the Book of the Decretals, composed by order of Alexander IV.

HENRY (PHILIP) a pious and learned nonconformist minister, was the son of Mr. John Henry, page of the backstairs to James, duke of York, and was born at Whitehall, in the year 1631. He was admitted into Westminster-school at about twelve years of age, became the favourite of Dr. Busby, and was employed by him, with some others, in collecting materials for the Greek Grammar he afterwards published; from thence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where, having obtained the degree of master of arts, he was taken into the family of judge Puleston, at Emsal, in Flintshire, as tutor to his sons, and to preach at Worthenbury. At length, when the king and episcopacy were restored, he refused to conform, was ejected, and retired with his family to Broad-Oak, and having a competent estate, employed himself in relieving the poor, employing the industrious, instructing the ignorant, and improving every opportunity of doing good. In church government he desired and wished for archbishop Usher's reduction of episcopacy; but attended the worship of the church of England with his family till the Revolution, when the act of indulgence being passed, he kept a meeting at Broad Oak in a barn.

HENRY (MATTHEW) an eminent dissenting minister and author, was the son of the former, and was born in the year 1662. He continued under his father's care till he was eighteen years of age, in which time he became well skilled in the learned languages, especially in the Hebrew, which his father had rendered familiar to him from his childhood; and from first to last the study of the Scriptures was his most delightful employment. He completed his education in an academy kept at Islington, by Mr. Doolittle, and was afterwards entered in Gray's Inn for the study of the law, where he became well acquainted with the civil and municipal law of his own country, and from his application and great abilities, it was thought he would have become very eminent in that profession; but at length resolving to devote his

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life to the study of divinity, in 1686 he retired into the country, and was chosen pastor of a congregation at Chester, where he lived about twenty-five years, greatly esteemed and beloved by his people. He had several calls from London, which he constantly declined; but was at last prevailed upon to accept an unanimous invitation from a congregation at Hackney. He wrote, 1. Expositions of the Bible, in five volumes, folio. 2. The Life of Mr. Philip Henry. 3. Directions for daily Communion with God. 4. A Method for Prayer. 5. Four Discourses against Vice and Immorality. 6. The Communicant's Companion. 7. Family Hymns. 8. A Scripture Catechism; and, 9. A Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism. He died of an apoplexy at Nantwich, when upon a journey in 1714, and was interred at Trinity-church, in Chester.

HENRY (Cape) the south cape of Virginia, in America, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay.

HEPHAESTION, the favourite of Alexander the Great, was educated with that prince, who had such an affection for him, that he communicated to him his most secret thoughts. Having married Statyra, Darius's eldest daughter, he gave the youngest to Hephæstion, whom he regarded as his other self. This favourite died at Ecbatana, in the three hundred and twenty-fourth year before the Christian æra, when Alexander was so grieved at his death, that he took no nourishment for three days together, and caused his physician to be crucified for not preserving his life. He also erected a magnificent tomb for him, and offered sacrifices to him as to a god.

HERACLEA, an ancient city of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with the see of an archbishop of the Grecian church, and a sea-port. It was a very famous place in former times, and there are still some remains of its ancient splendor. Theodore Lascaris took it from David Comnenus, emperor of Trebizond; when it fell into the hands of the Genoese, but Mahomet II. took it from them; since which time it has been in the possession of the Turks. It is near the sea, fifty miles west of Constantinople, and twenty north-east of Gallipoly. Long. 27. 48. E. Lat. 40. 57. N.

HERACLEOTES (DIONYSIUS) a philosopher, thus named from his being a native of Heraclea, a city of Pontus, studied under various masters, and at last attached himself to Zeno, the founder of the Stoics. From him he learned that pain is not an evil, and that nothing but vice deserves that name; and persevered in this opinion as long as he was in health; but being afterwards afflicted with the sharpest pains, he abjured his opinions, renounced the sect of the Stoics, and embraced that of the Cyrenaics, who made the chief good to consist in pleasure; and then immersed himself in debauchery. He composed several philosophical works, and some poems.

HERACLIA, *Ἡράκλεια*, in Grecian antiquity, an Athenian festival, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Hercules.

HERACLIDÆ, in Grecian antiquity, the descendants of Hercules, whose return into Peloponnesus, eighty years after the destruction of Troy, is a famous epocha, that constitutes the beginning of profane history, all the time preceding that period being esteemed fabulous.

HERACLIDES, a Greek philosopher, surnamed the Pontic, from his being born at Heraclea, in Pontus, was the disciple of Speusippus, and afterwards of Aristotle, about three hundred and thirty-six years before the Christian æra. His vanity prompted him to desire one of his friends to put a serpent into his bed, just as he was dead, in order to raise a belief that he was ascended to the heavens among the gods, but the cheat was discovered. All his works are lost.

HERACLITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Ephesus, had no master, but acquired his learning by his own meditations. He was gloomy and melancholy, and was incessantly weeping at the miseries and follies of mankind, whence he was called The gloomy Philosopher, or the Weeper. He was used to say that "We ought to run from anger as from a fire; because it will instantly kindle if it be not prevented." He composed several treatises, and among others one on Nature, by which he acquired great reputation. Socrates set a great value on that work, but thought it too obscure; and Darius, king of Persia, was so charmed with it, that he invited Heraclitus to come to his court, and wrote a very obliging letter to him for that purpose; but the philosopher bluntly refused him, and returned him a very uncivil answer. Heraclitus taught in that work, that every thing is animated by one spirit, that there is only one world complete, that this earth was formed by fire, and after several changes, it will be resolved into that element. He died of a dropy, at sixty years of age, in about the five hundredth year before the Christian æra.

HERACLIUS, emperor of the East, was the son of another Heraclius, governor of Africa, and originally of Cappadocia. Animated by the cries of the people, who could no longer support the tyranny of Phocas, he landed at Constantinople,

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defeated the tyrant's troops, caused him to be beheaded, and was crowned emperor, with his wife Eudoxa, in 610. Some time after, he offered an annual tribute to Chosroës II. king of Persia, to obtain a peace; but that prince rather chose to continue the war, and accordingly took several provinces, and Jerusalem in 615. Heraclius, filled with consternation at this success, a second time demanded peace; but Chosroës refused to grant it upon any other condition than that of his and his people renouncing the Christian religion. The emperor being enraged at this demand, raised a powerful army; defeated Chosroës, and pursued him into his dominions, where Syroës, his eldest son, whom he would have disinherited, to place his youngest son on the throne, put him to death in prison. Heraclius concluded a peace with the new king, in 628, and died on the 11th of February, 641, after a reign of thirty years. He was succeeded by his son Constantine.

HERAT, a considerable town of Persia, in the province of Chorassan. It was sacked by the Tartars, under Gensinzcan, and was taken by Tamerlane. It is one hundred and sixty miles south-east of Mefchid. Long. 76. 45. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

HERBELOT (BARTHOLOMEW D') professor of Syriac in the Royal college at Paris, was born in that city, on the 4th of December, 1625. He travelled several times into Italy, where he obtained the esteem of some of the most learned men of the last age, particularly of Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, who gave him many marks of his favour, and a library being exposed to sale at Florence, the duke desired him to examine the manuscripts in the oriental languages, to select the best of them, and to mark the price; when this was done, that generous prince purchased them, and made him a present of them. M. Colbert being at length informed of Herbelot's merit, recalled him to Paris, and obtained a pension for him of one thousand five hundred livres: he afterwards became secretary and interpreter of the oriental languages, and royal professor of the Syriac tongue. He died at Paris, on the 10th of December, 1695, aged seventy. His principal work is intitled *Bibliothèque Orientale*, which he first wrote in Arabic, and afterwards translated into French. This work is greatly esteemed. M. Herbelot's modesty was equal to his erudition, and his uncommon abilities were accompanied with the utmost probity, piety, and charity, which he practised through the whole course of his life.

HERBERT (WILLIAM) earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton, in Wiltshire, on the 8th of April, 1580, and completed his education at New-college, Oxford. In 1601, he succeeded to his father's honours and estate; in 1604 was made knight of the Garter, and six years after governor of Portsmouth. In 1626 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, and about the same time was made lord-steward of the king's household. He was not only a favourite of ingenious and learned men, but was himself learned, and indued with a considerable share of poetic genius. All that are extant of his productions in this way were published with this title, Poems written by William, Earl of Pembroke. He died suddenly at his house in London, on the 10th of April, 1630.

HERBERT (EDWARD) lord Herbert of Cherbury, in Shropshire, an eminent English writer, born at Montgomery-castle, in Wales, in 1581, and educated at Oxford, after which he travelled, and at his return was made knight of the Bath. James I. sent him ambassador to Lewis XIII. in behalf of the protestants, who were besieged in several cities of France, and continued in this station till he was recalled, on account of a dispute between him and the constable de Luines. In 1625 he was advanced to the dignity of a baron in the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of lord Herbert, of Castle Island, and in 1631 to that of lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in Shropshire. After the breaking out of the civil wars he adhered to the parliament, and on the 25th of February, 1644, had a pension, on account of his having been plundered by the king's forces. He wrote a History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII. which was greatly admired; a treatise *de veritate*, and several other works; and died in London, on the 20th of August, 1648.

"Lord Herbert," says Mr. Granger, "stands in the first rank of the public ministers, historians, and philosophers of his age. It is hard to say whether his person, his understanding, or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the same man was wife and capricious, redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy. He exposed himself to such dangers, as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion which none had the hardiness to dispute besides himself."

HERBERT (GEORGE) an English poet and divine, was brother to the preceding. He was born at Montgomery-castle,

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in Wales, on the 3d of April, 1593, and was educated at Cambridge. In 1619 he was chosen public orator of that university, and afterwards obtained a sine cure from the king. In 1626 he was collated to the prebend of Layton Ecclesia, in the diocese of Lincoln; and in 1630 was inducted into the rectory of Bamerton, near Sarum. The great lord Bacon had such an opinion of his judgment, that he would not suffer his works to be printed before they had passed his examination. He wrote a volume of devout poems called *The Temple*, and another intitled *The Priest of the Temple*. This pious divine died about the year 1635.

HERBERT (sir THOMAS) bart. was born at York, and in 1621 admitted a commoner in Jesus college, Oxford, where he made but a short stay, for he went up to London to wait upon the above William, earl of Pembroke, who owning him for his kinsman, and intending his advancement, sent him, in 1626, to travel at his expence. He spent some years in his travels in Africa and Asia, an account of which he afterwards published, in folio, and upon his return, waiting upon the earl, the latter invited him to dinner the next day; but dying suddenly that night, Mr. Herbert's expectations of preferment from him were frustrated; upon which he left England a second time, and visited several parts of Europe. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the interest of the parliament, and was appointed one of the commissioners of parliament to reside in the army of sir Thomas Fairfax; but while the king was at Holdenby, he was made one of the grooms of his majesty's bedchamber, and attended on the king till his death. Upon the Restoration he was advanced by letters patent, dated July 3, 1660, to the dignity of a baronet. Besides his travels, he wrote, 1. *Threnodia Carolina*, which contains an historical account of the two last years of the life of king Charles I. 2. An account of the last days of that king, which was published by Mr. Wood, in his *Athena Oxoniensis*. He also assisted sir William Dugdale, in compiling the third volume of his *Monasticon Anglicanum*. He died at his house in York, on the first of March, 1681-2, aged seventy-six.

HERBERT (ARTHUR) baron of Torbay, and earl of Torrington, a brave seaman, in the seventeenth century, was the eldest son of sir Edward Herbert, knight, and was born in London some time during the civil wars. Being possessed of but a small fortune, he entered early into the sea service; and after the Restoration was promoted by the duke of York to the command of one of his majesty's ships of war. In the first Dutch war, in the reign of king Charles II. he commanded the Pembroke in the Straights, and gained great honour. Soon after, being off the island of Portland, the Pembroke ran foul of the Fairfax in the night, and sunk at once, but captain Herbert, and most of his crew, were happily saved. He had soon another ship given him, and behaved on all occasions with great spirit and resolution, receiving several wounds, and losing the sight of one of his eyes, in his country's service. In 1681 he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and was sent with a squadron with a supply of troops and military stores to Tangier, then in our hands, and blocked up by the Moors, and also to curb the insolence of the Algerines. He landed as many seamen as he could spare, formed them into a battalion, and by attacking the Moors on one side, while the garrison made a brisk rally, drove them from their posts, and obliged them to retire farther within land. He executed the other part of his charge against the Algerines, with equal spirit and success, by destroying some of their ships, and obliging the dey to conclude a peace. Upon the accession of James II. to the throne, he was made vice-admiral of England, and master of the robes: yet when the king pressed him to vote for the repeal of the test act, he boldly answered that he could not do it, either in honour or conscience; and though he was born poor, and had places to the value of four thousand pounds a year, he chose to lose them all, rather than comply. He soon after retired to Holland, where he was intrusted with the command of the fleet which escorted the prince of Orange and his forces to England. In 1689 he fought the French fleet, consisting of twenty-eight men of war, and five fire-ships, in Bantry bay; though he had but nineteen men of war and two tenders, where, after a brisk engagement, the French stood farther into the bay; but admiral Herbert's ship, and some of the others, were so disabled in their rigging, that they could not follow them; but continued some time after before the bay: for this service he received the thanks of the house of commons, and his majesty soon after created him baron of Torbay, and earl of Torrington. This was soon followed by his engagement with the French off Beachy-head; where, though the number of the ships were still more disproportioned, and his loss very inconsiderable, his conduct on this occasion was called in question, and he was brought to his trial in December, 1690, before a court-martial, but was honourably acquitted. Such however was the clamour of the populace, that the

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king was obliged to deprive him of his commission. The admiral had now received too sensible a proof of the extreme uncertainty of popular favour, ever to think of recovering the command; but constantly attended the house of peers, and was zealous in promoting whatever could contribute to the service of the navy. He died on the 13th of April, 1716, at above seventy years of age.

HERBINIUS (JOHN) an able writer, born at Bitschen, in Silesia, in 1633. He spent much of his time in travelling, and in his researches into natural history. He wrote several curious works, and died at Graudentz, a small town in Prussia, on the 14th of February, 1676, aged forty-three.

HERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the Wetteraw, and territory of Nassau, eight miles south of Dillenburg. Long. 8. 35. E. Lat. 50. 36. N. It has an university, founded in 1584, and a manufacture in wool and stuffs.

HERCOLE, a sea-port town of Tuscany, in Italy, on the coast called Stato del Prefidii, subject to the king of Sicily. Long. 12. 0. E. Lat. 45. 25. N. There is a little island of the same name near the port.

HERCULANEUM, a city of Naples, swallowed up by an earthquake in the reign of the emperor Titus, at the same time that there was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, or rather overwhelmed with the ashes, sulphur, and other matter thrown out of that mountain to the depth of eighty feet, and in some places of more than a hundred; and this is the opinion of a gentleman who has lately been upon the spot, and who affirms that the whole earth thereabouts is plainly made up of the matter which has been disgorged from the mountain; and this seems to be the more probable, as all the houses which have appeared hitherto stand perfectly upright, which could not be the case, if this disaster had happened from an earthquake. According to Strabo, one side of this ancient city was washed by the sea, and lay exposed to the south-west wind, which rendered it a very salutary and agreeable place to dwell in. There have been several attempts to open a passage to it, and about a hundred years since, a private gentleman found means to get out as much treasure, of one sort or other, as he sold for eighteen thousand pounds; but one of his companions betraying him to the government, his effects were seized, and he was forced to fly into Germany. In 1738 this place was again examined, by order of the government; and some years ago they sunk a new passage into the higher part of the city, and when they were got to the level of the town, came to a broad and open square, partly natural, and partly made by the workmen; and round this they have broken in to several fine apartments, and in one place into a whole street. In this square they found various antiquities, which shew the magnificence of the ancients. One room was lined with most beautiful purple and white marble, in regular panels, each of which was edged with a black and gold coloured marble, and surrounded with another of blue, green, white, and purple. The finest rooms were all covered with paintings, which are still extremely beautiful. In the niches there were statues, exquisitely carved, particularly a Juno of a blueish white marble, the folding of whose robes, at a small distance, would be taken for real linen. The expression of the face is much beyond any thing of this kind that has been lately seen. Among the paintings there is a Prometheus chained to a rock, and a large bird feeding upon his liver, and the whole is expressed with so much beauty and majesty, that it exceeds all description. The figure is eight feet in length, and the muscles are expressed with surprising art. The plumage of the bird seems to be loose and trembling, as in expectation of a feast, and the fierceness of its eye is very remarkable. This indeed is a horrible portrait, but that of Semele melting into transport at the sight of Jupiter, is all softness. There are a multitude of other figures, many of which are not understood; however, there is a representation of the public show of beasts, where some of the animals are painted in a surprising manner, as for instance, a dying tyger, the noblest performance of the kind ever executed. There is likewise the death of Achilles, in which the passions are well expressed, and a concealed joy in the face of Polixena that nothing can come up to. There have been likewise found a great many of the utensils and instruments, formerly used among the Romans, and many manuscripts, which are greatly decayed, and much art and care has been used to render them legible.

HERCULES, in fabulous history, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, the wife of Amphytrion, is said to have been born at Thebes, about the one thousand two hundred and eightieth year before the Christian era. While he was in his cradle, he strangled two serpents sent by Juno to kill him; and in his youth had children by the fifty daughters of Thestius, all of whom were delivered in one night. He at length became famous for his twelve labours which he accomplished by the command of king Eurystheus, to whom he submitted, by order of the oracle. The first was his kill-

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ing the lion in the forest of Nemea, which he strangled, and ever after wore its skin. The second was his slaying the dreadful hydra, in the forest of Lerna. The third, his taking alive the Erymanthian boar. The fourth, his running down and taking a hind upon mount Manacus, which had brazen feet and golden horns. The fifth, his destroying the Harpies. The sixth, his conquering the Amazons. The seventh, his cleansing the stables of Augias. The eighth, his binding and dragging to Eurystheus the Cretan bull, whose nostrils breathed fire. The ninth, his conquering Geryon. The tenth, his taking Diomedes, king of Thrace, who fed his horses with the flesh of the strangers who entered his dominions. The eleventh, his taking the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, after he had killed the dragon who watched them: and the twelfth, was his dragging Cerberus from hell, and delivering the wives of Theseus and Admetus. Hercules also supported the heavens on his shoulders, to give ease to Atlas. He conquered the river Achelous; put Busiris to death; choked the giant Anteus; separated the mountains of Calpe and Abila; killed Cacus the robber; tamed the Centaurs; planted colonies which bore his name, on the streight now called Gibraltar; killed with his arrows the eagle which fed on Prometheus's liver, and many other heroic actions. At length, Dejanira, one of his wives, hoping to recover him from his passion for Iole, the daughter of Eurites, king of Oechalia, sent him a shirt stained with the blood of the Centaur Nessus, which Hercules had no sooner put on, than he was tortured with pain, and being unable to support his agonies, erected a pile of wood, to which he set fire, and threw himself into the flames. He was deified after his death, and to pacify Juno, on his being advanced to the heavens, was married to Hebe, the goddess of youth. Both the Greeks and Romans honoured him as a god, and erected temples to him. His victims were bulls and lambs.

It is said that there were many persons of this name, but the above appears evidently to be entirely fabulous. The abbé la Pluche observes, that when mischievous animals multiplied too fast in Egypt, or some notorious robber infested the country, it was the custom to arm the most valiant of their youth, who offered themselves as volunteers for the expedition, when the horus or image exposed on this occasion was armed with a club, and called Heraclius or Hercules, which signifies the eminent in war, or the men of arms, and that the Tyrians called their Hercules, Ben-Aleum, or the Invincible Son, from whence probably the Greeks borrowed the story of his being the son of Jupiter.

HERCULES' PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains that form the streight of Gibraltar, namely, mount Calpe, on the European side of the streights, and mount Avila, on the African side.

HEREFORD, the county town of Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and a fair on Tuesday after Candlemas-day, for horned cattle, horses, and hops; on Wednesday in Easter week for horned cattle and horses; on May 19, a pleasure fair for toys; and July 1, for horned cattle and wool; and on October 20, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welsh butter. It is a city indifferently large and populous, and very pleasantly situated, in a fine champaign country, and is encompassed with two rivers. In the grand rebellion this city was garrisoned by William Waller, for the parliament, but was taken by the king's forces, and sir Barnabas Scudamore made governor, who enlarged its fortifications, and bravely defended it against the Scotch rebels, who besieged it on the 15th of August, 1645, but were obliged to leave it with considerable loss. In December following, the parliament's forces got possession of the draw-bridge by stratagem, broke into the city in a body of two thousand horse and foot, and obliged the garrison to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The government of this city is vested in a mayor, chosen yearly on Michaelmas-day, a high and under steward, twelve aldermen, a common-council, consisting of thirty-one persons, among whom are reckoned the mayor, and five of the aldermen, who are justices. Besides these, they have a recorder, a town-clerk, a sword-bearer, and four sergeants at mace. It had formerly six parish churches, but there are now only three standing, besides the cathedral, which is a very magnificent structure. It was first founded by Milfred, but was rebuilt as it now stands by Robert Locenza, in the reign of the Conqueror. The dignitaries of this see have all of them houses adjoining to the church, and there is a college for the vicars and choiristers, who live in an academical manner, under a governor. There is likewise in this city a well endowed hospital. The houses are old, and from its low situation the streets are dirty. The trading companies have distinct halls, laws, and privileges, but their only manufacture is gloves, and some other things made of leather. It is twenty-eight miles north-east-by-east of Gloucester, forty-two south-west-by-west of Mont-

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gomery, and one hundred and thirty-three west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 38. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

HEREFORDSHIRE, is an inland county, of almost a circular form, bounded on the east by the counties of Worcester and Gloucester, on the south by Monmouthshire, on the west by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, in Wales, and on the north by Shropshire. It is thirty-five miles in length from north to south, and thirty in breadth from east to west. It contains one city, eight market-towns, eleven hundreds, one hundred and seventy-six parishes, two forests, eight parks, fifteen thousand houses, and near a hundred thousand inhabitants. The soil of this county is fruitful in corn, particularly wheat and barley, and has the finest wool in England. It is famous for apples, which grow almost every where, and Herefordshire cyder is in great esteem. They have cattle of all kinds, common to the rest of England, but their hogs are reckoned excellent, because they feed much upon apples. The air is pleasant and healthful, though cool, and many people live to a great age, of which we have an instance in the reign of James I. when ten old men and women danced before that king, and all their ages, one with another, amounted to one thousand years. It has several fine rivers, particularly the Wye, the Lug, and the Munow, which, after watering the meadows and corn-fields, meet at last together, and in one channel fall into the Severn sea.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace of his majesty king George, near Hanover, whose water-works are said to equal those of Versailles.

HERENTHALS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, twenty miles north of Louvain. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

HERESBACH (CONRAD) a learned writer, in the sixteenth century, thus named from his being born at Herefbach, a village in the diocese of Cleves. He was governor, and afterwards counsellor to the duke of Juliers, who employed him in several important affairs. He was generally esteemed for his probity and erudition, was skilled in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the modern languages, and contracted a strict friendship with Erasmus, Sturmius, and Melancthon. He published several works, and died on the 14th of October, 1576, aged sixty-seven.

HERETIER DE VILLANDON (MARY JANE L') a learned French woman, born at Paris, in 1664. Her father being a poet and a man of letters, resolved to give her a learned education, and her progress surpassed his hopes. She acquired a great reputation, not only for her learning and her poetical talents, but for the sweetness of her manners, and the nobleness of her sentiments. In 1696 she was received into the Academy of the Floral games at Toulouse; and in 1697, into the Academy della Ricovrati, at Padua. Most of her works consist of a mixture of verse and prose. She also translated Ovid's Epistles, sixteen of which she put into French verse. She died at Paris, on the 24th of Feb. 1734.

HERFORDEN, a free and imperial city of Germany, capital of the territory of Ravensberg, in Westphalia. Here is a famous protestant nunnery, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and has a place and voice in the diet. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Aa, nine miles east of Ravensberg, and eighteen south-west of Minden. Long. 8. 47. E. Lat. 52. 12. N.

HERICOURT (JULIAN DE) a member of the Academy of Soissons, and of that of the Ricovrati, at Padua, was born at Soissons, and studied at Paris. He occasioned the establishment of the academy at Soissons, by the assemblies he held at his house; was employed in some important commissions by the court, wrote in Latin a History of the Academy of Soissons, and died in 1704.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Leige, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, twenty-two miles west of Maestricht. Long. 5. 15. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

HERMÆA, *Equaia*, in Greek antiquity, a festival observed in several cities, and particularly by the Tanagraeans, in Boeotia, where Mercury was represented with a ram upon his shoulders, because he was said, in a time of plague, to have walked about the city in that posture, curing the sick, in memory of which, it was customary for one of their most beautiful youths to walk round the city walls with a lamb or ram upon his shoulders.

Another festival of the same name was observed in Crete, where it was usual for the servants to sit down to the table, while their masters stood by and waited, which custom was also observed at the Roman Saturnalia.

HERLING, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on May 4, for cattle and toys, and another on October 24, for sheep and toys. It is twenty miles south-west of Norwich, and eighty-eight north-east of London. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

HERMAN (PAUL) a famous botanist, in the seventeenth century, was born at Hall, in Saxony. He practised phy-

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fic in the isle of Ceylon, and was afterwards professor of botany at Leyden, where he died, on the 29th of January, 1695. He wrote a Catalogue of the Plants in the public Garden of Leyden, and a work intitled *Floræ Lugduno Batavæ Flores*.

HERMAN (CATHARINE) the wife of a Dutch pilot, who, though in an obscure rank, shewed that she had an heroic and generous mind. Her husband being taken prisoner by the Spaniards during the siege of Ostend, she disguised herself in mens cloaths, and boldly went to the Spanish camp, in order to attempt the deliverance of her husband. Her extraordinary beauty causing her to be taken notice of, she was taken up for a spy, and put in prison. A Jesuit coming according to custom to visit the prisoners, she made him her confessor, and discovered her design to him; upon which, he caused her to be removed to the same prison in which her husband was confined. Catharine, on seeing an object so dear, fainted away; but being soon brought to herself, she declared that she had sold every thing of value that belonged to her, to pay her husband's ransom, and desired, that if they would not grant him his liberty, they would permit her at least to share with him in his troubles and imprisonment. The account of this circumstance being carried to the count de Buckoi, he was so struck with the generous affection and noble courage of this excellent woman, that he restored her and her husband to liberty, without any ransom. *Dictionnaire des Femmes Celebre.*

HERMANN (JAMES) a learned mathematician, of the Academy at Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born at Basil, on the 6th of July, 1678. He was a great traveller, and for six years was professor of the mathematics at Padua. He afterwards went to Moscow, being invited thither by the czar, in 1724. At his return to his native country, he was made professor of morality and natural law, at Basil, and died there, on the 11th of July, 1733, aged fifty-five. He wrote several mathematical works.

HERMANSTADT, a handsome, populous, and strong town of Hungary, and capital of Transilvania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Ceben, twenty-five miles east of Weissemburgh, and sixty-eight north west of Tergowitz. Long 23. 40. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

HERMANI (GODFREY) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Beauvais, on the 6th of February, 1617. He was well skilled in history and church discipline, and wrote many excellent works, the principal of which are, 1. The Lives of St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory Nazianzen, St. Chrysostom, and St. Ambrose. 2. Four pieces in defence of the rights of the university of Paris, against the Jesuits. 3. A French translation of St. Chrysostom's Treatise on Providence, and St. Basil's Ascetics. 4. Extracts from the councils, published after his death, under the title of *Clavis Disziplinæ Ecclesiasticæ*. He died suddenly at Paris, on the 11th of July, 1690, aged seventy four.

HERMAPHRODITUS, in fabulous history, the son of Mercury and Venus, took great delight in hunting. Salmacis, a wood nymph, falling in love with him, had the misfortune to be rejected; but watching her opportunity, leaped into a fountain where he was bathing, and rushed naked to embrace him; when the youth struggling to get free, she prayed that their bodies might become one, which was immediately granted, and the fountain obtained the virtue of making all those hermaphrodites who bathed in it.

Some represent this fable of the poets, as a figurative description of marriage; but a modern author says, that the fountain Salmacis, near the city of Halicarnassus, being inclosed with high walls, very indecent scenes passed there; but that a certain Greek of that colony, building an inn there for the reception of strangers, the barbarians who resorted to it, improved their manners, and became civilized by conversing with the Greeks.

HERMAS, an ecclesiastical author, of the first century, and, according to Origen, Eusebius, and Jerome, is the same whom St. Paul salutes at the end of his Epistle to the Romans. He wrote a book in Greek some time before Domitian's persecution, which happened in the year 95. This work is intitled The Pastor, from his representing an angel speaking to him in it, under the form of a shepherd. The Greek text is lost, but a very ancient Latin version of it is still extant. Some of the fathers have considered Hermas's book as canonical. The best edition of it is that of 1698, where it is to be found among the other apostolical fathers, illustrated with the notes and corrections of Cotelerius and Le Clerc, and with them it was translated into English, by archbishop Wake; the best edition of which translation is that of 1710.

HERMES, one of the names given to Mercury. See **MERCURY**.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, or Thrice Great, a famous Egyptian philosopher, supposed to have been the counsellor of Isis, the wife of Osiris, and to have lived about one thousand nine hundred years before the Christian æra. He is said to be the same with Thoth, to whom is attributed the invention of writing, and an infinite number of things of the greatest use in the concerns of life. Clemens Alexandrinus makes him the author of thirty-six books of divinity and philosophy, and six of physic; but they are all lost. The work intitled Pimander, which bears the name of Hermes Trismegistus, was not wrote by that famous philosopher; but by a Christian who lived in the second century.

HERMIAS, a Christian philosopher, thought to be more ancient than Tertullian. There is still remaining a work of his, in which he rallies the pagan philosophers. This work, which is imperfect, was printed at Basil, in 1553.

HERMITE (PETER the) a famous French recluse, born of a noble family, in the province of Picardy, travelled into the Holy Land about the year 1095, and at his return, being supported by pope Urban II. travelled from province to province, and thus proceeded through a great part of Europe, preaching every where the necessity of taking up arms against the religion of Mahomet, and by this means assembled, in a short time, a great army. This was the origin of the crusades. Godfrey of Bouillon, the chief of the best part of the crusades, finding that Peter the Hermit was followed by an infinite number of people of mean condition, gave him the command, with orders to march before. On which, Peter divided his army into two parts; gave the command of the first to Gautier sans Argent, who was thus called from his poverty, and put himself at the head of the rest, which amounted to above forty thousand men. These two armies behaved like bands of robbers, and having committed the greatest excesses and cruelties in Hungary, were at length defeated by Soliman, near Nicea, in Bythynia. Such was the success of Peter the Hermit's first expedition. The following year (1097) he was at the siege of Antioch, when wearied with the length of the siege, he fled; but Tancred brought him back, and obliged him to take an oath not to abandon an enterprize founded by himself. Peter afterwards signalized himself with great zeal in the conquest of the Holy Land, and in 1099 performed wonders at the siege of Jerusalem, when that city being taken, all the inhabitants who were not Christians, were inhumanly put to the sword; and afterwards Peter was made vicar of that city, during the absence of the new patriarch.

HERMOGENES, the first and most celebrated architect of antiquity, was, according to Vitruvius, born at Alanbada, a city in Caria. He built a temple of Diana at Magnesia; another of Bacchus at Tros, and was the inventor of several parts of architecture. He composed a book which is lost.

HERMOGENES, a famous rhetorician, who flourished in the second century, and wrote some books in Greek on rhetoric. It is said that at twenty-four years of age, he forgot all he had learned, and that his body being opened after his death, his heart was found of an extraordinary size, and all over hairy.

HERMON, a mountain on the east of Syria and Palestine, in Turkey in Asia.

HERNGRUND, a town in Upper Hungary, remarkable for the richest copper mines in Europe, and several forts of viroli. Those who work in the mines have built a suburban town, which has a great number of inhabitants. It is sixty-five miles north of Buda, near the Carpathian mountains. Long. 18. 15. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

HERNOSAND, a sea-port town in Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, in Angermania. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 61. 45. N.

HERO, in fabulous history, a famous priestess of Venus, lived at Abydos, in a tower situated on the bank of the Hellespont. She being beloved by Leander, who lived at Sestos, on the other side of the streight, he every night swam over to visit her, being directed by a light fixed upon the tower; but the light being put out in a stormy night, the youth missed his way, and was drowned; on which Hero threw herself into the sea, and perished.

HEROD the Great, or the Ascalonite, was the son of Antipater, an Idumæan, and born at Ascalon, in the seventy-first year before the Christian æra. He had first the government of Galilee, when he sided with Brutus and Cassius; but after their death he declared in favour of Marc Anthony, and was made tetrarch, and afterwards governor of Judea, and at length king of the Jews, forty years before the birth of Christ. He remained the peaceable possessor of that kingdom after the death of Antonius, his competitor. Herod married Mariamne, the daughter of Alexander, the son of Aristobulus, and put Hyrcanus to death. After Anthony's defeat at the battle of Actium, he went to Augustus, who was at Rhodes, and by his servile submissions, obtained his consent to continue in the possession of the kingdom of the Jews. At his return to Judea, he put to death Mariamne, of whom he was excessively fond; and

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was immediately so shocked at his own cruelty, and at her loss, that he became in a manner frantic, and frequently called upon her as if she had been still living; then it was that he put to death all who had any authority amongst the people. He nevertheless gave proofs of humanity during the famine and pestilence, which happened about the same time, and on that occasion had his vessels of silver melted down to provide food for the poor. Nineteen years before the Christian era he rebuilt the temple; and also erected a theatre and amphitheatre, for celebrating games in honour of Augustus; which gave such satisfaction to that emperor, that he added three provinces to Herod's dominions; on which Herod carried his gratitude even to impiety, and caused a temple to be erected to that prince. Some time after, he put to death Alexander and Aristobulus, and afterwards his other son Antipater, who was born while he was a private man. On this occasion Augustus said, that he had rather be Herod's hog than his son. Herod afterwards caused Judas and Matthias, two celebrated Jewish doctors, to be burnt alive, and ordered all the male infants, above two years of age, within the territory of Bethlehem, and its confines, to be put to death, because the wife men had not returned to him, after they had presented their offerings to Jesus. At length this cruel and impious prince died, eaten with worms, two or three years after the birth of our Saviour, at the age of seventy-one, after a reign of forty years. He had ordered that all the persons of quality whom he kept in prison should be massacred the moment the breath was out of his body, in order that every considerable family in the kingdom might shed tears at his death; but that inhuman order was not executed. His sons Archelaus, Herod Antipas, and Philip succeeded him.

HEROD ANTIPAS, the son of Herod the Great, was, by order of Augustus, made tetrarch of Galilee, after the death of his father. He divorced the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia, his lawful wife, in order that he might forcibly take away Herodias, his brother's wife, which occasioned a long war between him and Aretas, in which the Jews were frequently defeated. It was this Herod who put John the Baptist to death, out of a criminal complaisance for Herodias; and who sent Jesus Christ to Pilate; but his crimes did not remain unpunished. He was banished to Lyons by Caligula, and died miserably in that city, about the year 40.

HEROD AGRIPPA. See **AGRIPPA**.

HERODIAN, an eminent Greek historian, who spent the greatest part of his life at Rome, and lived in the third century, in the reigns of Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Alexander, and Maximin. His history begins from the death of Marcus Aurelius, the Philosopher, and ends with the death of Balbinus and Maximin, and the beginning of the reign of Gordian. It is wrote in very elegant Greek, and there is an excellent translation of it into Latin, by Angelus Politianus.

HERODIAS, the sister of king Agrippa the Great, and the wife of Philip, the youngest son of Herod the Great, left her husband to marry Herod Antipas, her brother-in-law. Herod promising to grant her whatever she would ask, she demanded the head of John the Baptist, out of revenge for his opposing her criminal amour. She died at Lyons, about the year 40.

HERODOTUS, the most celebrated of the Greek historians, was the son of Lixus and Dryo, and was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about four hundred and four years before the Christian era. He retired into the isle of Samos, and afterwards travelled into Egypt, Italy, and throughout all Greece. Herodotus learned in these countries, the origin and history of nations, and composed nine admirable books, which are still extant. The Greeks set such a value upon them, when he read them in the assembly of the Olympic games, that they gave them the names of the nine Muses, and every where cried, when he was passing along, "That is he who has so well sung our victories, and celebrated the advantages we have gained over the barbarians." Herodotus's History is written in the Ionic dialect, and his style is so clear, easy, and persuasive, so sweet and delicate, that he excels all the other historians; and it includes whatever is most certain in the ancient history of different nations. In a word, Herodotus is among the historians what Homer is among the poets, and Demosthenes among the orators. There is also attributed to him the Life of Homer, which is at the end of his ninth book; but that was written by a later author.

HERON, an ancient mathematician, born at Alexandria, flourished about one hundred and twenty-one years before the Christian era, and wrote some works on the military art, machines, &c. which are still extant.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS (ANTHONY) a Spanish historian, was secretary to Vespasian Gonzaga, viceroy of Naples, and afterwards historiographer of the Indies, under king Philip II. who allowed him a considerable pension. He wrote a

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general history of the Indies, in Spanish, in four volumes, folio, and died on the 27th of March, 1625, at about sixty-six years of age.

HERRERA (FERDINAND DE) an eminent Spanish poet, of the sixteenth century, was born at Seville, and principally succeeded in the lyric kind. Besides his poems, he wrote notes on Garcilasso de la Vega, and an account of the war of Cyprus, and the battle of Lepanto, &c.

HERRING (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of the rev. Mr. John Herring, rector of Walsoken, in Norfolk, where he was born, in 1693. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge; was afterwards chosen fellow of Corpus Christi college, and continued a tutor there upwards of seven years. Having entered into priests orders in 1719, he was successively minister of Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity, in Cambridge; chaplain to Dr. Fleetwood, bishop of Ely; rector of Rettingdon, in Essex, of Barly, in Hertfordshire, preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, chaplain in ordinary to his late majesty, rector of Blethingly, in Surry, and dean of Rochester. In 1737 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. When the late rebellion broke out in Scotland, and the king's troops were defeated by the Highlanders at Preston-Pans, he distinguished himself by removing the general panic, and awakening the nation from its lethargy. He convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy of his diocese, and addressed them in a noble speech, which had such an effect upon his auditory, that a subscription ensued to the amount of forty thousand pounds, and the example was followed by the nation in general. On the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury; but in 1753 was seized with a violent fever, which brought him to the brink of the grave, and after languishing about four years, he died, on the 13th of March, 1757. He expended upwards of six thousand pounds in repairing and adorning the palaces of Crofton and Lambeth. This worthy prelate, in a most eminent degree, possessed the virtues of public life, his mind was filled with unaffected piety and benevolence, he was an excellent preacher, and a true friend to religious and civil liberty. After his death was published a volume of his sermons on public occasions.

HERSINIAN FOREST, anciently extended the whole length of Germany and Bohemia, whereof some remains are still in being, namely the Black Forest, Odenwald, and Stigewald; Westerwald in the Wetteraw, and Hartswald in Brunswick.

HERSTALL, a town of the bishoprick of Leige, in Germany, seated on the river Meuse, three miles north of Leige. Long. 5. 41. E. Lat. 50. 29. N.

HERIA, in pagan worship, one of the deities of the ancient Germans. Tacitus says, that this goddess had a sacred cart kept in the midst of a wood, and that her priest, at the time of her coming, caused this cart to be driven with wild oxen to the temple, he himself following it with profound reverence. After which, the officers of the ceremony, who were ordinary servants, were thrown into an adjoining lake as victims.

HERTFORD, see **HARTFORD**: and **HERTFORDSHIRE**, see **HARTFORDSHIRE**.

HERTIUS (JOHN NICHOLAS) a famous civilian, born at Oberkee, near Gießen, was professor of law, chancellor of the university of Gießen, and counsellor to the landgrave. He died on the 18th of September, 1710, aged fifty-nine. He wrote, 1. *N. titia veteris Francorum Regni*, quarto. 2. *Commentationes & Opuscula ad Historiam & Geographiam antiquæ Germaniæ Spectantia*, quarto, and other works.

HERTSBERG, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, on the borders of Lusatia, twenty-five miles south-east of Wittenburgh, and thirty-five north-west of Dresden. Long. 13. 37. E. Lat. 51. 42. N.

HERVEY (JOHN) the eldest son of sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, in Suffolk, was highly esteemed for his agreeable and polite accomplishments, by some of the most ingenious and respectable persons of his time. In the reign of king Charles I. he exerted himself in parliament on the side of the prerogative, and bore arms for that prince, for which he was forced to compound for his estate. In the reign of Charles II. he was treasurer and receiver-general to the queen, and one of the leading members of the house of commons. He was also distinguished by being the friend and patron of Cowley. Bishop Burnet tells the following story of him: He was one for whom the king had a personal esteem, and yet, upon a great occasion, voted contrary to the king's desire, for which his majesty chid him severely. The next day, another important question falling in, he voted as the king would have him, which the king took notice of at night, and said, You were not against me to day? "No sir," answered he, "I was against my conscience to day." This was so gravely delivered, that the king seemed pleased with it. He died without issue, on the 18th

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of January, 1679, and was succeeded in his estate by his brother Thomas, the father of the first earl of Bristol.

HERVEY (JAMES) an ingenious and pious divine, was born at Hardingstone, in Northamptonshire, in 1714, and completed his education at Lincoln college, Oxford, after which he became curate to his father, who was then possessed of the living of Weston Favell, and was afterwards curate in some other places. His father dying in 1750, he succeeded to the livings of Weston and Collingtree, which being within five miles of each other, he attended alternately with his curate, till being confined by his ill health, he constantly resided at Weston, where he diligently pursued his labours in the ministry and in his study, under the disadvantage of a weak constitution. He was always remarkably charitable, and desired to die just even with the world, and to be, as he termed it, his own executor. This excellent man and worthy divine died on Christmas-day, 1758, in the forty-fifth year of his age, leaving the little he possessed to buy warm clothing for the poor in that severe season. His principal works are 1. His Meditations and Contemplations; containing Meditations among the Tombs. Reflections on a Flower Garden, and a Descant on Creation. 2. Contemplations on the Night and Starry Heavens, and a Winter Piece. 3. Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, so far as they relate to the History of the Old Testament. 4. Theron and Aspasio, in three volumes. 5. Letters to Wesley. 6. Tracts.

HERWART (JOHN GEORGE) chancellor of Bavaria, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, wrote an Apology for the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, against the Falsities of Bzovius; a chronological work, and the wonderful Mysteries of the Heathen Theology unfolded; which last was published by his son. Herwart discovers a great deal of learning in these two last performances; he pretends to correct an infinite number of errors to be found in other chronologists, and maintains that the winds, the magnetical needle, &c. were the first gods of the Egyptians, and that they were worshipped under mysterious names.

HERY (THIERRY DE) an eminent surgeon, in the sixteenth century, was born at Paris, and was employed by Francis I. in attending the sick in his army in Italy. Hery afterwards went to Rome, where he cured great numbers of the venereal disease by friction: at his return to Paris, he practised the same method, and died very rich, on the 14th of May, 1599. He wrote a treatise *De Morbis Veneris*, which is esteemed.

HESDIN, a strong town of the French Netherlands, in the territory of Artois, on the confines of Picardy. It was taken by Louis XIII. in 1639, and was ceded to France by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. It is seated on the river Canche, twenty-five miles south-east of St. Omers', thirty north-east of Arras, and one hundred and sixty-five north of Paris. Long. 1. 13. E. Lat. 50. 22. N.

HESHUSIUS (TILEMANNUS) a famous divine, of the Augsburg confession, born at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, in 1526. He taught divinity in many cities of Germany, and was almost every where banished, on account of his restlessness, turbulent, and seditious temper. He wrote a Commentary on the Psalms, and other works; and died at Helmstadt, on the 25th of September, 1588, aged sixty-two.

HESIOD, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Ascra, in Bœotia. It is said that he commenced poet when keeping sheep, by the particular favour of the Muses, to whom he was priest on mount Helicon. Some authors make him more ancient than Homer; others, his cotemporary, and others again assert, that he lived long after him. This last opinion seems most probable, for there is great room to believe with Porphyry, that Hesiod lived about an hundred years after Homer. It is said that Hesiod was killed by the Locrians, who threw him into the sea; but that his body being carried to land by dolphins, the guilty were discovered, and put to death. But whatever may be said of this account, which has all the air of a fable, we have still two of Hesiod's poems: one of them, which is the most excellent, is intitled The Works and the Days, and contains precepts on agriculture: the other is his Theogony, or Generation of the Gods. A poem intitled the Buckler is also attributed to him; but the most judicious critics agree, that it was wrote by a later author. What is related of the contest between Homer and Hesiod, is a tale wrote merely to give entertainment. Hesiod, in speaking of his poetical combat at the funeral of Amphidamas, does not mention the name of the conquered, and takes no notice of Homer.

HESIONE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, who being, by order of the oracle, exposed to a sea monster, Hercules delivered her; but Laomedon refusing to reward him, he laid siege to the city, took it, and gave the princess to Telamon, one of those who had most assisted him in his enterprize.

HESPERIDES, in fabulous history, the three daughters of Hesperus, who kept a garden that produced golden fruit,

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which was guarded by a dragon with an hundred heads; but Hercules having vanquished the dragon, took away the golden apples.

Mythologists have given several explanations of the fable of the Hesperides, but that of the ingenious abbé la Pluche seems the most probable. The Phœnicians, says he, were the first navigators in the world, and their trade to Hesperia and Spain was one of the noblest branches of their commerce, from thence they brought exquisite wines, gold and silver ore, and fine wool; but as the voyage was long, the adventurers were obliged to associate, and get their cargoes ready in winter, so as to set out early in spring. The public sign exposed on these occasions was a tree with golden fruit, to denote the riches arising from this commerce; a dragon which guarded the tree, signifies the difficulty and danger of the voyage, and the three months of winter, during which they prepared for the expedition, were represented by three nymphs who had the name of the Hesperides, from Hesper, the good share or best lot, whence the Greeks mistaking this emblematical group, composed the romance of the Hesperian gardens.

HESPERUS, in fabulous history, was the son of Cephalus and Aurora, and was changed into a star, called Lucifer in the morning, and Hesperus in the evening.

Mythologists say that Hesperus was an astrologer, and went to mount Atlas to observe the course of the stars, and not returning from thence to his own country, gave occasion to this fable.

HESSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, with the title of a landgrate. It is bounded on the north by the bishoprick of Paderborn, and the duchy of Brunswick; on the east by Eichfield and Thuringia; on the south by the territories of the abbey of Fulde and Wetteravia; and on the west by the districts of Nassau, Wittgenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck. It is about ninety miles in length, and sixty in breadth, and is surrounded with woods and mountains, where there are good iron and copper mines, and in the middle there are very agreeable plains, fertile in corn and pastures. The house of Hesse, who possess this country, is one of the most ancient and most illustrious in Germany. It is descended from the ancient dukes of Brabant, and is divided into two principal branches. The youngest bears the name of Hesse-Darmstadt, and adheres to the confession of Ausburgh, to whom the landgrate of Darmstadt belongs. The eldest, known by the name of Hesse-Cassel, possesses all the lower landgrate of Hesse, a part of the upper, with the city of Marburgh, the greatest part of the territory of Catze, Nellenbogen, the principality of Hirschfeld, Smallcald, with its territory, and Frankenstein, in Franconia, the lordship of Pleß, in Lower Saxony, the county of Schweinburg, and part of that of Hoyer, in Westphalia. This family till lately adhered to the reformed church of the Calvinists; besides these there is the family of the Hesse-Rhinfelds, who are Catholics, and Hesse-Homberg, who are Calvinists. These four landgrates have their names from the four principal towns in their dominions. The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince, and his revenues are computed at a hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year. He has generally a good body of forces on foot.

HESSE CASSEL (AMELIA ELIZABETH DE HANEAU, the widow of William V. surnamed the Constant, landgrave of) a celebrated heroine, of the seventeenth century, who, by her firmness and courage, acquired great reputation. She entered into an alliance with France against the house of Austria, and obtained for her son William VI. the inheritance of his ancestors. She died on the 8th of August, 1651.

HESYCHIUS, the most celebrated of the ancient Greek grammarians, whose works are now extant, was a Christian, and, according to some authors, the same with Hefychius, patriarch of Jerusalem, who died in 609. This celebrated grammarian wrote a Greek Lexicon, which, in the opinion of Casaubon, is the most learned and useful work of that kind produced by the ancients. Schrevelius published a good edition of it in 1668, in quarto, with notes; but the best is that of John Alberti, printed at Leyden, in 1746, in two volumes, folio.

HEVELIUS, or **HEVELKE (JOHN)** echevin and senator of Dantzick, and an eminent astronomer, was born at Dantzick, on the 28th of January, 1611. He studied in Germany, England, and France, and every where obtained the esteem of the learned. He was the first who discovered a kind of libration in the moon, and made several important observations on the other planets. He also discovered several fixed stars, which he named the firmament of Sobieski, in honour of John III. king of Poland. Hevelius's wife was also well skilled in astronomy, and made a part of the observations published by her husband. He died on the 28th of January, 1688. His works are, 1. *Selenographia*, or a Description of the Moon, in which he divided that planet into

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into provinces, to which he gave names. 2. A description of the instruments he made use of in his observations, under the title of *Machina Cœlestis*; and other works, which are esteemed. M. Colbert sent him a considerable sum, on account of his merit, in the name of Lewis XIV. and afterwards caused a pension to be settled upon him. The second part of his *Machina Cœlestis* is scarce.

HEVER, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated fourteen miles east of Brussels, and two south of Louvain. Long. 4. 36. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

HEUKELUM, a small town of the United Provinces, in Holland; seated on the river Linge, five miles from Gorcum. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

HEURNIUS, or **VAN HEURN** (JOHN) a learned physician, born of an obscure family at Utrecht, on the 25th of January, 1543. He studied at Louvain, Paris, Padua, and Pavia. At his return to his native country he became magistrate of Amsterdam, after which he was professor of physic at Leyden, and rector of the university of that city, where he died, on the 11th of August, 1601, aged fifty-eight. He wrote, among other works, several treatises on the diseases of different parts of the body, and several commentaries on the works of Hippocrates.

Otho Heurnius, his son, was also professor of physic at Leyden, and wrote some works.

HEUSDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, on the river Maïse, seated in a morass, eight miles north-west of Bois-le-Duc, and five south-west of Bommel. Long. 5. 3. E. Lat. 51. 47. N.

HEWLING (BENJAMIN) one of the unfortunate gentlemen who suffered for the duke of Monmouth, was of a good family in the west of England. He had the command of a troop of horse in the duke of Monmouth's army, in the reign of James II. and behaved in several skirmishes with more courage and conduct than is usually seen in raw soldiers. He was sent with a detachment of his own troop, and two more, to fetch cannon from Minehead, in Somersetshire, a little before the fatal battle of Sedgemoor; and as the best of Monmouth's men were in this detachment, the loss of the battle was supposed to be owing to their absence. On his being taken and condemned, his sisters offered judge Jefferies one hundred pounds to respite his execution, and that of his brother, who was engaged in the same rebellion, for two days only, but he refused their offer with scorn and insult. He declared a little before his execution, that he was not ashamed of the cause in which he was to suffer. He was executed at Taunton, on the 30th of September, 1685, in the twenty-second year of his age. His sisters affectionately hung on Jefferies's coach-wheels, and with tears implored him in behalf of their brothers; but his coachman, by his master's orders, cut their hands and arms with his whip.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 5, and November 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlar's ware, linen and woollen cloth of all sorts. It is commonly reckoned to be the Alexodunum of the Romans, where the first cohort of the Spaniards were in garrison. It was made a bishop's see by Etheldreda, wife of king Egfrid, in the year 675. Its first bishop, St. Wilfrid, built here a most magnificent cathedral and monastery, and it was possessed by seven bishops successively, but being very much infested by the Danes, the see was removed to York. The town is at present well built, and its market is pretty good for corn. There was a remarkable and bloody battle fought near this town, between the houses of Lancaster and York, wherein the former were defeated, chiefly by the extraordinary bravery and conduct of John Nevil, lord Montacute, who was for that reason created earl of Northumberland. It is sixteen miles west of Newcastle, and one hundred and fifty-six north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 37. W. Lat. 55. 5. N.

HEYDON, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 14, August 2, September 25, and November 17, for pewter, tin, leathern wares, and milliner's goods. It is a little pleasant well-built town, in that part called Holderness, seated on a river that falls into the Humber. It has now but one church, though there are the remains of two more, and had formerly a considerable trade, which is now lost, on account of its being so near Hull. The houses being rebuilt, adds to the beauty of the place. It is a corporation, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs, who have the power of choosing sheriffs; and are justices of the peace. It sends two members to parliament. It is one hundred and eighty miles north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 53. 46. N.

HEYDON (JOHN) who sometimes assumed the name of Eugenius Theodidactus, was a great pretender to skill in the Rosicrucian philosophy, and the celestial signs, in the reign of king Charles I. and wrote a considerable number of chemical and astrological works, with very singular titles;

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among these, are 1. A Discovery of the true Cœlum Terræ. 2. The occult Powers of the Angels of Astronomy in the telestematical Sculptures of the Persians and Egyptians. 3. The English Physician's Guide, leading the Way to know all Things past, present, and to come; to resolve all Manner of Questions, cure all Diseases; leading the Way to Virtue, Art, and Nature; and to the golden Treasures of Nature, by Transmutation. 4. *Hammeguleh, Hampanneah*, or the Rosicrucian Crown, set with seven Angels, seven Planets, seven Genii, twelve Signs, twelve Ideas, sixteen Figures, and their occult Powers upon the seven Metals, and their miraculous Virtues in Medicines, &c. This ridiculous author was much resorted to by the duke of Buckingham, who was infatuated with judicial astrology. He employed him to calculate the king's and his own nativity, and was assured that his stars had promised him great things. The duke also employed Heydon in some treasonable and seditious practices, for which he was sent to the Tower. He lost much of his former reputation by telling Richard Cromwell and Thurloe, who went to him, disguised like cavaliers, that Oliver would infallibly be hanged by a certain time, which he out-lived several years.

HEYLIN (Dr. PETER) an eminent English writer, was the second son of Henry Heylin, gentleman, and was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, on the 29th of November, 1600. He studied at Hart hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity, and became an able geographer and historian. He was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king Charles I. was presented to the rectory of Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire; made a prebendary of Westminster, and obtained several other livings, of which he was deprived by the parliament, who also sequestered his estate; by which means he and his family were reduced to great necessity. However, upon the Restoration, he was restored to his spiritualities, but never rose higher than to be sub-dean of Westminster. He died on the 8th of May, 1662, and was interred in St. Peter's church at Westminster, where he had a neat monument erected to his memory. His writings are very numerous: the principal of which are, 1. His *Microcosmus*, or a Description of the great World. 2. His *Cosmographie*. 3. The History of St. George. 4. *Ecclesia Vindicata*, or the Church of England justified. 5. Historical and miscellaneous Tracts, &c.

HEYLINGENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the county of Eichfeld, and circle of Upper Saxony, twenty-six miles east of Cassel, and subject to the elector of Mentz. Long. 10. 70. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

HEYWOOD (JOHN) an English poet and jester, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He was one of the first who wrote English plays, and is said to have been also well skilled in vocal and instrumental music. His wit and merry conceits brought him acquainted with the great, and even rendered him the favourite of Henry VIII. Afterwards he was equally valued by queen Mary; before whom he had frequently the honour to display his wit and humour, which it seems he did even when she lay languishing on her death-bed. After her decease, being a zealous papist, and finding the protestant religion likely to prevail under queen Elizabeth, he went and settled at Mechlin, in Brabant, where he died, in the year 1565. He wrote, 1. Several Plays. 2. A Dialogue, in verse, concerning English Proverbs. 3. Five hundred Epigrams; and 4. The Spider and Fly, a parable, in a pretty thick quarto. This last work is divided into seventy-seven chapters, and at the beginning of each is the author's picture, either standing or sitting before a table, with a book on it, and near it a window hung round with cobwebs, flies, and spiders.

HEYWOOD (THOMAS) a comedian, and voluminous dramatic writer, in the reign of queen Elizabeth and James I. is said to have written two hundred and twenty plays, of which only twenty-four are now extant. Langbaine says, that he was a general scholar, and tolerable linguist, as his translations from Lucian, Erasmus, and other Latin and Italian authors sufficiently shew. However, he was but little esteemed by the wits and poets of his time.

HEZEKIAH, king of Judah, succeeded his father Ahaz about seven hundred and twenty-six years before the Christian æra. He destroyed the altars of the false gods, burned their sacred groves, and, to take away all cause of idolatry from the Jews, broke in pieces the brazen serpent. He governed the kingdom of Judah with great wisdom and piety, and defeated the Philistines who had revolted; after which, Sennacherib, king of Assyria, besieged and took many of the cities of Judah, upon which he put a stop to his progress by offering him tribute. About this time Hezekiah fell sick, and was told by Isaiah that he should die of that disease; but by his tears and prayers to the Almighty, his life was prolonged, Isaiah assuring him, that God would extend his life fifteen years longer; and as a proof of this prediction, the shadow went back ten degrees on the sundial. Merodach Baladan, king of Babylon, on hearing of this

this miracle, sent ambassadors to congratulate Hezekiah upon his recovery, who shewed them all his treasures; on which, God being offended at his vanity, sent Isaiah to inform him, that the day should come when all his treasures should be carried to Babylon, but that he should not see this misfortune. Some time after, having refused to pay tribute to the king of Assyria, Sennacherib entered Judah, took several places, and ravaged the country, till receiving presents and promises from Hezekiah, he returned into Assyria; but three years after sent a blasphemous letter to Hezekiah, which he opened and spread before the Lord in the temple, humbly imploring assistance against the Assyrians; upon which Isaiah informed him, that God would defend the city; and the same night an angel of the Lord slew one hundred and eighty-five thousand men of the Assyrian army, on which Sennacherib returned to Nineveh. In short, Hezekiah died in the six hundred and ninety-eighth year before the Christian æra, and was succeeded by his son Manasseh, who was then but twelve years of age.

HICETAS, a celebrated philosopher of Syracuse, believed, according to Theophrastus, who is quoted by Cicero, that the heavens, the sun and stars are at rest, and that the earth alone being moveable, and turning on its axis, caused the same appearances as if the heavenly bodies themselves moved. Copernicus acknowledges that this passage of Cicero gave him the first idea of his system; Hicetas is also mentioned by Diogenes Laertius.

HICKES (GEORGE) D. D. a famous writer and English divine, born at Newsham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the 20th of June, 1642, and educated at Oxford. He was afterwards made chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from the university of St. Andrew's, and in 1679 was created doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford. In 1680 he was made prebendary of Worcester, and presented to the vicarage of Allhallows Barking, near the Tower of London. The next year he was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty: in 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester, and in 1686 he left the vicarage of Barking, and went to settle on his deanery, the bishop of Worcester having offered him the rectory of All-church in that diocese; but upon the Revolution, refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, he fell under a suspension on the first of August, 1689, and was deprived on the first of February following. However, he was afterwards created titular bishop of Thetford, by several nonjuring clergymen. He died on the 15th of December, 1715. He wrote, 1. *Ravillac redivivus*. 2. *The Spirit of Popery speaking out of the Mouths of fanatical Protestants*. 3. *Speculum Beate Virginis*. 4. *Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicae & Mæso-Gothicae*. 5. *Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis*. 6. Two treatises, one of the Christian Priesthood, the other of the Dignity of the episcopal Order. 7. *Jovian, or an Answer to Julian the Apostate*. 8. Many sermons, and other works, in defence of passive obedience, non-resistance, &c.

HIÈRES islands, are seated near the coast of Provence, in France, opposite the towns of Hières and Toulon, where the English fleet lay many months, in 1744, and blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in the harbour of Toulon. They were engaged after they came out, and had it not been for the conduct of one of the admirals, and several of its captains, the combined fleet would have been destroyed.

HIÈRES, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the Mediterranean sea. It is a pretty little town, and was formerly a colony of the Marisians; and pilgrims used to embark here for the Holy Land. But its harbour now being choaked up, it is only considerable on account of its salt works. However, it is seated in a very pleasant fruitful country, and has very fine gardens. It is twelve miles east of Toulon, and three hundred and fifty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 6. 13. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

HIÈRO I. king of Syracuse, was the son of Dinomenes, and the brother of Gelon. He succeeded the latter about the four hundred and seventy-eighth year before the Christian æra, and at first made himself detested by his passionate behaviour and avarice, but afterwards reformed his conduct, on his frequently conversing with Simonides, Pindar, Bacchylides, and the other learned men of that time. Hiero defeated Thrasydeus, king of Agriguntum, whom he deprived of his crown, and several times gained the prize at the Olympic and Pythian games. Pindar sung his victories. He died at Catana, in Sicily, after having reigned near twelve years, and was succeeded by his brother Thrasybulus.

HIÈRO II. king of Syracuse, was the son of Hierocles, and of the family of Gelon. He distinguished himself very early by his wisdom and valour, and served under Pyrrhus, who gave him several military rewards. After the departure of that prince from Sicily, Hiero became prætor and general of the Syracusans. He conquered the Mamertines, and was elected king and general to oppose the Carthaginians,

in which character he continued the war against the Mamertines, who had recourse to the Romans, to whom they delivered the city of Messina, in the two hundred and sixtieth year before the Christian æra. Hiero then entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians, but Appius Claudius, the Roman consul, defeated their united forces. This obliged Hiero to return to Syracuse, whither he was followed by Appius, who laid siege to that city. Hiero then seeing the Carthaginian forces weakened, made a separate peace with the Romans, and afterwards gave them marks of his friendship, in all the wars they had with the Carthaginians. He died after a glorious and happy reign of fifty-four years, at ninety-four years of age. He was a wise, prudent, and mild prince, the friend of men of learning, and the father of his subjects. He composed some books of agriculture, which are lost. He was succeeded by Hieronymus, his grandson, who behaved so ill, that the people conspired against him, and put him to death, which was followed by the murder of all Hiero's race.

HIÈROCLES, president of Bythia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, in the fourth century. He persecuted the Christians, and wrote against them under the reign of Dioclesian; in which work he drew a parallel between the miracles of Jesus Christ, and those pretended miracles of Aristæus and Apollonius of Tyana, in order to shew that they were superior to those of Jesus Christ; but Lactantius and Eusebius refuted him, and shewed the ridiculousness of that comparison. The remains of Hierocles were collected into one volume in octavo, by bishop Pearson, and published in 1654, with a learned dissertation prefixed to the work.

HIÈROCLES, a Platonic philosopher, in the fifth century, taught with great reputation at Alexandria, and was admired for the strength of his mind, and the noble elegance of his expressions. He wrote seven books upon Providence and Fate, of which Photius has preserved some extracts. He also wrote a Commentary upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, which is still extant, and has been several times published with those verses.

HIÈRONYMUS. See **JEROM**.

HIÈROPHANTES, ἱεροφάντης, in Grecian antiquity, a superior of the priests, who had the superintendence of sacred things, and was to take care of the sacrifices. He was obliged to devote himself wholly to the service of the gods, and to live a chaste and single life, in order to which it was usual for him to anoint himself with the juice of hemlock, which, by its extreme coldness, is said to extinguish sensual desires. At Athens the Hierophantes held his office during life, but among the Cæleians and Phliarians it was necessary for him to resign his place every fourth year. The ceremonies of initiation into the mysterious rites of Ceres was performed by the Hierophantes.

HIÈROPHILUS, a physician, famous for having taught physic to a certain maiden called Agnodice. This girl disguised herself in man's apparel, in order to practise physic at Athens, because there was a law among the Athenians, by which women and slaves were forbidden to study physic. Agnodice being at length affected at seeing many women die in child-bed, resolved to practise midwifery, in which she succeeded; but as men were forbidden to practise that profession, she was accused by the physicians before the Areopagites, and the judges were on the point of condemning her, when she made herself known, on which the Athenians permitted women to study and practise physic.

HIÈSMES, a town of France, in Normandy, and the principal of a territory of a large extent, called Exmois. It is seated on a barren hill, twelve miles from Seez, and ninety west of Paris. Long. 0. 9. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and the fairs are on Tuesday before St. Paul's day, on February 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, and Thursday before August 5, all which are for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on December 17, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. This town has its name from the family of the Ferrers, to whom it belonged, and who had a castle adjoining to it. It is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses. It is the birth-place of Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, who founded here a college for secondaries and prebendaries, and an alms-house. It sends one member to parliament. It is thirty-four miles west-north-west of Cambridge, fifteen east-south-east of Northampton, and fifteen on the same point from Coventry, as also seventy north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 40. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

HIGHGATE, a village five miles north of London, and has a chapel of ease to Hornsey. It has its name from its high situation, and from a gate set up there about four hundred years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London, when the old miry road from Gray's-inn-lane to Barnet was turned through the bishop's park.

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There was a hermitage where the chapel now stands, and one of the hermit's caused a causeway to be made between Highgate and Islington, with gravel dug out of the top of the hill, where there is now a pond. Near the chapel, in 1562, lord chief baron Cholmondely built and endowed a free-school, which was enlarged, in 1570, by Edwin Sandy's, bishop of London. This village is a noted and airy retirement for the gentry and wealthy citizens, and is a place of good accommodation, besides its affording a delightful and pleasant prospect over the city and adjacent country.

HIGHWORTH, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on August 12, for all sorts of cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses; and on October 10, for ditto. It is seated on a hill, whence it derives its name. It is a borough-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and is thirty-six miles north of Salisbury, and one hundred and seventy-six west of London. Long. 1. 40. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

HILARIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival observed on the 8th of the calends of April, or the 25th day of March, in honour of the goddess Cybele, so called from the various expressions of joy and mirth on this occasion. The statue of the goddess was carried in procession through the streets, and the day spent in masquerades, every one being permitted to appear in what disguise he pleased. The day before the festival was spent in tears and mourning.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Franconia, with a fine castle, where the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen resides. It is seated on the river Werra, between Coberg and Schmalkald. It belongs to a branch of the house of Saxe-Gotha. Long. 10. 40. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

HILDEBRAND. See GREGORY VII.

HILDEBRAND (JOACHIM) a celebrated German divine, born at Walckenried, on the 10th of November, 1623, became professor of divinity and ecclesiastical antiquities at Helmstadt, and afterwards superintendant-general at Zell, where he died on the 25th of October, 1691. He wrote many works, the most known of which are, 1. *De Præfæ & primitivæ Ecclesiæ sacris publicis Templis & Diebus festis*. 2. *De Precibus veterum Christianorum*. 3. *Rituale Orantium*. 4. *Ars bene moriendi*. 5. *De Nuptiis veterum Christianorum*. 6. *De Natalitiis veterum sacris & profanis*. 7. *Theologia dogmatica*. 8. *Vita æterna ex Lumine Naturæ ostensa*. 9. *Sacra Publica veteris Ecclesiæ*. 10. *Primitivæ Ecclesiæ Offertorium pro Defunctis*. 11. *De Veterum Concionibus*. 12. *De Religiosis & eorum Ordinibus, &c.*

HILDEGARDA (St.) a celebrated abbess of Mont St. Rupert, of the order of St. Benedict, was born at Spanheim, in 1098, and was greatly esteemed by the popes, emperors, princes, and bishops of Germany. She died in 1180, and was the first abbess of Mont St. Rupert, near Bingen on the Rhine. She wrote four books of medicine, printed at Strasburg, in 1533, three books of revelations, and other works.

HILDEGONDA (St.) a virgin of the order of the Cisterians in the twelfth century, was born near Neuits, in the diocese of Cologne. Her father resolving to take her with him into Palestine, and being afraid of the dangers to which she might be exposed on account of her sex, dressed her in boys clothes, and made her assume the name of Joseph. She embarked in Provence with the other crusaders; and her father dying at sea, she continued her voyage under the name of Joseph, stayed some time at Jerusalem, and at length returned. She then retired into the abbey of Schonau, near Heidelberg, where she was received under the name of Joseph, and lived in so pious and prudent a manner, that she was not known to be a woman till after her death.

HILDESHEIM, a small district of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is between the duchies of Lunenburg and Brunswick, and may be about twenty-five miles from east to west, and thirty-six from north to south. It is watered by the rivers Leine and Innersty. The soil is fertile; and its principal places are Peine, Sarsted, Bruggen, and Alfeld. Hildesheim, from whence it takes its name, is governed as an imperial city. Its bishop is now elector of Cologne.

HILDESHEIM, a strong city of Germany, in Lower Saxony, with a Roman catholic bishop's see, whose bishop is sovereign. It is a free imperial city, though in some things dependent on the bishop. In the cathedral is a statue of the famous Hermal, chief of the Germans. It is a large town, well-built and fortified, and has a Jesuits college. It is divided into the Old Town and the New, which have each their separate council. It is seated on the river Irneste, fifteen miles south-east of Hanover, twenty-three south-west of Brunswick, and twenty-three west of Wolfenbuttle. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 52. 17. N.

HILL (JOSEPH) an English divine of the seventeenth century, enlarged Schrevelius's Lexicon, by adding to it eight thou-

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sand words, and printed it at London, in 1676, in quarto. This edition is much esteemed.

HILL (ROBERT) a person distinguished by astonishing abilities, which enabled him, without the assistance of a master, to attain the learned languages. He was born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, where an old relation having taught him his letters, he learned to read by himself at home, which was thought so remarkable in a child, that he was for the first time sent to school, but was by some accident prevented from going there longer than seven weeks, during which time, however, he learned to write. When he was about fourteen years of age, he was put apprentice to a taylor and stay-maker at Buckingham; but his desire of knowledge being still predominant, he gratified it under every possible disadvantage. With the first money he could scrape together he purchased a Latin Grammar and Beza's Latin Testament. He then applied to the boys at the free-school, and endeavoured to do them any little service in his power, on condition of their telling him the English of the Latin words in some rule of his grammar. In proportion to the knowledge he acquired, he became more sensible of what he wanted, and as soon as he was able, purchased a Gradus, by which he was assisted in his pronunciation. As there are few difficulties unsurmountable by persevering labour, he, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, had not only learned his trade, but could understand several Latin authors tolerably well. Being now known to the neighbouring gentlemen, one of them, upon the death of his son, gave him some of his books, among which was a Greek Testament. This was a new object of curiosity, and not being able to rest while he had a book in his possession which he could not read, he immediately applied himself to learn Greek. In this arduous task he received some assistance from a young gentleman at Buckingham; and, in about three years, he began to read Greek authors with some pleasure. The same restless curiosity and desire of knowledge, which thus attached him to books, induced him not to follow his business at home, but to travel as an itinerant mender of clothes and stays; but in this state of poverty and dissipation, he was still an hard student, and at thirty-four years of age, began to learn Hebrew. The first book he read for this purpose happened to be Shindler's Grammar, in which finding several deficiencies which he was at a loss to supply, after much labour and contrivance, he thought, if he could associate himself with some Jew who was also travelling the country for subsistence, he might accompany him, and be able to get the instruction he wanted; and therefore finding an itinerant Jew at Oakingham, he communicated his scheme, and stated his difficulties. The Jew was ready to assist him; but Hill found him unable to do it, and therefore applied himself to many others, but to all with as little success. However, being very unwilling to relinquish his purpose, he had recourse to other Hebrew Grammars, of which he read eleven, some of which answered his purpose best in one particular, and some in another, and by their means he became well acquainted with the Hebrew tongue. After he had thus acquired the knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and made himself acquainted with whatever such travels as his could produce to his observation, almost constantly studying half the night, that he might pursue his journey and his business in the day, he returned to Buckingham, where he continued buried in obscurity, and scarce subsisting by his labour, but perfectly contented with his condition, behaving with the utmost modesty and diffidence. He wrote an Answer to the late bishop of Clogher's Essay on Spirit; but whether he be still living we are unable to determine.

HILL (AARON) a poet of considerable abilities, was born in London, on the 10th of February, 1684-5, and sent to Westminster-school, which his narrow circumstances, occasioned by his father's mismanagement, obliged him to leave at fourteen years of age. Soon after, he formed a resolution of paying a visit to his relation lord Paget, ambassador at Constantinople, and accordingly embarked on the 2d of March, 1700. On his arrival, the lord Paget received him with equal surprize and pleasure, being amazed that such a youth should run the hazard of the voyage to visit a relation whom he only knew by character. He immediately provided for him a very learned ecclesiastic in his own house as his tutor, and afterwards sent him under his tuition to travel, by which means he had an opportunity of seeing Egypt, Palestine, and great part of the East, and afterwards of publishing a description of those countries in folio. He returned to England with lord Paget, in 1703, and in this journey, saw most of the courts of Europe. A few years after, he also accompanied sir William Wentworth in the tour of Europe. About the year 1709, he published his first poem intitled Camillus, and being that year made master of the theatre in Drury-lane, wrote Elfrid, or the Fair Inconstant, his first tragedy, which he began, and completed in little more than a week. The

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next year he became master of the opera-house, in the Haymarket, and then wrote Rinaldo, which met with great success, and was the first Mr. Handel set to music after he came to England. But though Mr. Hill conducted both theatres to the satisfaction of the public, a misunderstanding between him and the lord chamberlain made him chuse to give up the management of them.

Mr. Hill's genius was not confined to polite literature; he sought to enrich his country and himself by valuable discoveries; and, in 1715, undertook to make an oil, as sweet as that from olives, of beech-nuts; but though he obtained a patent for it, it came to nothing. Some years after he went into the north of Scotland, he having contracted with the York-buildings company for several woods there of great extent, in order to furnish timber for the use of the navy. This affair was, however, attended with many difficulties; for when he had caused the trees to be chained together into floats, the ignorant Highlanders refused to venture on them down the river Spey, till he first went himself to convince them that there was no danger. However, he found the rocks a great obstacle to his passage, on which he caused fires to be made on them when the river was low, and then water to be thrown upon them, by which means they were broken to pieces, and the passage for the floats rendered easy; but yet this project, like the former came to nothing.

Besides the poems above mentioned, Mr. Hill, among many others, wrote one called the Northern Star, upon the actions of the czar Peter the Great, for which he was several years after complimented with a gold medal from the empress Catharine, according to the czar's desire before his death. He likewise altered some of Shakespeare's plays, and translated some of Voltaire's. His last production was Merope, which was brought upon the stage in Drury-lane by Mr. Garrick. He died on the 8th of February, 1749, as it is said, in the very minute of the earthquake; and after his decease four volumes of his works, in prose and verse, were published in octavo, and his dramatic works in two volumes.

HILLARY (St.) bishop of Poitiers, and a famous doctor of the church, quitted paganism, and embraced the Christian religion, with his wife and daughter. He was ordained bishop of Poitiers, but was afterwards banished from thence. However, in 359, he was summoned to the council of Seleucia, where he zealously defended his sentiments against the Arians, who, in order to get rid of him, sent him back into France, where he held several councils, and died in 367, or 368. The best edition of his works is that of the Benedictines, in 1693, at Paris.

HILLARY (pope) was originally of the island of Sardinia, and deacon of the Roman church. He was employed by St. Leo in the most important affairs, and was elected pope on the 20th of November, 461, seven months after Leo's death. Hillary condemned the opinions of the Eutychians and Nestorians, and confirmed the general councils of Nice, Ephesus, and Chalcedon. He held a council at Rome, in 465, and died on the 10th of September, 467. There are still extant eleven of his Epistles and some Decrees.

HILLEL the Ancient, a famous Jew born at Babylon, distinguished himself by his learning and his talents. He was made president of the sanhedrim at Jerusalem, and his posterity enjoyed that post for ten generations. Hillel formed a famous school, and had a great number of disciples. He zealously maintained the oral traditions of the Jews against Schammai, his colleague, who was for adhering literally to the text of the Holy Scriptures, without perplexing himself about the traditions. This dispute made a very great noise, and was, according to St. Jerome, the origin of the Scribes and Pharisees. Hillel was one of the doctors of the Mishna; he may even be considered as its original author, since, according to the Jewish doctors, he was the first who ranged their traditions in six sedarim or treatises. He laboured much at giving a correct edition of the sacred text; and there is attributed to him an ancient manuscript Bible which bears his name. He flourished about thirty years before the birth of Christ, and died in a very advanced age.

HILLEL the Nasi, or Prince, a famous Jew, the grandson of Judas Hakkadosh, or the Saint, the author of the Mishna, lived in the fourth century. He composed a cycle, and was one of the principal doctors of the Gamara. The greatest number of the Jewish writers attribute to him the correct edition of the Hebrew text which bears the name of Hillel, which we have already mentioned in the preceding article.

There have been several other Jewish writers of the same name.

HILLIARD (NICHOLAS) limner, goldsmith, and carver to queen Elizabeth. He was an admired artist, and gained a general applause by his portrait of Mary, queen of Scots, in water-colours, when she was but eighteen years of age.

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He drew queen Elizabeth several times, particularly a whole length of her, sitting on her throne.

HILPERT (JOHN) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Coburg, was professor of Hebrew at Helmstadt, and superintendent of Hildesheim. He wrote, 1. *Disquisitiones de Præadamitis*, against Peyrere's famous work on that subject. 2. *Tractatus de Pœnitentia*. 3. *Disputatio de Judæorum flagellandi Ritibus*. 4. *De Gloria Templi posterioris*. 5. *Explicatio Psalmi secundi*, in quarto. 6. *Hebræorum Philosophia adversus Judæos*. 7. *De Agapis*. 8. *De Perseverantia Sanctorum*. He died on the 10th of May, 1680, at fifty-three years of age.

HINDON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Monday before Whitunday, and another on October 18, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese. It is a borough, governed by a bailiff, and is sixteen miles west of Salisbury, and ninety-six miles west-by-fourth of London. Long. 2. 14. W. Lat. 51. 12. N. It is a small town, and yet sends two members to parliament.

HINDOW, a town in India, on the road from Amadabat to Agra, in the dominions of the great mogul, and is remarkable for its excellent indigo. Long. 82. 25. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

HINDOW, a country of India, in Asia, of which the former town is the capital. It is bounded to the north and east by Delli and Agra, and by Afimal on the south and west.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and the fairs are on March 6, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2, for toys. It is seated near the Watling-street, on the edge of the county, towards Warwickshire, in a good soil, and is beautified with a large handsome church, having a lofty spire steeple. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, horses, hogs, provisions, and most sorts of country commodities. It is twelve miles south-west of Norwich, and ninety-seven north-east from London. Long. 1. 7. E. Lat. 52. 37. N.

HINKLEY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on August 26, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is ten miles south of Leicester, and one hundred and two north-west of London. Long. 1. 12. W. Lat. 52. 31. N.

HIO, a town of Sweden, in Westrogothia, seated on the river Water, twenty-five miles east of Falcoping. Long. 14. 0. E. Lat. 57. 53. N.

HIPPARCHIA, the wife of Crates. This lady was so charmed with that Cynic philosopher's discourses, that she was resolved, at all hazards, to marry him. She was addressed by a great number of lovers, who were young, handsome, and distinguished by their rank and fortunes; but she would hear of nobody but Crates, and declared to her friends, that if they would not marry her to him, she would stab herself. Crates made use of all his power in order to cure her passion; he represented to her his poverty, shewed her his crooked back, his staff, his bag, and his cloak, and told her, "This is the man you would have, and all the furniture you will find at his lodgings. Consider of it seriously: you cannot become my wife without leading such a life as our sect prescribes." Hipparchia immediately cried out, that she was highly pleased with the proposal. She took the habit of the Cynics, and loved Crates to such a degree, that she rambléd every where with him, accompanied him to festivals, and so strictly followed the doctrines of the sect, that she made no scruple to pay him conjugal duty in the midst of the streets. She had a son by Crates named Paficles, and composed several works which are lost.

HIPPARCHUS, the son of Pisistrates, tyrant of Athens, succeeded him in conjunction with his brother Hippias, about the five hundred and twenty-seventh year before the Christian era. He had a particular esteem for Anacreon and Simonides, and was killed by Harmodius, at the instigation of Aristogiton, about the five hundred and thirteenth year before the birth of Christ.

HIPPARCHUS, a famous Greek astronomer, and one of the most learned mathematicians of antiquity, was born at Nice, in Bythinia, and flourished under the reigns of Ptolemy Philometer and Ptolemy Evergetes, between the one hundred and sixty-eighth and one hundred and twenty-ninth years before the Christian era. He was the first who discovered the apparent motion of the fixed stars from west to east. Pliny often speaks of him with great praises; he calls him the Confidant of Nature, and places him among the number of those sublime geniuses, who, by the prediction of eclipses, show that they are not astonished at these phenomena; he admires him for having had all the stars pass in review before him, and for having set down their situation and magnitudes. We have none of Hipparchus's works left, except his Commentary on the Phenomena of Aratus. Father Petavius has translated it into Latin, and given a good edition of it.

HIPPO,

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HIPPO, now called Bona, is a sea-port town of Africa, seated on the coast of Algiers, and province of Constantina, ninety miles north-east of the city of that name. It is subject to Algiers. Long. 8. 5 E. Lat. 36. 2 N.

HIPPOCRATES, the most celebrated physician of antiquity, and one of the greatest men that has appeared in the world, was born in the island of Coos, one of the Cyclades, about the four hundred and sixtieth year before the Christian era. Having collected the observations made by his predecessors, and added to them his own, he published the first body of physic, a work which has been admired by the learned even to the present time. Hippocrates had no less probity than learning; he was of the greatest service to the Greeks during a plague which broke out on the coast of Illyrium, and spread over all Greece. It is asserted, that he foretold this pestilence; and that, on that occasion, the people paid him the same honours they did to Hercules. A contagious disease making great havoc in Persia, king Artaxerxes offered him whatever he should ask, in order to induce him to come and put a stop to the ravages it made; but Hippocrates replied, that he would never give assistance to the enemies of Greece. He died in the three hundred and fifty-sixth year before the Christian era, aged one hundred and four. The best edition of his works is that of Foetius, in Greek and Latin. His Aphorisms, Prognostics, and all he has wrote on the symptoms of diseases, justly pass for master-pieces. He wrote in the Ionian dialect. Theſſalus and Draco, his sons, Polybius, his son-in-law, and Dexippus, his principal disciple, succeeded him, and practised physic after his death with reputation.

HIPPODAMIA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis, was, on account of her extreme beauty, sought for in marriage by all the princes of Greece; but her father having learned from an oracle, that he should be killed by his son-in-law, he declared, that he would give her only to him who should overcome him in the race, and that whoever he vanquished should die. Oenomaus conquered and killed thirteen of the first princes, who had accepted the conditions; but Pelops, the fourteenth, having corrupted Mytilus, the king's coachman, Oenomaus's chariot was broke in the middle of the race, on which he flew himself, leaving Hippodamia and his kingdom to Pelops, who gave his name to all Peloponnesus.

HIPPODROME, in antiquity, the course where the races were performed.

HIPPOLYTUS, in fabulous history, a Grecian prince, the son of Theseus and Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons, being accused of incest by Phædra, his mother-in-law, for not gratifying her incestuous passion, was expelled and cursed by his father; when retiring towards Træzen, the horses of his chariot, terrified at the sight of a sea-monster, flew to some craggy rocks, which tore the chariot to pieces, and killed Hippolytus. Euripides, and after him Racine, have from this fable drawn very excellent tragedies.

HIPPOLYTUS, bishop and martyr, rendered himself very famous in the church by his writings, and died for the faith about the year 230, under the reign of Alexander Severus. It is certain, that he composed a great number of works, which were esteemed by the ancients; but it is not so certain, that those which we have under his name were really written by him. However, Fabricius has given us a fine edition of them in Greek and Latin, in two volumes, folio.

HIPPOLYTE, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the confines of Alsatia, at the foot of the mountain Vogé. It came to France by the treaty of Westphalia, and was ceded to the duke of Lorraine by the treaty of Paris, in 1718, but now, with the whole province, belongs to France. It is five miles from Schelfstadt. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 48. 62. N.

HIPPOLYTE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, in the Cevennes, on the little river Vidourle, ten miles from Alais. There is a canal which crosses this town, and turns several mills, and also supplies the fountains in the different wards. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

HIPPOMENES, in fabulous history. See **ATALANTA**.

HIPPONAX of Ephesus, a Greek poet, who lived about five hundred and forty years before the Christian era, invented the iambic verses called scazons, and being banished from Ephesus, settled at Clazomenæ. His satires were so very keen, that Bupalus and Athenis, two famous sculptors, having made a statue of him that was as deformed and ridiculous as possible, he satirized them with such severity, that it was reported they hanged themselves; but Pliny proves that this report was false. Hipponax's poems are lost.

HIRAM, king of Tyre, succeeded his father Abibalus, made an alliance with David, and furnished Solomon with cedars, gold, and silver, for building the temple of Jerusalem. He reigned sixty years, and was succeeded by his son Balatorus.

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HIRCH HORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a good castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, and is seated on the declivity of a hill, to the right of the river Necker. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

HIRCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularised for the house of Hesse-Cassel by the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Fulde, twenty miles north of the town of Fulde, and thirty-five south-east of Cassel. Long. 9. 52. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

HIRCHBERG, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Jacor, seated on the river Bober, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. It is forty-four miles south-west of Breslau. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

HIRE (**LAWRENCE**) an excellent French painter, born at Paris, in 1606; was the son of Stephen de la Hire, a good painter, and early acquired a great reputation by his picture of the martyrdom of St. Bartholomew, which he made for the church of St. James de Haut-Pas. There are a great number of his pictures in the churches of Paris. He died in that city, in 1659.

HIRE (**PHILIP DE LA**) one of the most famous geometricians and learned astronomers in the seventeenth century, was the son of Francis de la Hire, painter in ordinary to the French king, and professor in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He was born at Paris, on the 18th of March, 1640, and was at first designed for the same profession as his father. He learned designing, perspective, and the art of dialling, and at length went to Italy to perfect himself in painting; but being at Venice, he acquired a strong inclination to geometry and mathematics, and at his return to Paris, applied himself only to those sciences. M. Colbert sent M. de la Hire with M. Picard into Brittany and Guenene, to make a general map of the kingdom, more exact than any of the former. He measured the streights of Calais from the bastion of Risban to Dover castle; and in 1693, continued on the north side of Paris, the meridian begun by M. Picard. He was a good designer and painter of landscapes. He was received into the Academy of Sciences, was a long time professor in the Academy of Architecture, and died on the 21st of April, 1718, aged seventy-eight. He wrote many excellent works, the principal of which are, 1. New Elements of Conic Sections, duodecimo. 2. A large Treatise in Latin on Conic Sections, in folio. 3. Tables of the Sun and Moon, and the most easy Methods of calculating Eclipses. 4. Astronomical Tables, in Latin. 5. The Surveyor's School. 6. A Treatise on Mechanics. 7. A Treatise on Dialling. 8. Several works printed in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, &c. It is said that he never passed by a wind-mill without pulling off his hat, to do honour to the inventor.

HISPANIOLA, an island of America, which is about four hundred and twenty miles in length from east to west, and one hundred and twenty in breadth from north to south. It is fifty miles east of Cuba, seventy east of Jamaica, sixty west of Porto-Rico, and three hundred north of Terra Firma. It is frequently called St. Domingo, from the capital city of that name. When the Spaniards arrived here, they found gold in the rivulets, in the middle of the islands, but there is now none to be found. On the north and south side of the mountains there are fine fruitful plains, well watered with rivulets, which are liable to be overflowed in the rainy season, towards autumn. None of these islands have more commodious harbours than this. When the Spaniards discovered this island, there were no four legged animals here, but some ugly little dogs, or rather wolves, for they howl, and do not bark. But they imported horses, oxen, sheep, asses, hogs, dogs, and other European animals. The Spaniards deserted this island when the gold was gone, having destroyed all the natives, who amounted to many thousands. After this, the bucaniers and other adventurers came hither to hunt the cattle, which were grown wild, and killed incredible numbers of them, for their hides and tallow. Here the bucaniers came also to victual their ships. Then the French took possession of the north-west part of it, which they still keep, upon which the Spaniards returned back, and took possession of Domingo, and the south part of the island, to prevent other nations from coming there to interrupt the navigation to the continent. This island is pretty well stocked with timber, such as oak, cedar, pine, Brazil wood, manchineel, maho, and achoma, besides all the sorts of fruit-trees found between the tropics. It is almost surrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. Towards the north and south-east, the heat would be insupportable six months of the year, if it was not for the east wind, and frequent rains. These produce a very troublesome moisture, which corrupts the flesh, bread, and fruit, in a little time. There are here mines of gold, talc, crystal, &c. Both the French and Spaniards have sugar plantations here,

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here, and it likewise produces tobacco and medicinal drugs. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on the 6th of December, 1492, and the capital city was taken by sir Francis Drake, in 1586, but was quitted again. Oliver Cromwell sent his generals, Penn and Venables, with a great force to retake St. Domingo, but being disappointed, afterwards conquered Jamaica, in 1654. The capital town is seated on the Spanish side of this island, and is an archbishop's see, with a superb cathedral. It is seated on the south bank of the river Ozama. Long. 69. 15. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

HITCHING, a large populous town in Hartfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on April 2, May 30, and October 12, for a few cattle. It is reckoned the second town in the county, for the number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. The charitable benefactions to the charity-school, and the poor of this place, are very numerous, there being eight alms-houses and a free-school. There were formerly two priories, one of which was turned into a school, in 1655. There are three wards, and the town is watered by a rivulet called Hiz, which drives two mills here, and runs to Ickford. It is fifteen miles north-west of Hartford, and thirty-five north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 20. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

HITHE, one of the cinque-port towns in the county of Kent, seated on the English channel, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 1, for horses, cattle, shoes, clothiers and pedlars ware. It was formerly a large town, and contained four parishes, but by the choaking up of its harbour, and other accidents, they are reduced to one. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, by the style of mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hithe; who, with the freemen, choose members of parliament. It is remarkable for a great pile of dry bones in the town, twenty-eight feet in length, six in breadth, and eight in height. There are two hospitals, very well endowed; and not far from the town is a ruined castle, which includes ten acres of ground, supposed by some to be the Roman Portus Lemanis. It is thirty miles south of Canterbury, seven west of Dover, and sixty-nine south-east-by-east of London. Long. 1. 7. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN) bishop of Winchester, was the son of the reverend Mr. Samuel Hoadley, master of the public grammar-school at Norwich, and was born at Westerham, in Kent, on the 14th of November, 1676. He completed his studies at Catharine-hall, Cambridge; in 1701 was chosen lecturer of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and three years after preferred to the rectory of St. Peter le Poor, in Broad-street. His writing, in 1709, a work intitled, *The Measures of Obedience*, occasioned a literary contest, in which he signalized himself so remarkably, that the house of commons, in an address to queen Anne, represented the signal services he had done to the cause of civil and religious liberty; and Mrs. Howland presented him to the rectory of Streatham, in Surry. In 1715 he was made bishop of Bangor, and soon after preached his celebrated sermon upon the words, "My kingdom is not of this world," which produced the famous Bangorian controversy, as it was termed, that employed the press for several years, and almost the whole body of the clergy, on one side or the other. He was engaged in several other disputes, which he conducted with great strength of argument, and was successively translated to the sees of Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester. His latter days were embittered by a most vile instance of fraud and ingratitude. The bishop took a French priest, who pretended to abjure his religion, under his protection, with no other recommendation than that of his necessities; in return for which act of humanity, he found an opportunity of getting the bishop's name, wrote by his own hand, and causing a note of some thousand pounds to be placed before it, offered it in payment. But the bishop denying it to be his, it was brought before a court of justice, and was there found to be a gross imposition. The ungrateful villain had now recourse to a pamphlet, in which he charged the bishop with being a drunkard, and alledged that he had the note of him when he was in liquor. To this calumny the bishop made a full and nervous answer, in which he exposed the man's falshood, and solemnly averred that he was never drunk in his whole life. The world, with becoming ardour, embraced his defence, and he had the happiness to find himself perfectly acquitted even of any suspicion of such a charge. As a writer he possessed uncommon abilities; his language was plain, strong, and nervous, but his periods were drawn out to an immoderate length. He was naturally facetious, easy, and complying, fond of company, yet would frequently leave it for the purposes of study or devotion; he was every where happy, and particularly in his own family, where he took all opportunities of instructing by his influence and example. He died on the 17th of April, 1761, aged eighty-three. He also wrote, 1. Two volumes of Sermons. 2. *Terms of Acceptance*, octavo.

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3. *Reasonableness of Conformity*. 4. *On the Sacrament*. His tracts and pamphlets are extremely numerous, and the reader may see a complete catalogue of them in his Life, inserted in the supplement to the *Biographia Britannica*.

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN) M. D. the eldest son of the former, was born on the 10th of February, 1705, and studied at Bennet-college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Herring, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He took his degree in physic, and particularly applying himself to mathematical and philosophical studies, was, when very young, elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was made register of Hereford, while his father filled that see, and was early appointed physician to his majesty's household; but died at his house at Chelsea, on the 10th of August, 1757. He wrote, 1. *Three Letters on the Organs of Respiration*, quarto. 2. *The Suspicious Husband*, a comedy. 3. *Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments*: and 4. *Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Col. Med. Londin. ex Herveii instituto habita Die, octodecimo, October, 1742*.

HOBBS (THOMAS) in Latin, *Hobbesius* and *Hobbius*, a famous writer, born at Malmesbury, on the 5th of April, 1588, was the son of a clergyman. He completed his studies at Oxford; and was afterwards governor to the eldest son of William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire. He travelled through France and Italy with that young nobleman, and at length applied himself entirely to the study of polite literature. He translated Thucydides into English, and published that translation in 1628, in order to shew his countrymen, from the Athenian History, the disorders and confusions of a democratical government. In 1629 he travelled into France as governor to a young English gentleman, when he applied himself to the study of the mathematics, and in 1631 was employed by the countess of Devonshire to be tutor to her son, and travelled with him three years after into France and Italy. During his stay at Paris, he applied himself to the study of natural philosophy. Afterwards, foreseeing the civil war, he went to seek a retreat at Paris, where he conversed with father Marsenne, Gassendi, and some other great men, and wrote then his book *De Cive*, a work which made a great noise, on account of the pernicious maxims it contains, with respect to religion and sound politics. He there supposes all men to be wicked, and extends the power of monarchs beyond its just bounds. A short time after he taught mathematics to Charles II. who had been obliged to retire to France, and spent all his leisure time in composing his *Leviathan*, a book which raised him many enemies. Hobbes was then obliged to retire into England, when he spent the rest of his days in the earl of Devonshire's family, where he employed himself in study, and composing his book *De Corpore*, and some other works. At the Restoration, king Charles II. gave him great marks of his esteem, and settled an annual pension of one hundred Jacobuses upon him. He died at the earl of Devonshire's house at Hardwicke, on the 4th of December, 1679, aged ninety-one.

The rev. Mr. Granger observes, that Hobbes's style is incomparably better than that of any other writer in the reign of Charles I. and was, for its uncommon strength and purity, scarcely equalled in the succeeding reign. "He has," in translation," says he, "done Thucydides as much justice as he has done injury to Homer; but he looked upon himself as born for much greater things than treading in the footsteps of his predecessors. He was for striking out new paths in science, government, and religion; and for removing the land-marks of former ages. His ethics have a strong tendency to corrupt our morals, and his politics to destroy that liberty which is the birth-right of every human creature. He is commonly represented as a sceptic in religion, and a dogmatist in philosophy; but he was a dogmatist in both. The main principles of his *Leviathan* are as little founded in moral or evangelical truths, as the rules he has laid down for squaring the circle are in mathematical demonstration. His book on Human Nature is esteemed the best of his works."

HOCHBERG, a marquisate, and small territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Emertingen is the most considerable place, and belongs to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Danube. It is rendered memorable for the victory obtained by the English, and their confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene of Savoy, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the duke of Bavaria, and the marshals Marlin and Tallard, on the 13th of August, 1704. In this battle there were twenty thousand of the French and Bavarians killed, and thirteen thousand made prisoners, among whom was the marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, and kept prisoner at Nottingham till the year 1712. It is twelve miles south-west of Donavert, five miles north-east of Dillinghen, and twenty-two north-east of Ulm. Long. 10. 55. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

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HOCHSTRAT (JAMES) a famous Dominican, of the sixteenth century, thus named from his being born at Hoogstraten, a village in Dutch Brabant, was professor of divinity at Cologne, prior of the convent of the Dominicans of that city, and inquisitor in the three ecclesiastical electorates. He had a great quarrel with the celebrated Ruchlin; was obliged to retract the abusive expressions he had uttered against the count de Nevenar, and was one of the first who wrote against Luther. Erasmus, and all the learned, give a very disadvantageous picture of him. "He exhorted the pope," says Maimbourg, "to employ only fire and sword against Luther, in order to rid himself and the world of him." He died at Cologne, on the 11th of January, 1527. He wrote many works of controversy, in which, says the abbé Ladvoat, there appears more zeal and passion than learning. A person wrote the following severe epitaph upon him:

Hic jacet Hochstratus, viventem ferre patique
Quem potuere mali, non potuere boni.
Crescite ab hoc taxi, crescant aconita sepulchro.
Aulus erat, sub eo qui jacet, omne nefas.

HOCKERLAND, a territory of Prussia, and one of the three circles of Prussia, is surrounded by Polish Prussia and Upper Poland. Marienwerder is the capital town.

HODGES (NATHANIEL) M. D. an eminent English physician, in the seventeenth century, was the son of Dr. Thomas Hodges, dean of Hereford. He was educated at Westminster-school, whence he removed to Christ church, Oxford, where he received the degree of doctor of physic. Upon his settling in London, he gained a very considerable practice, and continued there during the plague, in 1665; an account of which he afterwards published in Latin. In 1672 he was chosen a fellow of the College of Physicians in London; but in the latter part of his life he fell into very unfortunate circumstances, and was confined for debt in Ludgate, where he died, in 1684. His body was interred in the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrooke, London, where a monument is erected to him. Besides the above work, he wrote *Vindiciae Medicinæ & Medicorum*.

HODNET, a town in Shropshire, with two inconsiderable fairs, on May 4, and October 9. It is twelve miles north-east of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and thirty-five north-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

HODDESDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on June 29, for toys. It is seated on the river Lea, and is a great thoroughfare on the north road. Here is a clock-house, and the remains of an ancient chapel. It is seventeen miles north of London. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

HODY (HUMPHREY) a learned English divine, was born on the first of January, 1659, at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, of which his father was rector. He studied at Wadham college, in Oxford, and when he was only twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, wrote his learned Dissertation against Aristæus's History of the Septuagint Interpreters. He afterwards successively became chaplain to Dr. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester; Dr. Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. Tennison, his successor, who gave him the rectory of Chart, near Canterbury, which he exchanged for the united rectories of St. Michael Royal and St. Martin's Vintry, in London. In 1698 he was appointed regius professor of the Greek tongue in the university of Oxford; in 1704 was instituted to the archdeaconry of that university, and was also rector of Monks Riborough, in Buckinghamshire. Besides the work already mentioned, he published a learned book of the original text, and Greek and Latin Vulgate versions of the Bible, and left behind him in manuscript, an account of those learned Grecians who retired to Italy before and after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and restored the Greek tongue and learning in these western parts of the world, which is written in Latin, but was not published till the year 1742. He was the author of several other works, which were printed in his life time; and, in order to encourage the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages, he founded in Wadham college, ten scholarships, of ten pounds each, and appointed that five of the scholars should apply themselves to the study of the Greek, and five to the study of the Hebrew languages. He died on the 20th of January, 1706, and was interred in the chapel belonging to Wadham college.

HOEHST, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated in a plain, to the right of the river Mein, three miles from Frankfort. The ruins of a large castle are still to be seen. Long. 8. 35. W. Lat. 50. 1. N.

HOESCHELIUS (DAVID) librarian of Augsbourg, and one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Augsbourg, on the 14th of April, 1556. He taught for a long time in that city, in the college of St. Anne, of which he was made principal, and died on the 20th of October, 1617. He wrote, 1. An excellent Catalogue of the Greek Manuscripts in the Library of Augsbourg, the best edition of which is that

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of 1605. 2. Notes on Origen's Books against Celsus, and on Phocius's *Bibliotheca*. 3. A Translation of Procopius, with notes, and many other works.

HOFF, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a handsome college. It belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is seated on the river Lecha. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

HOFFMAN (DANIEL) superintendant and professor of divinity at Helmstadt, about the end of the sixteenth century. He opposed the Formulary of Union proposed by John Andrews, and made himself the head of a sect which pretended that there are things true in divinity that are false in philosophy. He wrote several controversial works, some of which are against Beza.

He ought not to be confounded with Gaspar Hoffman, an eminent professor of physic at Altdorf, who was born at Gotha, in 1572, and died in 1648, and who wrote several medicinal works.

HOFFMAN (JOHN JAMES) an able professor of the Greek tongue, at Basil, was the author of an historical and universal Dictionary, in Latin, which is esteemed. The best edition of this work is that of Leyden, 1698, in four volumes, folio.

HOFFMAN (FREDERIC) a celebrated German physician, was born at Magdebourg, in the year 1660, and learned chemistry, anatomy, and medicine, from Andrew Hoffman, his father, who taught it to others. The other parts of a learned education he obtained at the universities of Jena and Erfurth. He afterwards travelled into Holland and England, where he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Paul Herman, and the honourable Mr. Boyle; and it is remarkable that as he was supported by an annual stipend, he never took any fees. He was extremely successful in his prescriptions, and among the great persons he cured of inveterate diseases, were the empress of Germany, the emperor Charles VI. and Frederic I. king of Prussia. It was he who first taught that acid and mineral waters might be drank with milk with great advantage, though physicians had before generally reckoned it pernicious. He also first discovered the virtues of Selters and Lauchstadt waters, in preventing and curing stubborn diseases. He likewise prepared and recommended an acid cathartic salt from the waters of Sedlitz. He died at above eighty years of age. His physico-medical works, which are in great esteem, were published at Geneva, in six volumes, folio.

HOGARTH (WILLIAM) an excellent moral painter, of the burlesque kind, was born in London, and his father being poor, put him apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots; and in this humble situation he passed through his time, without seeming to have any higher views. His apprenticeship was however no sooner expired, than he pursued every method of improving himself in the art of drawing, of which his former master had given him but a rude idea. This ambition was productive of distress; and while he spent his time in preparing for his future excellence, he felt all the contempt that indigence could produce. Being one day arrested by his landlady for the trifling sum of twenty shillings, and being bailed by one of his friends, in order to be revenged on her, he drew her picture in caricature, and in that single figure gave marks of the dawn of a superior genius. The first piece in which he distinguished himself as a painter, was in the figures of the Wandsworth assembly, which are drawn from the life, without any circumstances of his burlesque manner. His next piece was his pool of Bethesda, which he presented to St. Bartholomew's hospital. His being afterwards employed to draw designs for a new edition of Hudibras, was the inlet to his future excellence in the burlesque or humorous pictures, in which he excelled all that went before him. The first of this kind was his Harlot's Progress, in which he conducts her through all the vicissitudes of wretchedness to a premature death. This was followed by the Rake's Progress, which, like the former, exhibits a complete history, adapted to answer the most moral purposes, as is also his Marriage A-la-mode, in six prints; and the effects of idleness and industry, exemplified in the conduct of two fellow-apprentices, in twelve prints, &c. Mr. Hogarth travelled with several of his companions to Paris; but had no sooner landed at Calais, than attempting to draw the gate of that city, he was taken into custody, on suspicion of his being a spy; but being fully cleared from that charge by his companions, he was instantly set at liberty; however, the resentment he felt on this occasion induced him to design the satirical print called the Gate of Calais, and he never after drew a Frenchman but in caricature. The last circumstances of his life was his contest with Mr. Churchill. It is said that both met at Westminster-hall, Hogarth to take by his eye a ridiculous likeness of the poet, and Churchill to furnish a description of the painter; but Hogarth's print of the poet was not much esteemed, and the poet's letter to him but little admired. Besides the pictures and prints already mentioned, Hogarth published many others, in which are shewn all the force of the most comic

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comic genius, and also a work in quarto, intitled *The Analysis of Beauty*. The original paintings of several of his pieces he presented to the Foundling hospital.

HOGRE, a considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seventy miles south-east of Gemama.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the north-west point of Normandy, in France; near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral called the Rising Sun; with twelve more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by admiral Ruffel, near Cherburgh, in May, 1692. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 49. 50. N.

HOHBERG (WOLFFGANG HELMHARD, lord of) was born in Austria, on the 12th of October, 1612, and rendered himself famous for his works, and more particularly for his *Georgica curiosa*. He died at Ratibon, in 1688, at seventy-six years of age.

HOHENLOE, a castle of Germany, and the chief place of a county of the same name, in Franconia, between the inhabitants of which, who are protestants, and their count their sovereign, have lately been great disputes.

HOHENBERG, a town of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, and capital of a small territory of the same name, which is about twelve miles long, and ten broad. Long. 13. 0. E. Lat. 47. 52. N.

HOHENTUL, a fort of Germany, in Suabia, in the landgrate of Nellenberg, seated on a rock. Long. 8. 50. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

HOLBEACH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 17, and the second Tuesday in September, for horses. It is seated in a flat among the Dykes, and is but an indifferent town. It is ten miles north-east of Spalding, ten south of Boston, and one hundred and fifteen north of London. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 52. 53. N.

HOLBEIN (HANS) a celebrated painter, born at Basil, in Switzerland, in 1498, learned the rudiments of his art from his father, who was a painter; but soon shewed his superior genius. In the town-house of Basil he painted our Saviour's passion, and in the fish-market of the same city, Death's dance, and a dance of peasants, which were extremely admired; and Erasmus was so pleased with them, that he desired him to draw his picture, and was ever after his friend. He stayed some years longer at Basil, till his necessities, occasioned by his own extravagance, and an encreasing family, made him comply with Erasmus's persuasions to go to England. In his journey he stayed some days at Strasburg, where, it is said, he applied to a very great painter for work, who took him in, and ordered him to give a specimen of his skill. On which Holbein finished a piece with great care, and painted a fly on the most eminent part of it; after which he privately withdrew, in the absence of his master, and pursued his journey, without saying any thing to any body. When the painter returned home, he was astonished at the beauty and elegance of the drawing; and especially at the fly, which he at first took for a real one, and endeavoured to remove it with his hand. He now sent all over the city for his journeyman; but after many enquiries discovered that he had been thus deceived by the famous Holbein.

Holbein having in a manner begged his way to England, presented a letter of recommendation from Erasmus to sir Thomas More, and also shewed him Erasmus's picture. Sir Thomas, who was then lord-chancellor, received him with all the joy imaginable, and kept him in his house between two and three years, in which time he drew sir Thomas's picture, and those of many of his relations and friends. Holbein one day happening to mention a nobleman who had some years before invited him to England, sir Thomas was very solicitous to know who it was. Holbein said that he had forgot his title, but remembered his face so well, that he believed he could draw his likeness; which he did so perfectly, that the nobleman, it is said, was immediately known by it. The chancellor having now adorned his apartments with the productions of this great painter, resolved to introduce him to Henry VIII. For this purpose he invited that prince to an entertainment, having, before he came, hung up all Holbein's pieces in the great hall, in the best order, and placed in the best light. The king, on his first entrance into this room, was so charmed with the sight, that he asked whether such an artist was now alive, and to be had for money. Upon this, sir Thomas presented Holbein to his majesty, who immediately took him into his service, and brought him into great esteem with the nobility and gentry; by which means he drew a vast number of portraits.

But while he was here, there happened an affair which might have proved fatal to him, had he not been protected by the king. On the report of this painter's character, a lord of the first quality came to see him, when he was drawing a figure after the life. Holbein sent to desire his lordship to defer the honour of his visit to another day; which the nobleman taking for an affront, broke open the door,

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and very rudely went up stairs. Holbein hearing a noise came out of his chamber, and meeting the lord at his door, fell into a violent passion, and pushed him backwards from the top of the stairs to the bottom. However, immediately reflecting on what he had done, he escaped from the tumult he had raised, and made the best of his way to the king. The nobleman much hurt, though not so much as he pretended, was there soon after him; and upon opening his grievance, the king ordered Holbein to ask his pardon. But this only irritated the nobleman the more, who would not be satisfied with less than his life; upon which the king sternly replied, "My lord, you have not now to do with Holbein, but with me; whatever punishment you may contrive by way of revenge against him, shall certainly be inflicted on yourself. Remember, pray my lord, that I can, whenever I please, make seven lords of seven plowmen, but I cannot make one Holbein of even seven lords."

But to return, "It is amazing," says De Piles, "that a man born in Switzerland, and who had never been in Italy, should have so good a gusto, and so fine a genius for painting." He painted alike in every manner; in fresco, in water-colours, in oil, and in miniature. He was also eminent for a rich vein of invention, which he shewed in a multitude of designs, which he drew for engravers, statuary, jewellers, &c. and he had this singularity, that he painted with his left hand. He died of the plague, at his lodgings at Whitehall, in the year 1554.

HOLDER (Dr. WILLIAM) sub-dean of the royal chapel, in the reign of king Charles II. was educated at Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge, and about the year 1642 was presented to the rectory of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire. After the Restoration he became canon of Ely, canon-residentary of St. Paul's, and sub-dean of the chapel-royal. He was a man of a truly philosophic genius. His treatise on the Natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony, is allowed to be as rational a discourse on that subject as was ever published. He also wrote *Elements of Speech*, or an Essay of Enquiry into the natural Production of Letters, with an Appendix concerning Persons that are deaf and dumb. It has been much controverted, whether the honour of first teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak and understand a language was due to him or to Dr. Wallis. The true theory of the art appears to have been published by the latter, in his book *De Loquela*, which came forth about six years before Mr. Popham was taught to speak by Dr. Holder. He died on the 24th of January, 1697, and lies buried with his wife, who was only sister to sir Christopher Wren, in the vault under St. Paul's cathedral.

HOLDERNESS, a peninsula in the East Riding of Yorkshire, having the German sea on the east, and the Humber on the south.

HOLIDAY (Dr. BARTEN) a learned divine and poet, was the son of a taylor in Oxford, and born there about the year 1593. He studied at Christ-church college, and in 1615 took orders. He was before admired for his skill in poetry and oratory, and now distinguishing himself by his eloquence and popularity as a preacher, he had two benefices conferred on him in the diocese of Oxford. In 1618 he went as chaplain to sir Francis Stewart, when he accompanied count Gondamore to Spain. Afterwards he became chaplain to the king, and before the year 1626 was promoted to the archdeaconry of Oxford. In 1642 he was made doctor of divinity at Oxford, near which place he sheltered himself during the time of the Rebellion. He lost his livings, but so far sided with the prevailing party, as to obtain the rectory of Chilton, in Berkshire; but after the Restoration he quitted this living, and lived upon his archdeaconry. His works are, 1. *Twenty Sermons*, published at different times. 2. *Technogamia*, or the Marriage of Arts, a comedy. 3. *Philosophia polito-barbaræ Specimen*, quarto. 4. *Survey of the World*, a poem in ten books, octavo. 5. A Translation of the Satires of Juvenal and Persius. He died on the 2d of October, 1661.

HOLINSLED, or **HOLINGSLED** (RAPHAEL) famous for the *Chronicles* published under his name, was descended of a family of that name at Bosley, in Cheshire, and was a minister of the church of England. He died at Bramcote, in Warwickshire, towards the latter end of the year 1580.

HOLLAND, a town of Prussia, in Hockerland, twelve miles south-east of Elmin. Lat. 54. 6. N.

HOLLAND, one of the United Provinces, a hundred miles east of England. It is bounded on the north and west by the German ocean; on the east by the Zuider sea, the Overijssel, and Guelderland; and on the south by Zealand and Utrecht. It is a hundred miles in length from north to south, though not above thirty broad, but it enjoys the greatest foreign trade of any province in the world. This country was formerly covered with thick forests, as still appears by the roots and stumps of trees, which have been found in the road of the island of Texel, seated towards the north

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north part of Holland, which was quite over-run with wood, not above a hundred and sixty years ago. Some say Holland derived its name from hence, because *Hollant* signifies in high Dutch, a country of wood; others say it takes its name from the country, which seems to be hollow, because it trembles and shakes in several places. Some historians say, that it is so called from an irruption of the Normans, in 836, who then gave it this name. Holland is divided into North and South. The North, which is called *West Friesland*, or North Holland, extends from Amsterdam to the North sea; the South, or *Zud Holland*, extends from Zeeland, Brabant, and the territory of Utrecht, as far as the dyke of Sparendam, and comprehends very large lakes, and a part of the sea to the south. In this small extent, there are twenty-nine walled cities, with several towns that enjoy the privileges of cities, with above four hundred villages. There are six large cities, where the states of the province hold their sessions, namely, Dort, Haarlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Tergow. The principal towns which have the privileges of cities, but are without walls, are the Hague, Gravefand, Delfshaven, Beverwyck, Ryswyck, Vlaerdinghe, which is the residence of the chief counts of Holland, Schae-gen, Nieuport, and Geervliet. Besides these, there are several isles which depend on Holland, as Enis and Urck, in North Holland; Voorn, Goeree, Somersdyck, Korendyck, Putten, and Pierchiel, on the south; and towards the north, Texel, Vlielandt, Schellinck, and Wieringh. The soil of this province is every where soft and marshy, for which reason it is not fit for tillage, and therefore there is little corn, and no wheat. Therefore they are obliged to send to Poland and Muscovy, to purchase grain. There is a great deal of turf, which is generally made use of for fuel. It produces much hemp and flax, of which they make fine linen, sail cloth, ropes, and cables. The whole country is meadow-land, which is overflowed in winter, and it would continue so always, if the inhabitants had not found out a method of drawing off the water by engines. It would likewise be always exposed to the inundations of the sea, if they had not raised very strong dykes, which however frequently stand in need of repairs, insomuch that there are always proper officers for every dyke, to see that there is nothing wanting. The Dutch are gentle, industrious, laborious, given to trade, good seamen, and lovers of liberty. They suffer the public exercise of all sorts of religions, except the Roman Catholic, who perform their ceremonies in private houses, and their priests and other ecclesiastics are not permitted to wear their proper habits. They are governed by apostolic vicars, sent thither by the pope, with the permission of the states general. There are few countries where the arts and sciences are more cultivated than in Holland, and it has produced a great number of learned men. The air is cold and unhealthy, especially about the equinoxes, and there is no country where the weather is more unsettled. Though Holland has no corn of its own, yet it supplies the other provinces, and even sometimes France and Spain. It likewise furnishes other countries with fresh water and sea-fish, and all sorts of wines are to be had at Amsterdam and Rotterdam; in short, there is hardly any thing in the other provinces which is not carried from Holland. They are subject to very heavy taxes, for the preservation of their liberty, and the defence of their country; for all sorts of merchandizes pay an excise, and even the servant-maids pay about a shilling a year each; nay, there is not a dish placed upon the table that has not paid excise several times over; the amount of all which, in times of peace, is said to be twenty-seven millions of florins yearly, and much more in times of war. The cleanliness of every part of Holland is carried to an excess; for they make the outside of their houses as clean as the inside, washing and scouring every thing, not only the kitchen utensils, but the walls and goods, not neglecting the very stables and cow-houses. This country abounds with cattle, especially cows, of whose milk they make butter and cheese, which is sent to all parts of the world. The whole province is cut through with a thousand canals, and the land is covered with green grass or flowers, of which they have many curious sorts, as well as fruits. In a word, though it has no staple commodity or produce of its own, except butter and cheese, yet it is considered as the granary of Europe. It has no vineyards, and yet has more wine, and more sorts of wine, than any other part of the world. It has no woods, and yet there are more joiners and carpenters here than in any other country, and more ships, barks, boats, and vessels, than in any other part of Europe. In short, though they import every thing from abroad, they have as great a variety of manufactures and merchandizes as any nation whatever, for it is a magazine where the product of every country is lodged, bought in very cheap, and sold out very dear. Their fleet, if not their army, has formerly been a match for any power in Europe.

HOLLAND, the south-east division of Lincolnshire, as it is so called from its being a marshy country.

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HOLLAND (NEW) is a large tract of land to the south of the Phillipine islands, which lies to the south likewise of China, in Asia. It has not been discovered sufficiently to determine whether it be an island or a continent, though it is certain it joins neither to Asia, Africa, nor America. That part which has been visited is all low level land, with sandy banks against the sea, with rocky points. The soil is dry and sandy, destitute of water, unless you dig for wells; however, it produces divers sorts of trees, but the woods are not thick, nor the trees very large. Those most taken notice of were supposed to be those that produce dragon's blood, but all the rest are of an unknown kind. Fish is not plenty on the coast, unless the manatee and turtle are reckoned such, for there is a great number of these, which are very stony, though the inhabitants cannot disturb them, having neither boats nor iron. The inhabitants have no garments, nor tame animals of any kind. They are tall, stait, and slender, with small long limbs. They have great heads, round foreheads, and large eyebrows. Their eye-lids are always half closed, to keep the flies out of their eyes, which are exceeding troublesome and numerous. They have great bottle noses, pretty full lips, and wide mouths. They have no beards, are long visaged, and of a very disagreeable aspect. Their hair is black, curled, and woolly, like that of the negroes. Their principal food is a sort of small fish, which are got out of the creeks of the sea, as well as cockles, muscles, and periwinkles. As for the productions of the earth, there are little or none near the shore, nor any sort of grain, nor yet any bird or beast that they can catch. Some of them have wooden swords, and others a sort of lances, which are long stait poles, sharp at one end, and hardened in the fire. In another visit to New Holland were seen shrubs and bushes of divers sorts, with yellow, blue, and white flowers or blossoms, of a very fragrant smell. Some had fruit like pease-cods, with small pease, as also a sort of bean, and red hard pulse, with little black eyes, like beans; but the natives, as far as appeared, made no use of them for food. The Savannas bear a sort of thin coarse grass, and the mould is generally coarse sand, and in some places clay. Scarce any of the trees were three feet in circumference, and the stems were twelve or fourteen feet high, with a head of small boughs. There appeared some lizards, and two or three beasts resembling hungry wolves, which were nothing but skin and bones; a baboon or two, and one small speckled snake. There are here crows, small hawks, and kites, and great plenty of small turtle doves; likewise two or three sorts of small birds, some as big as larks, and some less. The sea fowls are pelicans, boobies, noddies, curlews, sea pies, &c. But of all these sorts there appeared but very few. There were a great plenty of large whales; also green turtle, sharks, rock fish, and old wives, besides common and pearl oysters, with wilks, conques, muscles, limpets, and periwinkles, and another strange sort, covered over with rows of spikes and prickles.

HOLLAND (PHILEMON) usually called The translator-general of his age, lived at the latter end of the sixteenth, and the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was educated in the university of Cambridge, where he practised physic. He translated Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals, Xenophon's Cyropædia, Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Camden's Britannia, into English, and the geographical part of Speed's Theatre of Great Britain, into Latin. The Britannia, to which he made many useful additions, was the most valuable of his works. He continued to translate till he was eighty years of age, and died in the year 1636, aged eighty-five. He made the following epigram upon writing a large folio with one single pen.

With one sole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill;
A pen it was when I took,
And a pen I leave it still.

HOLLAR (WENTZEL, or WENCESLAUS) a celebrated engraver, was born at Prague in 1607, and put to the study of the law; but his family being ruined when Prague was plundered in 1619, he left that city, and lived in several towns in Germany. He applied himself to drawing and designing, to copying the pictures of several great artists, and engraving views of cities, towns, and countries by land and water, in which he at length grew so excellent, that his landscapes in miniature excelled in beauty and delicacy those of any artist of his time. He was but eighteen years of age when the first specimens of his art appeared in print. The earliest of them were only inscribed with four letters in a cypher, the initials of Wenceslaus Hollar Pragensis excudit. He chiefly employed himself in copying portraits, sometimes from Rembrandt, Henzelman, Felix Biler, and other eminent hands; but his little delicate views of Strasburg, Collen, Mentz, Bonn, Franckfort, and many other towns along the Rhine, Danube, &c. obtained him such

reputation, that when Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, was, in 1636, sent ambassador to the emperor Ferdinand II. he was so highly pleased with Hollar's performances, that he admitted him into his retinue. Hollar attended his lordship from Collen to the emperor's court, and made several draughts and prints of the places through which they travelled.

Upon the earl's return to England, he brought Hollar with him, and not only employed him himself, but allowed him to work for the printfellers, and he finished several curious plates. In 1640 he seems to have been introduced into the royal family, to give the prince of Wales some taste in the art of designing, and the same year appeared his beautiful set of figures in twenty-eight plates, intitled, *Ornatas Muliebris Anglicanus*.

Sometime after the civil wars had obliged the earl of Arundel to remove with his family to Antwerp, Hollar followed him thither, and spent several years in copying from his patron's collections, and in working for the bookfellers and printfellers. In 1647 and 1648 he etched eight or ten of the painter's heads, with his own, with many other curious pieces; and in the three following years many portraits and landscapes after Breughill, Elsheimer, and Teniers.

In 1652 he returned to England, and performed here some of the most considerable of his pieces. Yet, though he was at the head of his profession, and superior to all others both in genius and assiduity, he had the fate to work here as he had done abroad, in a state of subordination, and more to other people's profit than his own. Among the vast number of prints he performed here, were several prospects about London, and London itself, as well before the fire as after its ruin and rebuilding; though the calamities of the plague and fire are thought to have reduced him to such difficulties as he could never perfectly overcome.

He was afterwards sent to Tangiers, in Africa, in quality of his majesty's designer, to take prospects there of the town, with its fortifications, and views of the country; and after his return to England he was employed in engraving these views for publication, and in taking draughts in and about Windsor. In 1672 he travelled northward, and drew several views of Lincoln, Southwell, Newark, and York minster, and afterwards was engaged in etching towns, castles, churches, tombs, &c.

It is a melancholy consideration, that this great artist, whose works are almost innumerable, and are still eagerly sought after, and purchased at a very high price, closed his laborious life in a state of poverty; for when he was on the verge of his seventieth year, he was attached with an execution, at his house in Gardiner's-lane, Westminster, when he desired only the liberty of dying in his bed, and that he might not be removed to any other prison but his grave. Whether this was granted him we cannot determine; but he died on the 28th of March, 1677, and was buried in the New Chapel-yard. A friend to his memory, in hopes that a monument would one day be erected to him, prepared the following epitaph.

The works of nature and of men,
By thee preserv'd, take life again;
And e'en thy Prague serenely shines,
Secure from ravage in thy lines:
In just return, this marble fain
Would add some ages to thy name.
Too frail, alas! 'tis forc'd to own,
Thy shadows will out-last the stone.

HOLLER (JOHN) the first earl of Clare of that name, and a distinguished commander both by sea and land, was descended from an ancient family, and born at Haughton, in Nottinghamshire, about the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Upon his first going to the university, which was in his thirteenth year, we are told, that he acquitted himself so well at his examination, that the master of the college tenderly embracing him, said, "This child, if he lives, will prove a singular honour and ornament to this kingdom." On his leaving the university, he removed to Gray's Inn, in London, where he, for some time, applied himself to the study of the law.

His first station at court was that of one of the gentlemen of the band of pensioners. He took, for his motto the following sentence, *Qui inimicum timet, amicum non amat*; i. e. He that fears his enemy, loves not his friend; a sentiment well suited to his gallant spirit, of which he gave, on many occasions, the most incontestible proofs. He distinguished himself particularly in the wars of the Netherlands, in those against the Turks, in the defeat of the Spanish armada, and in suppressing the Irish rebels. In the reign of king James I. he was thrown into prison; but after remaining there for a few weeks, he came out, to the surprise of every one, a baron of England, having paid for this dignity ten thousand pounds to the then great favourite, the duke of Buckingham. About eight years after, viz. in

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1624, he gave five thousand pounds to the same potent nobleman, for the dignity of earl of Clare. Nevertheless, in the beginning of king Charles the First's reign, he was one of the most violent enemies of this very duke; nor did his enmity terminate but with the death of the latter. He died on the 4th of October, 1637, in the seventy third year of his age.

He wrote an answer to some passages of Sir Francis Bacon's Essay on Empire: A sensible Letter of Advice to his Son-in-Law, the Lord Strafford: A Speech in Behalf of the Earl of Oxford: An Epitaph on his Son Francis, in Westminster-Abbey, and another on Sir Walter Raleigh.

HOLLES (DENZIL) baron of Isfield, and second son of the above John Holles, earl of Clare, was born at Haughton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1597. "His courage, which was very extraordinary, (says the rev. Mr. Granger, in his Biographical History of England) was constitutional, and proceeded from a principle inherent in his family. His patriotism, which was as extraordinary, and as active as his courage, seemed to proceed from as fixed a principle." In 1641 he was one of the five members accused of high treason by king Charles I. in consequence of which treatment he sided with the parliament, upon the breaking out of the civil war. "But in the part he acted, (says the above candid author) against Charles, with whom he had formerly lived in great intimacy, he appears not to have been influenced by personal hatred, party animosity, or the common motives of interest or ambition. He acted from a much nobler motive than any of these, an inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country. He had long entertained a jealousy of the prerogative, and therefore, in the last parliament of James I. sided with the party that opposed the court. This jealousy was much increased in the next reign, and he entered, with his usual spirit, into all those measures that he thought necessary to reduce the power of the king, within bounds, and became of the Presbyterian party, as he believed it to be on the side of liberty. He was greatly alarmed upon seeing Cromwell at the head of the Independents, and Cromwell was little less alarmed at seeing so able a chief at the head of the Presbyterians." He opposed, with great courage, their taking away the king's life, and the usurpation of Cromwell. He was, by the Independent faction, impeached of high treason, which occasioned his flying into France. Afterwards he heartily concurred in the Restoration, when king Charles employed him in several embassies, and advanced him to the dignity of a baron of England, by the style of lord Holles, of Isfield, in the county of Suffex; yet he still retained the same jealousy for liberty, and refused the invidious presents offered him by Lewis XIV. with as much disdain as he had before refused five thousand pounds, offered him by the parliament, to indemnify him for his losses in the civil war. He died on the 17th of February, 1680, in the eighty-second year of his age.

HOLM, a town of Cumberland, with a harbour, seated on Solway frith. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on October 29, for horses and horned cattle. David I. king of Scotland, founded an abbey here, and the country, at the time of the Conquest, was a large forest. It is twenty miles west of Carlisle, and three hundred and nine north-north-west of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 54. 45. N.

HOLOFERNES, a famous general of the army of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, who, after having invaded many provinces, and wherever he went spread terror and desolation, besieged the city of Bethulia with a powerful army, in order to oblige the Jews to submit to Nebuchadnezzar; but Judith entered his tent after a great festival, and cut off his head, about the six hundred and thirty-fourth year before the birth of Christ. After which the Assyrians fled, and their camp was pillaged by the Israelites.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by Sleswick, on the east by the Baltic Sea and the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, on the south by the river Elbe, which parts it from the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the west by the German Sea. It is about one hundred miles long, and fifty broad, and is a fruitful pleasant country, extremely well situated for trade, as it lies on the Baltic and German Seas. However, their trade was much more considerable when the Hans towns flourished, the chief of them being seated here. The most considerable sea-port towns are Hamburgh and Lubeck. The king of Denmark, and the duke of Holstein Gottorp, have a joint dominion in great part of it, though each of them is sole sovereign in some of the towns and territories. There are also some imperial cities and sovereign states, which are governed by their respective magistrates. The religion of the whole country is the Lutheran, and the king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire. It is divided into four cantons, Proper Holstein, Wagria, Stormal, and Ditmarsh.

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HOLSTENIUS,

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HOLSTENIUS (LUCAS) library-keeper of the Vatican, and one of the most learned men in ecclesiastical and profane antiquity of his time, was born at Hamburg, and acquired great reputation in France and Italy. He died at Rome on the second of February, 1661, aged sixty-five. Cardinal Barberini, to whom he left his books, caused a marble tomb to be erected to his memory. He wrote several Dissertations, and other works, in which he discovers a solid judgment, a critical exactness, and deep penetration.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 25, and Nov. 24, chiefly for horses, &c. It is twenty miles from Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-two from London. Long. o. 55. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

HOLT (Sir JOHN) knight, an eminent lord chief justice of the king's bench, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Holt, knight, serjeant at law, and was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, in the year 1642. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and, in 1658, entered himself of Gray's Inn, and some time after was called to the bar, where he applied with such industry to the study of the common law, that he soon became an eminent barrister. In the reign of James II. he was made recorder of London, and discharged that office with candour and applause for about a year and a half, but refusing to expound the law according to the king's pleasure, was put out of his office. In 1686 he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law, and, on the prince of Orange's arrival, was appointed one of the managers for the commons, in the conferences held with the lords, about the abdication and vacancy of the throne. The government was no sooner settled, than he was made lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, and appointed one of the privy-council. He was a perfect master of the common law, and his integrity would not suffer him to deviate from it, in compliance with his prince, or either house of parliament. Hence his integrity and uprightness as a judge were celebrated in the Tatler, No. 14, under the noble character of Verus.

In the time of this excellent chief justice there was a riot in Holborn, occasioned by the vile practice of decoying people of both sexes to the plantations, who were kept prisoners in a house in Holborn, till an opportunity could be found of shipping them off; which being discovered, the enraged populace rose, and were going to pull down the house; when notice being sent to Whitehall, a party of the guards were commanded to march to the place; but they first sent the officer to the lord chief justice, to inform him of the design, and to desire him to send some of his people to attend the soldiers, in order to give it the better countenance. The officer having delivered his message, the chief justice said, "Suppose the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then?" "Sir," (answered the officer) "we have orders to fire upon them." "Have you, sir, (replied his lordship) then take notice of what I say; if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and every soldier of your party, shall be hanged. Sir, added he, go back to those who sent you, and acquaint them, that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers; and let them know at the same time, that the laws of the kingdom are not to be executed by the sword. These matters belong to the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them." Upon this the lord chief justice ordered his tipstaves, with a few constables, to attend him, and went himself to the place where the tumult was, expostulated with the mob, and assuring them that justice should be done upon the objects of their indignation, they all quietly dispersed. His lordship died at his house in Bedford-row, after a lingering illness, in March 1709, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He published, the year before his death, A Report of Cases in Pleas of the Crown, adjudged and determined in the reign of king Charles II. by sir John Keyling, knt. late lord chief justice, &c.

HOLYHEAD, an island and cape of the county of Anglesey, in the Irish channel, where people usually embark for Dublin, in Ireland. It is two hundred and seventy miles from London. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 53. 26. N.

HOLY-ISLAND, on the coast of the north-east side of the county of Northumberland, near Berwick. It was so called by the monks, who lived there in retirement, and was anciently a bishop's see. It has plenty of fish and fowl, but the air and soil are bad. It has a town, a church, and a castle, which last was surprised and taken by the rebels in 1715; but it was soon retaken by a detachment from Berwick. The west part of it is wholly over-run with rabbits. It is six miles south of Berwick.

HOLYOKE, or **HOLYOAKE** (FRANCIS) in Latin *De Sacra Quercu*, was born at Nether-Whitaker, in Warwickshire, about the year 1567, and studied in the university of Oxford. He afterwards taught school at Oxford and in his own country, and in 1604 became rector of Southam, in

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Warwickshire. He suffered extremely in the civil wars, for his attachment to the king, and died on the 13th of November, 1653, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He published a Dictionary of the Latin Tongue.

HOLYOKE, or **HOLYOAKE** (THOMAS) D. D. son of the preceding, was born at Stony Thorpe, near Southam, in Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford. In the beginning of the civil wars, when Oxford was garrisoned for king Charles, he was made captain of foot, his company consisting mostly of scholars, in which post he did great service, and had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him, by the favour of his majesty. After the surrender of that garrison, he obtained a licence from the university to practise physic, and had good success in that profession till the Restoration, when he was presented to the rectory of Whitnash, near Warwick, and was soon afterward made prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire; and in 1674 he was presented to the living of Breamour, in Hampshire. He died on the 10th of June, 1675. He wrote an Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words, in folio, which was not published till after his death.

HOLYWELL, a town in North Wales, in the county of Flint, seated near the mouth of the river Dee. It is a very neat town, chiefly supported by its well, which is a very cold spring, and visited by persons for their health, as well as by great numbers of Papists out of devotion, who think its virtues are owing to some miraculous power, on account of St. Winnifrid, a devout Christian virgin, who, it is said, was ravished and beheaded by a certain tyrant. It is twelve miles east of St. Asaph, and one hundred and ninety-nine from London. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 53. 25. N. The spring rushes out with such impetuosity, that it forms a current strong enough to turn a mill, and empties itself into the sea, at the distance of about a mile and a half. There is a handsome chapel built over the well, upon pillars, on the windows of which is painted the history of St. Winnifrid. The moss growing in the well is said to be of a sweet scent, and is by many called St. Winnifrid's hair.

HOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Habat, between Arzila and Alcazarquivir, being twelve miles from each. Long. 5. 35. W. Lat. 35. 10. N.

HOMBERG (WILLIAM) a celebrated physician, chemist, and philosopher, was the son of John Homberg, a Saxon gentleman, and was born in Batavia, in the East-Indies, on the 8th of January, 1652. He was brought by his father to Europe, who settling at Amsterdam, William Homberg there prosecuted his studies, and from thence removed to Jena, and afterwards to Leipzig, where he studied the law. In 1642 he was made advocate at Magdeburg, and there applied himself to the study of experimental philosophy. Some time after he travelled into Italy, and applied himself to the study of medicine, anatomy, and botany, at Padua. He afterwards studied at Bologna, and at Rome learned optics, painting, sculpture, and music. He at length travelled into France, England, and Holland, obtained the degree of doctor of physic at Wittemberg, travelled into Germany and the North, visited the mines of Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, and Sweden, and returned to France, where he acquired the esteem of the learned. He was on the point of returning into Germany, when M. Colbert being informed of his merit, had him sought for in the king's name, and made him such advantageous offers, that he induced him to fix his residence at Paris. M. Homberg, who was already well known for his phosphorus, for a pneumatic machine of his own invention, more perfect than that of Guericke, for his microscopes, for his discoveries in chemistry, and for the great number and variety of his curious observations, was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1691, and had the laboratory of that academy, of which he was one of its principal ornaments. The duke of Orleans, afterwards regent of the kingdom, at length made him his chemist, settled upon him a pension, gave him the most superb laboratory that was ever in the possession of a chemist, and in 1704 made him his first physician. He had abjured the Protestant religion in 1682, and died on the 24th of September, 1715. There are a great number of learned and curious pieces of his writing, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, and in several Journals. He had begun to give the elements of chemistry in the Memoirs of the Academy, and the rest were found among his papers fit for printing.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgravate of Hesse, seated ten miles north of Francfort, and gives title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is its sovereign. Long. 8. 24. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Deuxponts, fifty miles south-east of Triers. Long. 7. 6. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

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HOMELIUS (JOHN) a famous mathematician, born at Memmingen, in 1518. He taught mathematics at Leipzig, and in several other cities of Germany; invented many mathematical instruments; acquired the esteem of Melancthon, and of the emperor Charles V. and died in 1562, aged forty-four, very much regretted by the learned, before he had time to prepare his works for the press.

HOMER, the most ancient, and the most celebrated of all the Greek poets, and one of the greatest and finest geniuses that has appeared in the world, lived about a thousand years before the Christian æra, and three hundred after the taking of Troy. Seven cities disputed the glory of having given him birth, viz. Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, and Athens, which has been expressed by the following distich:

*Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patria certat, Homere, tui.*

However, the opinion which appears to have the best foundation, is, that he was born at Smyrna or Chios. We have nothing that is very certain in relation to the particulars of his life: his mother's name it is said was Chriſtheis, and his master's Phemius or Pronapides, who taught polite literature and music at Smyrna. Phemius, charmed with the good conduct of his pupil's mother Chriſtheis, married her, and adopted her son. After their death Homer inherited their substance, and his father's school, when he obtained universal admiration; but a person named Mentès, the master of a ship, who arrived at Smyrna, in order for trade, being much pleased with Homer, proposed his quitting his school, and accompanying him in his voyages. Homer, who had already begun his Iliad, embarked with Mentès. It appears certain that he passed through all Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and several other countries. In these voyages, he became an excellent geographer, and informed himself of the manners of different nations, and particularly of those of the Greeks, the Phrygians, and Egyptians. In returning from Spain he landed at Ithaca, where he was afflicted with a defluxion in his eyes, when Mentès left him with Mentor, one of the principal inhabitants of Ithaca, and returned to Leucadia, his native country. At his return he found Homer cured, on which they embarked, and after having visited the coast of Peloponnesus, arrived at Colophon, where, it is said, this great poet lost his sight, on which he was surnamed *The Blind*. This misfortune induced him to return to Smyrna, from whence he went to Cumæ. He was there received with such joy, that he desired to be provided for out of the public treasury; but this request being rejected, he went to Phocæa, uttering this imprecation, "That no poets might ever be born at Cumæ, to celebrate that town by their poems." He afterwards wandered through several places, and stopt at Chios, where he married, and composed his Odyssey. Some time after, having added many verses to his poems in praise of the cities of Greece, especially of Athens and Argos, he went to Samos, where he spent the winter. From Samos he went to Ios, one of the Sporades, with a design to continue his voyage to Athens; but falling sick, he died there, about the nine hundred and twentieth year before the Christian æra. We have two of his poems, which are greatly celebrated, the Iliad and Odyssey, both of which are master-pieces; we there find beauties of all kinds. Nothing was ever comparable to the clearness and majesty of Homer's style; to the sublimity of his thoughts; to the strength and sweetness of his verses. All his images are striking; his descriptions just and exact; the passions so well expressed, and nature so finely painted, that he gives to every thing motion, life, and action. But he more particularly excels in invention, and in the different characters of his heroes, which are so varied, that they affect us in an inexpressible manner. In a word, the more he is read by a person of good taste, the more he is admired. Alcibiades gave a rhetorician a box on the ear for not having Homer's writings in his school. Alexander was ravished with them, and commonly placed them under his pillow with his sword; he inclosed the Iliad in the precious casket that belonged to Darius, "In order, said he, to his courtiers, that the most perfect production of the human mind might be inclosed in the most valuable casket in the world." And one day seeing the tomb of Achilles in Sigæa, "Fortunate hero! (cried he) thou hast had a Homer to sing thy victories!" Lycurgus, Solon, and the kings and princes of Greece, set such a value on Homer's works, that they took the utmost pains in procuring correct editions of them, the most esteemed of which is that of Aristarchus. Didymus was the first who wrote notes on Homer, and Eustathius, archbishop of Thessalonica, in the twelfth century, is the most celebrated of his commentators. Homer composed several other works besides the Iliad and Odyssey. There are still attributed to him the *Batrachomyomachia*, or Battle of the Frogs and Mice. Thirty-two hymns, and sixteen other pieces, most of which are epi-

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grams. But the most probable opinion is, that there are none of Homer's works now extant, besides his Iliad and Odyssey. Mr. Pope has given an elegant translation of the Iliad, adorned with the harmony of poetic numbers; and Mad. Dacier has translated both the Iliad and Odyssey in prose; but those who desire to know the several editions of Homer and the writers, who have employed themselves on the works of that great poet, may consult Fabricius, in the first volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the north by the province of Chan-fi and Pecheli, on the east by Chantong, on the west by Chenfi, and on the south by Hou-quang. It is watered by the river Hohanho, or Whangho. It contains eight cities of the first rank, and one hundred and two of the second and third ranks, besides forts, castles, and garrison towns. The Chinese say that Fo-hi, the first founder of their monarchy, kept his court in this province, near three thousand years before the coming of Christ. The air is very temperate and healthful, and it abounds with corn, rice, pastures, cattle, oranges of all sorts, pomegranates, and all sorts of European fruits. It is a champaign country, except towards the west, where there are mountains covered with trees; but towards the east it is all cultivated like a garden. It is well watered with fountains, brooks, and rivers, which render it exceeding pleasant, and there is a lake remarkable for giving an inimitable lustre to silk. It is said to contain above ten millions of souls, and the Chinese look upon the chief city as the centre of the world.

HONDERKOOTER (MELCHIOR) a famous Dutch painter, born at Utrecht, excelled in painting animals, and especially birds. His pictures sell at a high price, and are much sought after. He died at Utrecht in 1695, at fifty-nine years of age.

HONDIUS (JOSHUA) an able geographer, born at Wackerne, a small town in Flanders, in the year 1563. He engraved on copper and ivory, and cast excellent types for printing, without ever being instructed by a master. He died on the 16th of February, 1611, aged forty-eight. He wrote *Orbis Terrarum Geographia Descriptio*, and other works.

HONDIUS (ABRAHAM) a celebrated painter of animals, was born at Rotterdam, and was only excelled by Rubens and Snyders, who stand alone in this branch of their art; but his best pieces are very little inferior to the style of those capital masters. He also painted history, landscapes, candle-lights, and hunting pieces; and died in the year 1695.

HONDURAS, a province of Mexico, in North America, including the country of the Musquito Indians, is seated between twelve and sixteen degrees of north latitude, and is bounded by the bay of Honduras on the north and east, by the province of Niguaragua and Guatemala on the south, and by Vera Paz on the west. There is a remarkable animal here, in the rivers, as big as a bullock of two years old, shaped like a cow in the body, but the head is much larger, more compact, and round, with a short nose, and without horns. The eyes are round, full, and of a prodigious size, but her lips are not so thick as those of a cow, and the ears rather broader than those of a common cow. Its legs are short, and neck thick and short, with a pretty long tail, thin of hair. The hair all over its body is thin and coarse, and its hide is near two inches thick. Its flesh is red, and has a very fine grain, with white fat, which is very sweet and wholesome. One of these will weigh five or six hundred weight. This animal is always found in the woods, near some large river, and feeds on a sort of long slender grass or moss, which grows plentifully on the banks of rivers. It sleeps on the banks, and at the least noise slips into the water, and walks along the bottom, though never so deep. Some have taken it for the sea-horse of Africa, but it differs in many respects. This province has no other animals but what are common to these parts. The English frequent this country to cut logwood, which the Spaniards endeavour to hinder; however, they continue this practice every year. The Musquito Indians live on the eastern part of this province, being independent of the Spaniards, and friends to the English. The Spaniards have neither towns nor forts in the bay of Honduras, nor in the Musquito country.

HONFALIZE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, and seated thirty-two miles north-west of the city so called. Long. o. 20. E. Lat. 40. 15. N.

HONFLEUR, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in lace, and is seated on the river Seine, twelve miles south-west of Quillebeuf, forty west of Rouen, and one hundred and ten north-west of Paris. Long. o. 8. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

HONGRE (STEPHEN LE) an able sculptor, born at Paris, was received into the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in 1668.

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1668. He embellished the gardens of Versailles with many works, which are esteemed, and died at Paris in 1690, at sixty-two years of age.

HONITON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the first Wednesday after July 19, for cattle. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a portreeve, chosen yearly by a jury, at a court holden by the lord of the manor, and returned by the bailiffs and other officers of the borough, and sworn by the steward of the court. The burghage-holders, paying scot and lot, are in number about two hundred, who elect two members of parliament, returned by the portreeve. The town is populous and well built; it has a channel of clear water running through the main street, which is remarkably well paved with small pebbles. The parish church is half a mile from the town, and stands upon a hill. There was an old chapel in the town, which being ruinous, was rebuilt in 1743. On July 19, 1747, a dreadful fire happened here, which burnt down three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at forty-three thousand pounds. It is sixteen miles east of Exeter, seventy three east-by-north of Salisbury, and one hundred and fifty-six west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 11. W. Lat. 50. 43. N.

HONOLSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 49. 48. N.

HONORIUS, emperor of the west, the second son of Theodosius the Great, and Flaccilla, and the brother of Arcadius, emperor of the East, was born on the 9th of September, 384, and was saluted emperor on the 20th of November, 393. He began his reign after the death of his father, on the 17th of January, 395, under the regency of Stilico, whose daughter he had married. Stilico having defeated Radagaisus in Italy, entered into an alliance with Alaric, and undertook to dethrone the emperor, and to place the crown on the head of Eucherius his son; but Honorius being informed of Stilico's treachery, caused him to be slain by Heraclian, on the 23d of August, 408.

A short time after Alaric, king of the Goths, made himself master of Rome, and raised up Attalus, præfect of that city, who took the title of emperor. Several other usurpers also arose against Honorius, as Gratian, Constantine, with Constans his son, Maximus, Jovian, Heraclian, &c. The emperor had, however, the happiness to subdue them by his captains, and especially by the valour of Constans, whom he married to his sister Placidia, the widow of Atulphus, king of the Goths. Honorius died at Ravenna on the 15th of August, 423, aged thirty-nine. It is said that he had but little wit, and less courage. He successively married Mary and Thermantia, Stilico's two daughters, but had no children by them.

HONORIUS I. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Boniface V. on the 4th of May, 626. He put a stop to the schism of the bishops of Istria, engaged in the defence of the Three Chapters, but at length approved of the letters of Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, and the chief of the Monothelites, against Sophronius, afterwards patriarch of Jerusalem. This conduct occasioned his being condemned and anathemized, in the sixth general council, by pope Agatho, and by several other sovereign pontiffs. He died on the 12th of October, 638, and was succeeded by Severinus.

HONORIUS II. whose original name was Lambert, was elected and acknowledged pope after the death of Calixtus II. by the favour of Robert Frangipani, on the 21st of December, 1124. He died on the 14th of February, 1130, and was succeeded by Innocent II.

HONORIUS III. a Roman, before called Censius Savelli, succeeded pope Innocent III. on the 17th of July 1216. He confirmed the order of St. Dominic, and several other religious orders, crowned Frederic II. and Peter de Courtenay, and died on the 18th of March, 1227, after having shewed great zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. He was succeeded by Gregory IX.

HONORIUS IV. a Roman, named James Savelli, was elected pope after the death of Martin IV. on the second of April, 1285. He cleared the Ecclesiastical State of robbers, maintained with firmness all the pretended immunities of the ecclesiastics against several princes, and discovered great zeal for the conversion of infidels. He founded at Paris a college, for teaching the Eastern languages; but that foundation did not take place, on account of his death, which happened on the 3d of April, 1287. He was succeeded by Nicholas IV.

HONORIUS, anti-pope. See CADALOUS.

HONOUR, in Pagan worship, one of the blessings to which the Romans erected statues. Her temple was so built, that it was impossible to enter it, without first passing through the temple of Virtue. Sacrifices to Honour were performed by the priests bareheaded.

HONTHORST (GERARD) one of the best painters of his

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time, was born at Utrecht, in the year 1592. He was the disciple of Blomaert, and afterwards went to Rome to improve himself in designing, and particularly excelled in drawing night-pieces. On his return to Utrecht, he employed himself in history. Being sober and a man of honour, most of the young men of quality of Antwerp, were sent to him to learn to design. He also taught the queen of Bohemia's children; and the prince of Palatine, with the four princesses, were his disciples, among whom the princess Sophia, and the abbess Maubuisson, distinguished themselves by their skill in painting. King Charles I. invited him to England, where he drew a number of pictures, particularly a large emblematical piece, which now hangs on the queen's stair-case at Hampton-Court, in which Charles and his queen, as Apollo and Diana, are sitting in the clouds, and the duke of Buckingham under the figure of Mercury, introduces to them the Arts and Sciences. In the close of his life he adorned the houses of the prince of Orange at the Hague, Hounslaerdyck, and Ryfwick, with poetic histories, and at the last of the three, he painted a chamber, with the habits, animals, and productions of various countries, for which he received eight thousand florins. He died at the Hague in 1660.

HOOFT (PETER CORNEILLE VAN) an eminent historian and poet, born at Amsterdam, on the 16th of March, 1581. He was lord of Muyden, judge of Goyland, and knight of the order of St. Michael. He died at the Hague, on the 21st of May, 1647. He wrote, 1. An excellent History of the Netherlands, from the abdication of Charles V. to the year 1588. 2. Several comedies; and other works, by which he acquired such reputation, that he was considered by the Flemings as the Homer and Tacitus of the Netherlands.

HOOGSTATTEN (DAVID VAN) a celebrated Dutch poet born at Rotterdam, on the 4th of March, 1658, spent a great part of his life at Amsterdam, where he taught humanity and was corrector to the college. But on the 13th of November, 1724, as he was returning home at six in the evening, there arose so thick a fog, that he lost his way, and fell into a canal. He was taken out; but the cold and fright caused such an oppression of his breast, that he died eight days after. He wrote, 1. Latin Poems, two volumes, octavo. 2. Flemish Poems, one volume, quarto. 3. A Latin and Flemish Dictionary. 4. Notes on Cornelius Nepos and Terence. 5. An edition of Phædrus, quarto, for the use of the prince of Nassau, in imitation of the works *ad usum Delphini*.

HOOGUESTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name. It is fifteen miles north-east of Antwerp, and eight miles south-west of Breda. Long. 4. 41. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

HOOKE (ROBERT) a very eminent English mathematician and philosopher, was the son of Mr. John Hooke, minister of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, where he was born, on the 18th of July, 1635. He very early discovered a genius for mechanics, by making curious toys with great art and dexterity. He was educated under Dr. Busby, in Westminster school, and completed his studies at Oxford. Sir John Cutler having founded a mechanic lecture in 1664, he settled an annual stipend on Mr. Hooke for life, intrusting the president, council, and fellows of the Royal Society to direct him with respect to the number and subject of his lectures; and, on the 11th of January, 1664-5, he was elected by that society curator of experiments for life, with an additional salary. In 1666, he produced to the Royal Society a model for rebuilding the city of London, destroyed by fire, which was afterwards preferred before the model of the city surveyor, but was unhappily not put in execution. The rebuilding of the city according to the act of parliament requiring an able person to set out the ground to the proprietors, Mr. Hooke was appointed one of the surveyors, in which employment he got most part of his estate. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society in London, and one of the principal writers in the Philosophical Transactions, and, in 1677, was made secretary to that learned body. He perfected microscopes, made excellent discoveries in natural history, and invented pocket-watches, which he carried to a very great degree of perfection; for before his time there were only clocks and pendulums. He frequently declared, that he had formed a project capable of carrying natural history to a very great degree of perfection, and that he would employ great part of his fortune in it; but he died before he had accomplished it, on the 3d of March, 1702-3, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. Helen, in London, his corpse being attended by all the members of the Royal Society then in town. As to his person, he was very crooked, and always pale and meagre; he wore his own hair, of a dark brown colour, very long, hanging over his face, till about three years before his death. He was of an active, restless, indefatigable genius, and always slept little, seldom

dom going to sleep till two, three, or four o'clock in the morning, and oftner continuing his studies all night, and taking a short nap in the day. His temper was melancholy, distrustful, and jealous. He wrote, 1. *Lectiones Cutlerianæ*. 2. *Micrographia*, or Descriptions of minute Bodies made by magnifying Glasses. 3. A Description of Helioscopes. 4. A Description of some mechanical Improvements of Lamps and Water-Poizes, quarto. 5. Philosophical Collections; and after his death were published, 6. His Posthumous Works.

HOOKE (RICHARD) a learned and judicious divine, born at Heavytree, near Exeter, about the year 1553, and educated at Oxford, where he was made deputy professor of Hebrew, on the 14th of July, 1579. He afterwards enjoyed several livings in the church, and had at length the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, near Canterbury, where he died, on the 2d of October, 1600, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He wrote, 1. Ecclesiastical Polity. 2. Causes of Contention concerning Church Government. 3. Several Sermons; and other works.

HOOPER (GEORGE) bishop of Bath and Wells, and a very learned writer, was born at Grimly, in Worcestershire, on the 18th of November, 1640, and was educated at Oxford. He applied himself to the study of philosophy, mathematics, the Greek and Roman antiquities, and the Oriental languages. In 1672 he became chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, who soon after gave him the rectory of Havant, which being an unhealthy place, he resigned for that of Woodhey, in Hampshire. In 1675 he was collated to the rectory of Lambeth, and not long after to the prebendship of Exeter. In 1667 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and the same year was sent into Holland, to attend the princess of Orange as her almoner. He was afterwards made chaplain to king Charles II. and, after several other promotions, he was, in 1702, made bishop of St. Asaph, and the next year removed to the see of Bath and Wells. He died on the 6th of September, 1727, and was interred in the cathedral of Wells, under a marble monument erected to his memory. He published, 1. The Church of England free from the Imputation of Popery. 2. A Discourse concerning Lent. 3. New Danger of Presbytery. 4. An Enquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures. 5. *De Valentinianorum Hæresi Conjecturæ*. 6. Several Sermons, and other works.

HOORNBECK (JOHN) professor of divinity in the universities of Utrecht and Leyden, was born at Haerlem in 1617. He understood the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Rabbinical, Dutch, German, English, French, and Italian languages, and wrote many works, among which are, 1. A Refutation of Socinianism, in three volumes, 4to. 2. A Treatise for the Conviction of the Jews. 3. Of the Conversion of the Heathens. 4. Theological Institutions, &c. which are written in Latin.

HOPE, in Pagan worship, one of the passions deified by the Romans. On medals she appears standing with her left hand holding up lightly her loose robes, and leaning on her elbow; in her right she has a plate, in which is a *ciborium*, or cup formed like a flower, with this inscription, *Spes P. R.* i. e. The hope of the Roman people. She had a temple at Rome, in the Herb-market. In modern statues and painting the characteristic of this affection of the mind is, a woman with a golden anchor.

HOPITAL. See **HOSPITAL**.

HOPKINS (EZEKIEL) bishop of Derry, in Ireland, was the son of an obscure clergyman in Devonshire, and was for some time a chorister of Magdalen college, in Oxford, and usher of the adjoining school. He was afterwards a Presbyterian minister, and was extolled as an excellent preacher, a character which he well deserved. John, lord Roberts, happening to hear him preach, was so pleased with his discourse, his person, and his manner, that he retained him as his chaplain, when he was sent in quality of lord lieutenant into Ireland, and preferred him to the deanry of Raphoe; and on his being recalled, so strongly recommended him to his successor, that he was soon preferred to the bishoprick of Raphoe, whence he was translated to Derry. During the war under the earl of Tyrconnel, at the Revolution, he withdrew into England, and was chosen minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in London, where he died, on the 19th of June, 1690. His Sermons, his Exposition of the Ten Commandments, and that on the Lord's Prayer, are much esteemed. His works were printed together in 1710, folio.

He was the father of Mr. Charles Hopkins, several of whose poetical pieces are in Dryden's Miscellanies.

HOPLITES, in antiquity, such of the candidates in the Olympic games as ran races in armour.

HORACE, or more properly *Quintus Flaccus Horatius*, the most excellent of the Latin poets of the lyric and satirical kind, and the most judicious critic in the reign of Augustus, was the grandson of a freed-man, and was born at

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Venusium, the sixty-fourth year before the Christian æra. He had the best masters in Rome, after which he completed his education at Athens. Having taken up arms, he embraced the party of Brutus and Cassius, but left his shield at the battle of Philippi. Some time after he gave himself up entirely to the study of polite literature and poetry. His talents soon made him known to Augustus and Mæcenæ, who had a particular esteem for him, and loaded him with favours. Horace also contracted a strict friendship with Agrippa, Pollio, Virgil, and all other great men of his time. He lived without ambition, and led a tranquil and agreeable life with his friends; but was subject to a defluxion in his eyes. He died seven years before the Christian æra, aged fifty-seven. There are still extant his Odes, Epistles, Satires, and Art of Poetry, of which there have been a great number of editions; the best of which are those of the Louvre, in 1642, folio; of Paris 1691, quarto; of Cambridge 1699; and that with Bentley's Emendations, printed at Cambridge in 1711.

HORÆ, or **HOURS**, in Pagan mythology, were the daughters of Sol and Chronis or Time, and the harbingers of their father; they were also the nurses of Venus, as well as her dressers, and made a necessary part of her train.

HORAPOLLO, or **HORES APOLLO**, a Greek author, was, according to several learned men, born in Egypt. He taught at Alexandria, and afterwards at Constantinople, under the reign of Theodosius. The best edition of his Hieroglyphics is that of Utrecht in 1727, quarto, printed in Greek and Latin, with notes, by John Cornelius de Paw.

HORATII, three Roman brothers, who, under the reign of Tullus Hostilius, six hundred and sixty-nine years before the Christian æra, fought against the three Curiatii, who belonged to the Albanian army. Two of the Horatii were first killed, but the third, by his address, successively slew the three Curiatii, and by this victory rendered the city of Alba subject to the Romans. It is said that returning to Rome, he met his sister, who had been contracted to one of the Curiatii, who, on seeing the spoils of her lover, appeared inconsolable at his death, and it is added that Horatius, enraged at her affliction, slew her, but on account of his bravery was pardoned.

HORATIUS, surnamed **COCLES**, from his losing an eye in combat, was nephew to the consul Horatius Pulvillus, and descended from one of the three brothers who fought against the Curiatii. Porfenna laying siege to Rome, in the five hundred and seventh year before the Christian æra, drove the Romans from Janiculum, and pursued them to the wooden bridge over the Tyber, which joined the city to Janiculum. Largius, Herminius, and Horatius Cocles, sustained the shock of the enemy on the bridge, and prevented their entering the city with the Romans; but Largius and Herminius having passed the bridge, Horatius Cocles was left alone, and repulsed the enemy till the bridge was broken under him; he then threw himself armed into the Tyber, swam across the river, and entered Rome in triumph. He was wounded in the thigh in this combat, and was lame for the rest of his life. A person one day reproaching him for this defect, he replied, "Each step I take calls my triumph to my remembrance."

HORDICIDIA, or **HORDICALIA**, in antiquity, a festival observed by the ancient Romans on the 15th of April, when they offered thirty cows with calf to Tellus, part of which were sacrificed in the temple of Jupiter. The calves taken out of their bellies were burnt to ashes, at first by the pontifices, but afterwards by the eldest of the vestal virgins.

HOREB, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, so near mount Sinai, that they seem to make two heads of the same mountain. Sinai is to the east of Horeb, and is very famous in Scripture. The monastery of St. Saviour is at the foot of Horeb, where there is a Greek bishop, and monks who follow the rule of St. Basil. There are two or three fine fountains near it, and a great many fruit trees.

HORMISDAS, a Roman, succeeded pope Symmachus, on the 26th of July, 514, and died on the 6th of August, 523, leaving several epistles, most of which are still extant. He was succeeded by John I.

HORN, a sea-port town in North Holland, seated on the Zuider-Zee. It is a large handsome town, and the haven is the best on the Zuider-Zee, which renders it very convenient for trade, of which it has a considerable share. In 1557 a very violent storm broke down the banks, and filled the town with water, inasmuch that they thought the town had been entirely destroyed. However, when the storm was over, they found means to repair the breach, and have now made a very large dam, to secure them from the like accidents. The town is well fortified, but their greatest security is in their being able to cover the adjacent country with water. It is very well inhabited, has five gates, and some handsome churches and hospitals. The inhabitants export great quantities of butter and cheese to several parts

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- of Europe. It is thirteen miles north-east of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 55. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.
- HORN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the confines of Moravia, thirty-six miles north-east of Vienna. Lon. 17. 45. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.
- HORN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, and capital of a county of the same name. It is five miles from the Meuse, and the same from Ruremond. Lon. 5. 53. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.
- HORN (CAPS)** the most southern promontory of Terra del Fuego, in South America, round which vessels now generally pass, from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea; the former way through the streights of Magellan being much more tedious.
- HORNBACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-ponts, seated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey. It is 5 miles south-east of Deuxponts. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 49. 13. N.
- HORNBERG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the duchy of Wertemberg, with a fort upon a mountain. It is seated on the river Gutach, twelve miles and a half north west of Rotweild, and fifteen north-east of Friburg. Long. 24. 56. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.
- HORNBY**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on July 30, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on a branch of the river Lune, and is beautified with a handsome parochial chapel, and the ruins of a decayed castle are still to be seen here. It is ten miles east-south-east of Lancaster, seventy-nine west-north-west of York, and two hundred and forty-three west-north-west of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 54. 6. N.
- HORN-CASTLE**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and August 21, for horses and other cattle. It had a castle standing here, as the name imports, from the architecture of which, and the Roman coins that are sometimes dug up here, it is thought to have been a camp or station of the Romans. The town is well built, and is almost surrounded with water. It is twenty three miles east of Lincoln, and one hundred and forty-one north of London. Long. 0. 2. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.
- HORNDON**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday's. It stands near a rivulet, that at a small distance from hence falls into the Thames, which is there called the Hope. It is sixteen miles south of Chelmsford, and twenty-eight east of London. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.
- HORNECK** (Dr. ANTHONY) a learned and pious divine, was born at Baccharach, in the Lower Palatinate, in the year 1641. He studied divinity under Dr. Spanheim at Heidelberg, and afterwards coming to England, completed his studies at Oxford, and became vicar of Allhallows in that city. In 1665 he removed into the family of the duke of Albemarle, and was tutor to his grace's son, then lord Torrington. The duke presented him to the rectory of Doulton, in Devonshire, and procured for him a prebend in Exeter. He was afterwards chosen preacher of the Savoy. In 1693 he was collated to a prebend in Westminster, and the same year admitted to a prebend in the cathedral of Wells. He published, 1. The great Law of Consideration. 2. The happy Ascetic. 3. Delight and Judgment. 4. The Fire of the Altar. 5. The Exercise of Prayer. 6. The crucified Jesus. 7. Several Sermons, and other works. He died on the 31st of January, 1696, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.
- HORNIUS** (GEORGE) a famous historian in the seventeenth century, was born in the Palatinate, travelled into most of the countries of Europe, and became governor to Thomas Morgan, a young English gentleman, who lived at the Hague. He afterwards became professor of history, politics, and geography, at Horderwich, and at length professor of history at Leyden. He died in 1670. His principal works are, 1. An Ecclesiastical History, with an Introduction to an Universal Political History. 2. An History of England. 3. An History of America. 4. The History of Philosophy, &c. all which are written in Latin.
- HORNSEY**, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on August 12, and December 17, for horses and horned cattle. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea, and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea-mark. Not many years ago there was a street here called Hornsey-beck, which was washed away by the sea, except a house or two. It is forty miles east of York, and one hundred and eighty-seven north of London. Long. 0. 6. E. Lat. 54. 0. N.
- HORROX** (JEREMIAH) an English astronomer, was born at Texteth, near Liverpool, in Lancashire, about the year 1619, and was educated at Cambridge. He applied himself to making observations, and was pursuing his studies with great vigour and success, when he was cut off by a sudden death, on the 3d of January, 1640-1, in the twenty-

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- second, or the entrance of the twenty-third year of his age, after having finished his Treatise, intitled, *Venus in sole visa*, and some other works, which were published by Dr. Wallis, in quarto.
- HORSHAM**, a town of Sussex, with a market on Saturdays, and fairs held on Monday before Whitsun-Monday, for sheep and lambs, and July 18, for ditto, and is about three miles distant from the main road. It is so called from Horfa, brother to Hengist. It is a borough by prescription, by the title of bailiffs and burgage-holders, within and without the borough, who elect two members to parliament, returned by the bailiffs. These last are chosen yearly by a jury, at the duke of Norfolk's court-leet, who return four to the steward of the court, and he nominates two out of the four for the year ensuing. The parish church here is very fine, and the free-school well endowed. Here is great plenty of poultry, and a quarry that affords stone, proper either for tiling or flooring. It is twenty-four miles north-west of Lewes, and thirty-seven south-by-west from London. Long. 0. 27. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.
- HORSTIUS** (JAMES) professor of physic in the university of Helmstadt, was born at Torgaw, on the first of May, 1537, and distinguished himself by his piety, and his skill in his profession. He published several works in Latin, among which are, 1. A Treatise on the Qualities of a good Physician. 2. Another, on the Qualities of a good Apothecary. 3. A Treatise of the Plague, in German. 4. A Commentary, in *Librorum Hippocratis de Cordis*. 5. A Form of Prayer, to implore the Blessing of God on the Labours of Physicians, &c.
- HORSTIUS** (GREGORY) a celebrated physician, born at Torgaw in 1578, was nephew to the preceding, and taught and practised physic at Wirtemberg, Gießen, and Ulme, with such reputation, that he was called the Esculapius of Germany. He published, in Latin, 1. Logical Institutions. 2. A Treatise on Human Nature. 3. Of Preserving the Health of Students and Men of Letters; and many other works. He died in 1636.
- HORTA** (GARCIA D') or Garcia of the Garden, an eminent physician in the sixteenth century, taught philosophy at Lisbon in 1534, and became first physician to the count Redondo, viceroy of the Indies. He wrote excellent Dialogues in Spanish on the Simples found in the East, which have been translated into Latin by Charles Clusius, and into French by Anthony Colin.
- HORTENSIA**, a Roman lady, daughter of Hortensius, the celebrated orator, pleaded with great eloquence the cause of the Roman ladies before the Triumviri, who had sentenced fourteen hundred of them to give an account of the estates they possessed, intending afterwards to take them at pleasure, towards defraying the expences of the war. The fine speech made by Hortensia, on this occasion, was the cause that the Triumviri obliged only four hundred women to discover all their wealth. This happened in the sixty-fourth year before the Christian era.
- HORTENSIUS** (QUINTUS) a celebrated Roman orator, the cotemporary of Cicero, pleaded with universal applause at nineteen years of age, and continued the same profession during forty eight years, with equal success. He at length embraced a military life, became a military tribune, prætor, and afterwards consul, in the seventieth year before the Christian era. Cicero, who disputed with him the glory of eloquence, speaks of him in such a manner as makes us regret the loss of his orations. He says that he was an excellent orator, a good citizen, and a wise senator. Hortensius had a wonderful memory, and delivered his orations without writing down a single word, or forgetting one particular, that had been advanced by his adversaries. He died very rich, a little before the civil war, which he had endeavoured by all possible means to prevent.
- HORTENSIUS** (LAMBERT) a famous writer in the sixteenth century, was born at Montfort, and was surnamed Hortensius from his being the son of a gardener. He became well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and was præfector of the college of Nardin, in Holland. He published, 1. A Translation in Latin Verse of Aristophanes's *Plutus*, with Notes. 2. Several Satires, Epithalamiums, and other works in Latin. He died in 1574.
- HOSIUS** (STANISLAUS) cardinal and bishop of Warmia, was born at Cracow in 1504. He wrote many works, which have been translated into several languages, and died at Capravolo, near Rome, on the 5th of August, 1579, aged seventy-six.
- HOSKINS** (JOHN) an eminent limner, was bred a face-painter in oil, but afterwards taking to miniature, far exceeded what he did before. He drew king Charles, his queen, and most of the court. Mr. Walpole observes, that there is great truth and nature in his heads, but the carnations are too bricky, and want a gradation and variety of tints. He died in 1664, and was buried in Covent-garden.

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den church. He had two disciples, Alexander and Samuel Cooper, who surpassed him.

HOSPINIAN (RODOLPHUS) in Latin *Hospinianus*, was born at Altorp, a village in the canton of Zurich, on the 7th of November, 1547. He studied at Zurich, and in several universities in Germany, and became well skilled in ecclesiastical history. At seventy-six years of age he grew childish, and continued in that condition till his death, which happened on the 11th of March, 1626, in his seventy-ninth year. A new edition of his works was printed at Geneva in 1681, in seven thin volumes, folio; they are in Latin, and contain a History of the Errors of Popery.

HOSPITAL (MICHAEL DE L') chancellor of France, lord of Vignai, and one of the greatest men in France, in the fifteenth century, was the son of the physician to the constable Charles of Bourbon, and the princess Renée of Bourbon, the wife of Anthony duke of Lorraine, and was born at Aigueperse, in 1505. He learned the languages, polite literature, and the law, in the most celebrated universities of France and Italy. He wrote very beautiful Latin verses, had a solid judgment, great eloquence, much integrity, and delicacy. His merit raised him to all the honourable posts of the law; he was counsellor to the parliament of Paris, chancellor of the princess Margaret, the sister of king Henry II. and, in 1560, under the reign of Francis II. was chancellor of France. He made it his maxim to promote the good of the kingdom, and the true interest of the king his master. He prevented the inquisition from being introduced into France, by opposing to the edict of Romorantin against the Protestants, published in 1560, and used his utmost endeavours to prevent the breaking out of civil wars. After the affair of Vassy, finding that both parties prepared to take up arms, he opposed it with all his power; and the constable telling him that it did not belong to men of the long robe to give their opinion in things relating to war, "It would be well for such men," replied he, "not to know how to use arms, who did not know when they ought to use them." His pacific views rendered him suspected to Catharine de Medicis, who had contributed to his advancement, excluded him from the council of war, and occasioned his disgrace. He retired, however, of his own accord, in 1568, and spent the rest of his life at his country seat at Vignai, where he died, on the 13th of March, 1573, at sixty-eight years of age. His Poems are esteemed. He also published some excellent Speeches and Memoirs.

HOSPITAL (WILLIAM FRANCIS ANTHONY DE L') marquis of St. Mème and Montellier, count of Entremons, and one of the most celebrated mathematicians of his time, was born of a nobly family in 1661. He at first embraced the military life, and was captain of horse; but being extremely short-sighted, quitted the service, to give up himself entirely to the study of the mathematics: he then contracted a strict friendship with John Bernoulli, father Mallebranche, Huyghens, &c. In 1693 he was received an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences, and acquired the esteem of all the learned, by his profound skill in geometry. He died at Paris, on the 2d of February, 1704, aged forty-three. He wrote two excellent Treatises, an Analysis on Infinitesimals, printed in 1696, and a Treatise on Conic Sections, the best edition of which is that of 1707, in quarto.

HOSPITAL (FRANCIS DE L') lord of Hallier, and marshal of France, was at first designed for the church, and had not only the abbey of St. Genevieve at Paris, but was nominated by Henry IV. to the bishoprick of Meaux; but renounced these dignities to follow his inclinations, which led him to arms, in which he signalized himself, and acquired a great reputation, under the name of the sieur de Hallier. He defeated the duke of Lorraine at the battle of Morhange in 1639, had the command of the left wing at the battle of Rocroy, and, in 1643, was made marshal of France. He then took the title of marquis de l'Hospital, his elder brother having taken that of marquis de Vitry. Six years after he obtained the government of Paris, and died in that city, on the 20th of April, 1660, aged seventy-seven.

HOSSCHIUS (SIDRONIUS) a Jesuit, who was born at Marke, in the diocese of Ypres, in 1596, and died at Tongres, on the 4th of September, 1653. He wrote some Elegies, and other poems, in Latin, with great purity and elegance.

HOSTE (PAUL) a celebrated mathematician, was born at Pont-de-Vesse, on the 19th of May, 1652. He was made a Jesuit in 1669, and became well skilled in the mathematics. He accompanied, during twelve years, the marshals d'Estrees and Tourville, and the duke of Mortimer, in all their naval expeditions. He at length became royal professor of mathematics at Toulon, where he died, on the 23d of February, 1700, at forty-nine years of age. He published a Collection of the Mathematical Treatises most necessary to an Officer, in three volumes, duodecimo. 2.

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A Treatise of Naval Evolutions, in folio, which he presented to Lewis XIV. who gave him a hundred pistoles, and a pension of six hundred livres a year. 3. A Treatise on the Construction of Vessels, which is printed at the end of the last mentioned work.

HOSTE, or **L'HOSTE**, (JOHN) a learned mathematician, born at Nancy, about the end of the sixteenth century. He taught the law and mathematics at Pont-Mousson, with extraordinary reputation. He had a capacious and penetrating mind. Henry, duke of Lorraine, made him intendant of the fortifications, and counsellor of war. He wrote several works, which are esteemed.

HOTMAN (FRANCIS) an eminent civilian, born at Paris, on the 23d of August, 1524. He taught with reputation at Lausanne, Valence, and Bourges, where he was the rival of the famous Cujas, and where his scholars saved him from the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572. Hotman had a great share in the affairs of the Protestants; and was professor of law at Geneva, at Montbellard, and at Bazil, where he died, on the 12th of February, 1590, aged sixty-five. He wrote several Treatises on Law, which are esteemed, and two works which made much noise, one of which is intitled *Brutum Fulmen*, and the other *Franco-Gallia*. People have also attributed to him the *Vindicia contra Tyrannos*. All his works were printed at Geneva in 1599, in three volumes, folio. His *Franco-Gallia* has been translated into English by lord Moleworth, author of the Account of Denmark.

HOTMAN (ANTHONY) his brother, was advocate-general of the parliament of Paris in the time of the League, and also wrote several Treatises on Law, which are esteemed. John Hotman, sieur de Villiers, Anthony's brother, was likewise the author of several works.

HOTTENTOTS, a people of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, being the most southern promontory of Africa, where the Dutch have had settlements for some time. It is a mountainous, but exceeding fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, pasture, fruits, fowl, and fish. The natives neither plow nor plant the ground, and live chiefly by grazing of cattle, hunting, and fishing. They are divided into sixteen nations, and are governed by their own laws and customs. The men are of a moderate stature, but their women are small, and their complexion is black, with thick lips, flat noses, and short hair. But for a more particular account of them, see the article CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

HOTTINGER (JOHN HENRY) one of the most famous writers of the seventeenth century, was born at Zurich, on the 10th of March, 1620. He early discovered such a capacity for learning, that the trustees of the schools sent him to study in foreign countries, at the public expence. Hottinger went first to Geneva, then to France and Holland. He studied the Oriental tongues at Leyden, under the celebrated Golius, and was preceptor to his children. He afterwards came to England, but was recalled to Zurich, where he taught ecclesiastical history, divinity, and the Oriental languages. In 1655 he was invited by the elector Palatine to restore the reputation of the university of Heidelberg, in which he succeeded entirely to the satisfaction of the elector. The university of Leyden, in 1667, offered him a professorship of divinity, but he not having obtained leave of his superiors, refused it. However, the states of Holland joining in this request to the magistrates of Zurich, obtained their consent. But as Hottinger was preparing to set out, he was unhappily drowned, with a part of his family, in the river Limach, which runs through Zurich, on the 5th of June, 1667. He wrote a prodigious number of works, the principal of which are, 1. *Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano*, quarto, in which he defends the Hebrew text against father Morin. 2. *Historia Orientalis*, quarto. 3. *Bibliothecarius quadripartitus*. 4. *Thesaurus Philologicus sacre Scripturæ*, quarto. 5. *Historia Ecclesiastica*. 6. *Promptuarium sive Bibliotheca Orientalis*, 4to. 7. *Dissertationes Miscellaneæ*, &c. His life is written by Heidigger.

John James Hottinger, his son, was also an able protestant divine. He succeeded Heidigger in the divinity-chair of Zurich, and wrote many works, most of which are theological dissertations on important subjects, and died on the 18th of December, 1735.

HOUDAN, a town of France, in the Isle of France, and territory of Beauce. It is seated on the river Vegra, thirty-two miles south-west of Paris. Their manufacture is the making of woollen stockings. Long. 1. 41. E. Lat. 48. 47. N.

HOUDEN, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and the fairs are on the second Tuesday in January, the Tuesday before March 24, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2, all for horses, cattle, and flax. The October fair is constantly frequented by Londoners, who sell all sorts of goods wholesale. Here was formerly a collegiate church, near the ruins of which the bishop

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bishop of Durham has a palace. It is very liable to inundations from the great freshes of the river Ouse. It is fourteen miles south-east of York, and one hundred and eighty north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 53. 43. N.

HOUDRY (Vincenr) a Jesuit well known by his work entitled *Le Bibliothécaire des Prédicateurs*, was born at Tours, on the 22d of January, 1631. He taught humanity, rhetoric, and philosophy among the Jesuits, applied himself to preaching for twenty-four years, and spent the remainder of his life in composing his works. He died at Paris, at the college of Lewis the Great, on the 29th of March, 1729, aged ninety-nine years and three months, shewing in his last sickness some concern that he had not accomplished an entire century.

HOUGH (JOHN) bishop of Worcester, memorable for the noble stand he made against James II. in behalf of our religion and liberties, was born in the county of Middlesex, in 1650. He was brought up at the school at Birmingham, in Warwickshire, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow in 1675. In 1681, being appointed domestic chaplain to the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and chancellor of the university, he attended him to Dublin, but returned to England the following year, and, in 1685, was collated to a prebend in the church of Worcester. Two years after, he was elected president of his college by a majority of the fellows, after they had boldly rejected a mandamus from king James II. in behalf of one Anthony Farmer, A. M. of that house; but the ecclesiastical commissioners soon removed Dr. Hough, and put Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, in his place. "It is disputable," says the writer of his life, whether he shewed greater "courage and constancy, or prudence and temper, in the "management of so important a contest with a misguided "crown; and whether he displayed a greater love of the "liberties of his country, in baffling the instruments of the "illegal ecclesiastical commission, or integrity and conscience, in adhering so firmly to the statutes of his college and his own oath, in opposition to all the artifices "as well as menaces of an arbitrary court, in his engaging, "by his influence, the members of that learned body to "act unanimously, and in confirming, by his own example, their resolutions to sacrifice their interest to their "duty on that great occasion." However, the prince of Orange had no sooner declared his intention of coming to England, than Magdalen college was restored to its rights, and Dr. Hough to his presidency. In April, 1690, king William nominated him to the bishoprick of Oxford, and nine years after translated him to the see of Litchfield and Coventry. On the death of Dr. Tennison, in 1715, he was offered the archbishoprick of Canterbury, which, it is said, he declined the acceptance of out of modesty; but, upon the death of Dr. Lloyd, in 1717, he succeeded him in the see of Worcester, when near seventy years of age. He was a great benefactor wherever he came, and is supposed to have expended above seven thousand pounds in repairing and almost rebuilding the episcopal houses. After having enjoyed this last see upwards of twenty-six years, he died on the 8th of March, 1743, in the ninety-third year of his age, and the fifty-third of his episcopate.

HOVINGHAM, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays. It stands on the west side of New Malton, seventeen miles north of York, and two hundred and fourteen from London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

HOULIERES (ANTONIETTA DU LIGIER DE LA GARDE, the widow of William de la Fon, lord of) an illustrious lady of the seventeenth century, who had all the graces of mind and body, and acquired great reputation by her poems, and especially by her Idylls. She died at Paris, of a cancer in her breast, on the 17th of February, 1694, at about sixty years of age. Her works, and those of her daughter, have been collected and printed together, in two volumes. Most of the Idylls, particularly those on sheep and birds, surpass every thing of the kind in the French language; the thoughts and expressions are noble, and the style pure, flowing, and chaste. The works of mademoiselle Des Houlières do not equal those of her mother. They were both of them members of the academy of Ricovrati; madame Des Houlières was also a member of the academy of Arles. Those who desire to be more particularly acquainted with the history of madame Des Houlières may consult her Life, prefixed to her works in the Paris edition of 1747, two volumes, duodecimo.

HOULSWORTHY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It is seated between two small branches of the river Tamer, and is a large town, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is thirty-eight miles north-west of Exeter, and two hundred and fifteen

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west-by south of London. Long. 4. 42. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

HOUTEVILLE (CLAUDE FRANCIS) a member of the French Academy, was born at Paris, and entered among the fathers of the Oratory, whom he afterwards left at eighteen years of age. He was at length secretary to cardinal du Bois, and abbot of St. Vincent du Bourg sur Mer. He died at Paris, on the 8th of November, 1742. His principal work is entitled *The Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts*, the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1741, three volumes, quarto.

HOWARD (HENRY) earl of Surry, and a celebrated poet; was the eldest son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, and was born about the year 1520. He was educated with Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, a natural son of Henry VIII. The place of their studies and diversions was that seat of majesty and of the Muses Windsor-castle, which is the scene of many of the young earl's poems on his beloved Geraldine, lady of the bedchamber to queen Catharine, daughter of Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, and the most celebrated beauty of her time. They afterwards pursued their studies and recreations in France; but the duke of Richmond dying soon after their return to England, this young nobleman applied himself to the art of war, and distinguished himself by his courage and conduct. He was in most of the great actions of king Henry's reign, and his name was renowned in its tournaments. He commanded at the famous battle of Flodden field, where he gave such proofs of his bravery, that he was soon after created earl of Surry. Afterwards endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne, he was defeated; but this disgrace he soon repaired by gaining many advantages over the enemy. At length, after all his services to his prince and country, he was, upon a frivolous pretence of high treason, left to the trial of a common jury; but no jury could be more servile than the house of lords in this reign. His accusation was only his saying, that the king was ill-advised, and the quartering certain royal arms with his own, which he proved by the heralds to belong to his family. The brave young lord vehemently affirmed himself to be a true man, and offered to fight his accuser in his shirt, and with great spirit and readiness of expression, defended himself against all the witnesses, but to little purpose, for he was brought in guilty, and soon after beheaded on Tower-hill. He was the first of the English nobility who had a familiar intercourse with the Muses, and greatly surpassed his cotemporaries in purity of language, and harmony of numbers, whence there has hardly been a poet since his time who has not paid some respect to his memory, and particularly Mr. Pope, in his *Windsor Forest*, beautifully applies his praises to lord Lansdown:

Here noble Surry felt the sacred rage;
Surry, the Granville of a former age.
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance,
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance.
In the same shades, the Cupids tun'd his lyre
To the same notes of love and soft desire.
Fair Geraldine, bright object of his vow,
Then fill'd the groves as heav'nly Mira now.

His poems, with some others of his cotemporaries, were published in 1717, in one volume, octavo.

HOWARD (CHARLES) an able statesman and experienced seaman, was the son of lord William Howard, baron of Effingham, and born in 1536. He served under his father, who was lord high admiral of England, till the accession of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was sent, in 1559, into France, to compliment Charles IX. who had just ascended the throne. Nine years after, he was appointed general of the horse in the expedition made by the earl of Warwick against the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and was very active in crushing that rebellion. In the following year, he commanded a squadron of men of war, appointed to escort Anne of Austria, daughter to the emperor Maximilian, to the coast of Spain. In 1571, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Surry; and, in January, 1573, succeeded his father in his title and estate; after which he successively became chamberlain of the household, and knight of the garter; and, in 1585, was made lord high admiral, at that critical juncture when the Spaniards were sending their armada, in their opinion, to the assured conquest of this kingdom. When he received intelligence of the approach of the Spanish fleet, and saw the prodigious consequence it was to get out the few ships that were ready at Plymouth, he not only gave orders in every thing himself, but wrought also with his own hands, and the first night left the port with six ships, and the next morning, though he had only thirty sail, and those the smallest of the fleet, he attacked the Spanish navy, but first dispatched his brother-in-law, sir Edward Hobby, to the queen, to desire her to make the proper disposition of her land-forces for the security of the coast, and to hasten as many ships as possible to his assistance. His valour was

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conspicuously displayed in his repeated attacks of a superior enemy, the coolness of his temper was no less conspicuous; and it was owing to his magnanimity and prudence, that the victory was so great. The queen expressed her sense of his merit in the most honourable terms, and granted him a pension for life. In 1596, he commanded in chief at sea, as the earl of Essex did by land, the forces sent against Spain, when his prudence and moderation were among the principal causes of the success the English met with in that great and glorious enterprise; so that, upon his return the next year, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Nottingham; and to this mark of favour the queen soon after added another, by making him justice itinerant of all the forests south of Trent; but soon after, the earl of Essex obtaining the post of earl-marshal, which gave him precedence over the earl of Nottingham, his lordship resigned his white staff. It was not long before the queen recalled and restored him to her favour; and the next eminent service in which his lordship engaged was, in 1599, when the Spaniards seemed to meditate a new invasion. Her majesty, who always placed her safety in being too quick for her enemies, drew together, in a fortnight's time, such a fleet and such an army as took away all appearance of success from her foreign and domestic enemies; and she gave the earl the sole and supreme command of both the fleet and army, with the title of lord lieutenant general of all England, an office unknown to succeeding times.

After the death of queen Elizabeth, he provided with all possible prudence for the peaceable coming in of king James I. king of Scotland, by causing a stout squadron to be stationed in the Downs during the queen's illness. Upon the accession of king James, he not only retained his great office, but was chosen to officiate as lord high steward at the coronation. Soon after, he went ambassador to the court of Spain. He afterwards attended the lady Elizabeth when she was married to the elector Palatine, and, as lord admiral, escorted her with a squadron of the royal navy to Flushing. This was the last service he did his country in that capacity; for, being old, and grown very infirm, he resigned his office, and spent the remaining years of his life in ease and retirement, till the time of his decease, which happened on the 14th of December, 1624, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

HOWARD (Sir **ROBERT**) an English writer, was a younger son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire, and studied at Magdalen college, Oxford. During the civil war, he and his family suffered for adhering to king Charles I. but, at the restoration he was knighted, and chosen member for Stockbridge, in Hampshire; after which he was made auditor of the exchequer, to which post he was supposed to be advanced on account of his cajoling the parliament for money, in order to please his master Charles II. He afterwards served in parliament for Castle-Rising, in Norfolk, and became so warm an advocate for the Revolution, that he disclaimed all manner of intercourse with the non-jurors, who were now become his abhorrence. His obstinacy and pride procured him many enemies; and the duke of Buckingham intended to have exposed him, under the name of Bilboa, in the *Rehearsal*, but afterwards changed his mind, and levelled his ridicule at Mr. Dryden, under the name of Bayes. He was so extremely positive on every subject, that Shadwell, the poet, though he was of the same principles, ridiculed him in his comedy of the *Sullen Lovers*, under the name of Sir Positive At-all; and, in the same play, lady Vane, a courtesan, was understood by the wits of that time to be the mistress of Sir Robert, whom he afterwards married. He published, 1. Some poems and plays. 2. The History of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II. 3. The History of Religion. 4. A Translation of Statius's *Achilles*, and of the fourth book of Virgil, &c.

He ought not to be confounded with Edward Howard, esq. one of the same family, who exposed himself to the severity of the critics by writing some bad plays.

HOWE (**JOHN**) a learned nonconformist divine, was born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, of which town his father was minister. He received part of his education at Cambridge, and completed it at Oxford, after which he became minister of Great Torrington, in Devonshire. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and became lecturer of St. Margaret's, Westminster. In 1671, he went to Ireland, where he lived as chaplain to the lord Mazarine; and, in 1675, upon the death of Lazarus Seaman, was chosen minister of his congregation, upon which he returned to England, and settled at London, where he was highly respected by several eminent divines of the church of England. In 1685, he travelled with the lord Wharton, and the year following settled at Utrecht, and took his turn in preaching at the English church in that city; but returned to London upon king James's publishing his declaration for liberty of conscience, where he died on April 2, 1705. Mr. Howe was a good orientalist; and understood several of the

modern languages. His sermons and other practical pieces, which are numerous, were for the most part published in the reign of Charles II. His *Blessedness of the Righteous* was the most generally esteemed of his performances. He was an admired preacher, and there is an uncommon depth of thought in several of his works. It is observable, that his friend Dr. Tillotson asserted, in a sermon preached at court, on the 2d of April, 1680, that no man, without an extraordinary commission, testified by working miracles as the apostles did, ought to affront the established religion of a nation, though it be false, and openly to draw men off from the profession of it, in contempt of the magistrate and the law, &c. upon which Mr. Howe not only wrote him a long letter upon this erroneous opinion, but expostulated with him upon it in a friendly manner; when the great Dr. Tillotson being fully convinced, with the ingenuity and openness of heart natural to that good man, burst into tears, and frankly acknowledged that it was not to be justified. Mr. Howe's works have been reprinted together, in one volume, in folio.

HOWEL (**JAMES**) a laborious English writer, born at Abernant, in Caermarthenshire, in 1594, and educated at Oxford. In 1619, he went to France, Spain, and Italy, as agent for Sir Robert Mansel, the earl of Pembroke, and others, to procure workmen for making of glass; and, in 1622, was sent into Spain, in order to recover a rich English ship seized on by the viceroy of Sardinia. After his return to England, he was made secretary to Emanuel lord Scrope, earl of Sunderland, and lord president of the North, in which post residing at York, he was, by the mayor and aldermen of Richmond, chosen a burgess for their corporation in the parliament which began at Westminster in 1627. In 1632, he went secretary to Robert, earl of Leicester ambassador extraordinary from king Charles I. to the court of Denmark. He afterwards passed through several beneficial employments; but, in 1642, his papers were seized, and he was committed to the Fleet, where he supported himself for many years by writing and translating books. Though he had been a zealous loyalist, he afterwards joined with the prevailing party; but upon the Restoration, was made historiographer to the king, and was the first who enjoyed that title in England. He died in November, 1666, and was interred in the Temple church, London, where a monument was erected to his memory. His works are very numerous, among which are, 1. *Dodona's Grove*, or the vocal Forest. 2. *Lexicon Tetraglotton*, an English, French, Italian, and Spanish Dictionary. 3. A Survey of the Signory of Venice. 4. *Mercurius Hibernicus*, or a Discourse of the Irish Massacre.

HOY (**ANDREW**) regius professor of the Greek language at Douay, was born at Bruges, and acquired great reputation by his Latin poems and other works. He died in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

HOYE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, between the duchies of Bremen and Brunswick, belonging to the elector of Hanover. It is forty-three miles north-west of Zell. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

HOXTER, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, eight miles north-west of Corvey, and twenty-seven north-east of Paderborn.

HRADISCH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the river Morave, in an island, thirty miles south-east of Olmutz, and thirty east of Brin. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 49. 6. N.

HUBER (**ULRIC**) one of the greatest civilians in the seventeenth century, was born at Dockum, on the 13th of March, 1636. He became professor of law at Franeker, and wrote, 1. A Treatise *De Jure Civitatis*. 2. *Jurisprudentia Prisca*. 3. *Specimen Philosophiæ civilis*. 4. *Institutiones Historiæ civilis*; and several other works which are esteemed. He died in November, 1694.

HUBERT (St.) bishop of Maastricht, succeeded St. Lambert in 708, and died on the 30th of May, 727.

HUBERT (St.) a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Chiny, with a very fine abbey, where they bring those that are bit by mad animals to be cured. The abbot is under the protection of France, and the town stands on the confines of the territory of Liege, in the Ardennes, twenty miles north-east of Bouillon, twenty-five south-east of Dinant, forty south-west of Liege, and one hundred and fifty north-east of Paris. Long. 5. 25. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

HUBNER (**JOHN**) a learned geographer of Germany, taught geography at Leipzig and Hamburg with extraordinary reputation, and died at Hamburg, on the 21st of May, 1732, aged sixty-three. His principal work is, *A Geographical Treatise*, printed at Basil, in 1746, in six volumes, duodecimo.

HUCHEU, a city of China, in the province of Chechiang. It is one of the greatest and most considerable cities in China, with respect to its riches, trade, fertility, and the beauty

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of its canals and mountains. The quantity of silk which is manufactured here is immense; it is the principal place for making writing paper, and it likewise yields a very plentiful crop of wine. *See* *France* *Vol.* 3. *L.* 2. *L.* 30. *N.*

HUDES (JAMES) a learned English critic, was born at Widehope, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in the year 1662. He was educated at Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of philosophy, in which he made a vast progress, as well as in polite literature. He afterwards took the degree of doctor in divinity, and, in 1684, was elected a fellow of University college, where he became an eminent tutor. In 1701 he succeeded doctor Thomas Hyde, in the place of keeper of the Bodleian library, and, in 1712, was appointed principal of St. Mary hall, which two places he held till his death, which happened on the 27th of November, 1719, he being then about fifty-seven years of age. He published editions of Velleius Paterculus, Thucydides, a beautiful and valuable edition of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in two volumes, folio, *Longinus Fabulae* *Æsopicae*, Greek and Latin, Dionysius Longinus, with several others; and after his death was published his Josephus, in two volumes, folio.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, between 51 and 63 degrees of latitude. It washes a cold and barren country, on the borders of which the English Hudson's Bay Company have several forts and settlements, in which they trade with the natives for rich skins and furs.

HUDSON'S RIVER, rises near the lake Champlain, or Canada, in North America, passes by the English fort of Albany, and from thence continues its course the whole length of New-York, falling into the sea near the west end of Long Island, a little below the town of New-York.

HUDSON'S STREIGHTS, in North America, lie between 60 and 64 degrees of north latitude, and are the passage out of the Atlantic Ocean into Hudson's Bay.

HUESCA, a city of Spain, in the province of Arragon, is seated at the foot of a mountain, between two small rivers, and its inhabitants employ themselves in dressing of wool. It is sixty miles north-east of Granada. Long. 0. 13. W. Lat. 37. 32. N.

HUET (PETER DANIEL) a very learned French writer, born at Caen, in Normandy, on the 8th of February, 1630. He discovered, from his infancy, a great inclination to the study of polite literature and the sciences, and at first applied himself to the law; but Des Cartes's Principles, and Bochart's sacred Geography, made him change his studies for those of philosophy, mathematics, the languages, and

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antiquities. His admiration for Bochart made him desirous of knowing him. He contracted a very strict friendship with him, and accompanied him several times to Sweden; at his return to Caen he was elected member of an academy of polite literature, and founded one himself for natural philosophy, of which he was the principal. In 1670 Mr. Huet was made chaplain to the Dauphin, when he directed the plan of the education of Louis Dauphin, and directed the education of others. Mr. Huet was sixty-six years of age when he was ordained priest, soon after which he was preferred by the king to the abbey of Amay, and, in 1684, was nominated to the bishopric of Soissons, which he exchanged for the see of Avranches. He governed that diocese about ten years, and at length removed to Paris, lodged among the Jesuits, and died on the 26th of January, 1721, aged ninety-one. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *De Clavis Hieronymi, et de optimo generis Interpretandi*. 2. An Edition of Origen's Commentaries on the holy Scriptures, in Greek and Latin. 3. A Treatise on the Origin of the Romans. 4. *Demonstratio Evangelica*, folio. 5. *Quæstiones Annotatae de Concordia Rationis et Fidei*. 6. Of the Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise, in French. 7. A History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients, which has been translated into English. 8. *Commentarius de Rebus ad eum pertinentibus*. 9. *Hibernica*. 10. Latin and Greek Verses, &c.

HUETTA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, sixty-seven miles east of Madrid. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 40. 35. N.

HUTNAGEL (GEORGE) a painter of the sixteenth century, was born at Antwerp, and obtained the esteem and protection of the duke of Bavaria. He spent eight years in painting a missal for Ferdinand, archduke of Inspruc; and that work passes for a master-piece. The emperor Rodolphus took him into his service, and employed him in painting all sorts of animals, in which he excelled. He died in 1600, leaving a son, who also distinguished himself by his painting.

HUGH THE GREAT, also called Hugh the Abbot, or Hugh the White, was the son of Robert, king of France. He caused Lewis d'Outremer to be crowned at Laon in 936; took Rheims; assisted Richard I. duke of Normandy, and was created, by Lothario, duke of Burgundy and Aquitaine. He died on the 16th of June, 956. He was one of the most celebrated princes of his age. He was surnamed the Great from his stature and his great exploits; the White, from his complexion; and the Abbot, from his possessing the abbey of St. Dennis, St. Germain-des-Prez, and St. Martin de Tours.

HUGH CAPET, count of Paris and Orleans, and head of the third race of French kings, called the Capetans, was the son of Hugh the Great. He defended Paris with great bravery, and acquired the general esteem by his prudence and courage. King Lewis V. surnamed the Lazy, dying, Hugh Capet was proclaimed king of France at Noyon, and was crowned at Rheims, on the 3d of July, 987. There were none of the blood royal living, except Charles I. duke of Lorraine, the son of Lewis d'Outremer, who resolved to recover the crown by force of arms, which he had lost by his own fault; but he was made prisoner at Laon, and confined at Orleans. Hugh Capet associated his son Robert to the crown, and died on the 24th of October, 997, aged fifty-seven, after a reign of ten years.

HUGH DE SAINT CHER, a famous cardinal of the order of St. Dominic, thus called from the place of his birth, at the gate of Vienna, where there is a collegiate church dedicated to St. Cher. He acquired great reputation, in the thirteenth century, by his prudence, learning, and abilities, and died at Orvieto, on the 19th of March, 1263. His principal works are, 1. A Collection of the Variations of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Manuscripts of the Bible, which he entitled *Corroborium Biblicæ*, and is in manuscript in the library of the Sorbonne. 2. A Concordance to the Bible, which is the first ever written, and by which invention he immortalized his name. 3. Commentaries on the Bible, &c.

HUGH DE SAINT VICTOR, a divine in the twelfth century, taught divinity with such reputation, that he was called a second Augustine. He was prior of the abbey of St. Victor, at the time of his death, which happened in 1142, when he was forty-four years of age. He wrote many works, in which he imitated the style and maintained the doctrine of St. Augustine; the principal of which is a large Treatise on the Sacraments.

HUGH (JAMES) a divine and canon, born at Lille, in Flanders, printed a Latin work at Rome in 1655, entitled, A true Roman History, which is remarkable for its singularity, and its abounding with the wildest chimeras.

HUGHES (JOHN) an ingenious and polite writer, born at Marlborough, on the 29th of January, 1677. In the earliest part of his youth he applied himself with ardour to the pursuit of the sister arts, poetry, drawing, and music, in each

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each of which he by turns made a considerable progress; but followed these and his other studies only as agreeable amusements, under frequent confinement on account of his ill state of health. He had for some time an employment in the office of ordnance, and was secretary to two or three commissions under the great seal, for purchasing lands for the better securing the docks and harbours at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Harwich. In the year 1717, the lord chancellor Cowper, of his own accord, made him secretary for the commissions of the peace, which place he held till the time of his death, which happened on the 17th of February, 1719; the very night on which his tragedy, entitled *The Siege of Damascus*, was first acted at the theatre royal in Drury-lane, at forty-two years of age. He was happy in the acquaintance and friendship of the greatest men and finest geniuses of the age, particularly earl Cowper, Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, the late lord chief baron Gilbert, sir Godfrey Kneller, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Addison, sir Richard Steele, Mr. Southerne, Mr. Rowe, &c. and his writings have gained him an established reputation. Besides the above play, he wrote the opera of *Calypso and Telemachus*, and made an elegant translation of Moliere's *Misanthrope*. He also wrote, 1. Poems on several occasions, with some select Essays in prose, two volumes, duodecimo. 2. A translation of Fontenelle's *Dialogues of the Dead*. 3. A translation of the Abbé de Vertot's *Revolutions in Portugal*. 4. A translation of the *Letters of Abelard and Heloise*. 5. Several essays in the *Tatler* and *Spectator*. 6. An accurate edition of the works of Spencer, in six volumes, duodecimo; and other works.

HUGHLY, a town in the kingdom of Bengal, is of large extent, but ill built, with wide streets, but not paved. However, it is full of rich warehouses and shops, in which are all sorts of India goods, especially silks, fine cloths, and stuffs. There are five pagods in the market places, frequented by as many different sects, who have each their particular idols, and have separate quarters. It is two miles in extent along the river side, and is a place of great trade, because all the goods of the product of Bengal, as well as foreign goods, are brought hither for exportation, the mogul's furza or custom-house being at this place. They bring all kinds of goods which are sold by the East India company. The trading ships of India deal in opium, ginger, long pepper, tobacco, and many sorts of piece-goods that will not sell in Europe. Bandel, formerly a settlement of the Portuguese, is now famous, or rather infamous, for the numbers of women who are ready for the service of the mariners. Long. 87. 55. E. Lat. 22. 0. N.

HUGO (**CHARLES LEWIS**) bishop of Ptolemais, was the author of many works, the principal of which are *The Annals of the Premonstratenses*, in Latin, two volumes, folio, and a collection entitled, *Sacrae Antiquitatis Monumenta historica, dogmatica, diplomatica*, &c. two volumes, folio. He died in 1739.

HULL, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a sea-port town, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and a fair on October 10, for horses and toys. It is an ancient town and county incorporate, built by Edward I. and first incorporated by Edward III. and afterwards by Henry VI. under the titles of a mayor, recorder, sheriffs, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, and a sword and mace-bearer. The exchange for merchants is a very handsome structure, founded in 1621, and since much improved and beautified. Near it is the custom-house and the wool-house, or lead-house, formerly used for weighing wool and lead, brought to market for sale, but it is now only used for lead. The citadel is a noble fortification. The town is strong by its situation, for they can upon occasion let in the sea, and lay the country under water for five miles round. They have a trinity-house for the maintenance of poor disabled seamen and their widows, belonging to the port of Hull, and its members. The government of it is by a charter from the crown, vested in a corporation, consisting of twelve elder brothers, two of whom are yearly chosen wardens; six assistants and younger brothers, out of whom they elect two stewards annually. This corporation has power to determine controversies touching sea affairs, according to law, chiefly between masters and seamen. Near the trinity-house is an hospital for poor people, with a handsome chapel near it, founded by sir William de la Pole, a rich merchant, and first mayor of this town, and by his son sir Michael, afterwards earl of Suffolk, about the year 1384. Not far from the hospitals are two parish-churches, called the High church and the Low. The former is a stately structure, resembling a cathedral, with a handsome altarpiece, whereon is painted the last supper. This town had formerly walls, of which there are still some remains, as also castles with block-houses, forts, and ditches. It stands on the rivers Hull and Humber, and would have a very good harbour, if it was not choaked up with mud and slime. When the tide is in, there is a very delightful prospect of

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the shipping from the south end of the town. This place is now in a very flourishing condition, the houses are stately, and the streets neat and clean. There is a garrison constantly kept in this town, and it sends two members to parliament. It is about thirty-six miles south-east of York, forty-one north of Lincoln, and one hundred and seventy-two north of London. Long. 0. 6. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

HULPEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated nine miles south-east of Brussels. Long. 3. 50. E. Lat. 50. 42. N.

HULSIUS (**ANTHONY**) an eminent protestant divine, born at Hilde, a small village in the duchy of Berg, in 1615. He studied at Wesel, and afterwards at Dauter, where he made a great progress in the Eastern languages. He at length travelled into England, France, and Holland; was for twenty-five years minister at Breda, and afterwards professor of divinity and the oriental languages at Leyden, where he died, in 1685, aged seventy. His principal work is his *Jewish Theology*, in Latin.

Henry Hulsius, his son, was also the author of several works, and died on the 27th of April, 1723.

HULST, a strong town in the Dutch Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It was taken by the confederates in 1578, by the duke of Parma in 1583, by prince Maurice in 1591, by archduke Albert in 1596, and by Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, in 1615; since which time it has belonged to the Dutch. It was besieged by Vauban in 1702 to no purpose. But it was taken by the French in 1747, and restored upon the peace. There is a very handsome town-house, and that of the governor's is the finest in all Flanders. It is seated in a plain, which they can cover with water, and is fifteen miles north-west of Antwerp, and eighteen north-east of Ghent. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

HUMBER, a river, or rather creek, into which falls the Trent, the Ouse, the Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German sea at Holderness. The counties to the north of this creek constituted the ancient kingdom of Northumberland.

HUMBERT II. dauphin of Viennois, was born in 1312, and succeeded his father Guigues XII. in 1333. He married, in 1332, Mary de Baux, by whom he had a son, whom he unhappily killed, by letting him fall from a window of his palace into the river Isere, as he was playing with him. Humbert was afterwards declared general of the crusade, and marched into Greece; but he had no success. At his return, in 1343, he gave the province of Dauphiny to king Philip de Valois, which donation was confirmed in 1349, on condition that the eldest sons of the French kings should enjoy the title of dauphin. Humbert afterwards became a Dominican monk, received priest's orders, was made patriarch of Alexandria for the Latins, and perpetual administrator of the archbishoprick of Rheims. He died at Clermont, in Auvergne, on the 22d of March, 1354.

HUMPHREY (**DR. LAURENCE**) a learned English divine, born at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1527. He was educated in the Greek and Latin languages at Cambridge, and in 1547 became demy of Magdalen college, in Oxford; and about the year 1552 was made Greek reader of his college, and entered into holy orders. In 1555 he went to Zurich, and associated himself with the English exiles there, who had fled their country on account of religion. After the death of queen Mary he returned to England, and was restored to his fellowship in Magdalen college. In 1560 he was appointed the queen's professor of divinity at Oxford; and the next year was appointed president of his college. In 1562 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; in 1570 was made dean of Gloucester, and in 1580 was removed to the deanery of Winchester. He published, 1. *De Religionis Conservatione & Reformatione, deque Primatu Regum*. 2. *De Ratione Interpretandi Auctores*. 3. *Optimates, five de Nobilitate, ejusque Origine*. 4. Sermons, and other works. He died on the first of February, 1589-90, aged sixty-three.

HUNERIC, king of the Vandals, in Africa, succeeded his father Genserich in 476. He was an Arian, and persecuted the Christians of different sentiments with great cruelty. He died in 485.

HUNGARY, under this name is comprehended the seven following provinces; namely, Hungary properly so called, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Transylvania. But Hungary, properly so called, was in the time of the Roman empire termed *Pannonia*. It was afterwards inhabited by the Huns, a people of Asiatic Scythia, who founded this kingdom, and gave it its present name. It is one continual plain, of three hundred and forty miles in length from east to west, and two hundred from north to south; being seated between forty-five and forty-nine degrees of latitude. It is bounded on the north by Poland and Russia, on the west by Austria, Moravia, and Stiria; on

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is fruitful, and produces great crops of corn, and the hilly parts afford a fit pasture for sheep. They have great numbers of cattle, plenty of water fowl, fish, and turf for firing, which is of great advantage to the inhabitants, there being but little wood, though the whole county was a forest in Henry the Second's time. The only river besides the Ouse is the Nen, which runs through Whittlesey mere.

HUNTINGTON (ROBERT) D. D. a learned bishop, was the second son of Robert Huntington, of Deorhyrst in Gloucestershire, and was born in February, 1636. Having finished his studies at Merton-college, in Oxford, where he rendered himself a complete master of the oriental languages, he was chosen chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, for which place he set sail in 1670. During his residence in that city, which was for the space of eleven years, he employed himself chiefly in collecting Oriental manuscripts, of which he amassed a very great number. He likewise visited Jerusalem and Palmyra, and travelled over almost all Galilee and Samaria. Upon his return to his native country, he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity; was appointed master of Trinity-college in Dublin, and elected bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, to which he was consecrated August 20, 1701. But he did not long enjoy his new dignity, for he died on the second of September of the same year, twelve days after his consecration. His manuscripts were sold to the Bodleian library for seven hundred pounds.

HUNTORST (GERARD) one of the best Flemish painters of his time, was born at Utrecht in 1592. He was a disciple of Blomaert, and afterwards studied at Rome. He then painted night-pieces with the greatest success; and at his return to Utrecht applied himself to history painting. He also taught the queen of Bohemia's children to draw. Charles the First invited him to come to England, and he here painted several grand pictures for that king. On his return to Holland he was employed by the prince of Orange. The time of his death is not mentioned.

HURE (CHARLES) professor of humanity in the university of Paris, and principal of the college of Bencours, was born at Champigny-sur-Yonne, in the diocese of Sens, on the 7th of November, 1639, and died on the 12th of November, 1717, aged seventy-eight. He wrote several works, the principal of which are, 1. A Latin translation of the New Testament, with short notes. 2. A French translation of the New Testament, and of his Latin notes, enlarged, four volumes, duodecimo: this translation made much noise. 3. Sacred Grammar, or Rules for understanding the literal Sense of the holy Scriptures, duodecimo. 4. A Dictionary of the Bible, in Latin and French, two volumes, folio, &c.

HURON LAKE, is seated in Canada, between forty-three and forty-six degrees of north latitude. The contiguous country being called the country of the Hurons.

HURONS, a people of Canada, in North America, who live in a large fertile country, but the inhabitants are few, on account of their continual wars with the Iroquois. The French missionaries made them a sort of Christians, but they still retain most of their old heathen customs. They have an hereditary governor, which is not the son of his predecessor, but that of the nearest female relation, for the women have a great influence among this American nation.

HUSS (JOHN) a famous reformer and martyr, was born of obscure parents at Hussenitz, a small town in Bohemia, about the year 1376, and was educated in the university of Prague, where, in 1395, he received his degree of master of arts, and in 1400 was made minister of a church in that city. About this time the writings of Wickliff began to spread among the Bohemians, and were particularly read by the students at Prague, among the chief of whom was John Huss, who being convinced of the truth of Wickliff's sentiments, began to preach and write with great zeal against the superstitions and errors of the church of Rome; and succeeded so far, that the sale of indulgences greatly decreased. The pope's party began now to cry aloud, that an end would soon be put to religion, if the restless endeavours of the Hussites were not opposed; on which Subinco, archbishop of Prague, in 1408, issued two mandates, one ordering the members of the university to collect all Wickliff's writings, that such as were found to contain any thing heretical might be burnt; the other commanding the clergy to teach the people that after the consecration of the elements in the holy sacrament, there remained nothing but the real body and blood of Christ, under the appearance of bread and wine. Huss, who was admired for his piety and learning, found no difficulty in persuading many of the members of the unreasonableness and absurdity of these mandates; they therefore appealed to pope Gregory XII. and the archbishop was summoned to Rome: but upon his informing the pope that Wickliff's heretical doctrines were gaining ground apace in Bohemia, a bull was granted for

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the suppression of all such errors in his province. The archbishop, thus armed, condemned the writings of Wickliff, and proceeded against four doctors who had not complied with his mandate in bringing in their copies. John Huss, and some others who were involved in this sentence, appealed from the archbishop a second time, in June 1410. The affair was then brought before pope John XXIII. who gave a special commission to cardinal Colonna to cite Huss to appear at Rome. However, he being under the protection of Wenceslaus king of Bohemia, instead of appearing sent three deputies to excuse his absence, and to answer all that was alleged against him: but the cardinal paying no regard to these deputies, declared Huss guilty of contumacy against the court of Rome, and excommunicated him, when the deputies appealing from this sentence to the pope, the excommunication was extended to all Huss's friends and followers.

Mean while Huss, regardless of what was doing at Rome, continued preaching and writing with great zeal against the errors and superstitions of that church. In 1413 the religious tumults became so violent, that Subinco applied to Wenceslaus to appease them; upon which that prince banished Huss from Prague; but still the disorders continued. Soon after Subinco died; and about the same time bulls were published at Prague from John XXIII. against Ladislaus, king of Naples, in which a crusade was proclaimed against that prince, and indulgences promised to all who would go to the war. This furnished Huss, who upon the death of Subinco, had returned to Prague, with an opportunity of preaching against indulgences and crusades; and the people were so affected, that they declared pope John to be Antichrist. Upon this some of the principal persons among them were seized and thrown into prison, the people not being induced to oppose it, by being assured that no harm should happen to them. But they were executed in prison, which the Hussites discovering, took up arms, rescued their bodies, and honourably interred them as martyrs, in Huss's church.

Things were in this situation at Prague till the council of Constance was called, when the emperor Sigismund, brother, and presumptive heir to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, sent to Huss to persuade him to defend his opinions before the council of Constance, and, on his consenting, granted him a passport, and assurance of safe conduct. John Huss arrived at Constance in November 1414. There he was accused in form, and a list of his supposed heretical opinions laid before the pope and prelates of the council; then the cardinals withdrawing, agreed that he should be imprisoned. This was accordingly done, notwithstanding the emperor's parole for his security; nor were all his endeavours afterwards sufficient to release him. He was tossed about from prison to prison for six months, suffering great hardships from those who had the care of him; and at last was condemned for heresy by the council, in his absence, and without a hearing. In the mean time the emperor complained loudly of the contempt shewn to himself, and insisted that Huss should be allowed a fair and public hearing. Therefore on the 4th and 7th of June 1415, he was brought before the council: but every thing was carried on with noise and tumult; and Huss soon found that they were not disposed to attend to any thing he could say, unless it was his recantation; and having absolutely refused this, he was ordered back to prison. On the 6th of July he was brought again before the council, when he was cruelly sentenced to be burnt alive. This was executed on the 16th of the same month; when being stripped of his sacerdotal vestments, by bishops nominated for that purpose, he was formally deprived of his degrees in that university: then upon his head was placed a paper crown, surrounded with devils, and the word HERESIARCH inscribed in great letters; and the good man being next delivered over to the magistrate, he was inhumanly burnt alive, after his books had been first burnt at the church door. He died with exemplary firmness and resolution; and his ashes were afterwards gathered up and thrown into the Rhine. His writings, which were very numerous and very learned, were collected together, and printed soon after the discovery of the art of printing. It is said that Huss, whose name signifies Goose, cried when dying, "That they now killed a Goose, but that an hundred years after his death a Swan should arise from his ashes, who would support the truths he had defended." This swan the German protestants say was Luther, who appeared in 1515, and founded his doctrine, as he himself acknowledges, on the works of John Huss, which are printed in two volumes folio. His followers are called Hussites.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the German sea, with a good citadel, and a very handsome church. It is 26 miles east of Sleswick, and is subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Lon. 9. 5. E. Lat. 54. 55. N.

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HUTCHESON (Dr. FRANCIS) a very elegant writer, and excellent philosopher, was the son of a dissenting minister in the north of Ireland, and was born on the 8th of August 1694. He early discovered a superior capacity, and having gone through a school education, began his course of philosophy at an academy, whence he removed to the university of Glasgow, where he applied himself to all the parts of literature, in which his progress was suitable to his uncommon abilities. Afterwards he set up a private academy at Dublin, where his acquaintance was sought by men of all ranks, who had any taste for literature. The late lord viscount Moleworth is said to have taken great pleasure in his conversation, and to have assisted him with his observations upon his book on *The Enquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, before it came abroad. He received the same favour from Dr. Synge, bishop of Elphin, with whom he lived in great friendship. The first edition of this excellent work being published without the author's name, the lord Granville, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, sent to enquire at the bookseller's for the author; and not being able to learn his name, left a letter to be conveyed to him; in consequence of which Mr. Hutcheson became acquainted with his excellency, who treated him with distinguished marks of familiarity and esteem. Archbishop King had also a high esteem for him, and was of great use to him in screening him from two several attempts made to prosecute him for daring to take upon him the education of youth without subscribing the ecclesiastical canons, and obtaining a licence from the bishop. He was also highly esteemed by archbishop Potter, who through his influence made a donation to the university of Glasgow of an annual fund for an exhibitioner, to be bred up in any of the learned professions. Having taught in a private academy at Dublin seven or eight years, with great reputation and success, he was, in 1729, chosen professor of philosophy at Glasgow, and there spent the remainder of his life, which lasted till the fifty-third year of his age. This ingenious and excellent man wrote, besides the above work, and some others, a *Treatise on the Passions*; and after his death was published his *System of Moral Philosophy*, in two volumes, quarto, which is abridged in two volumes, duodecimo.

HUTCHINSON (JOHN) an English writer, who may be considered as the founder of a sect, as some divines of the church of England have espoused his sentiments with great warmth. He was born at Spennythorn in Yorkshire, in the year 1674. His father determining to qualify him for being a steward to some nobleman or gentleman, gave him what learning the place afforded; and while he was considering whither to send him, in order for his farther qualification, a gentleman came into that neighbourhood, and wanting to board in some reputable family, was recommended to Mr. Hutchinson the father, who finding that he was both a sensible and a learned man, communicated to him his intentions concerning his son; and the gentleman, who had taken a liking to the youth, agreed to instruct him in every branch of learning proper for the employment for which he was designed, upon condition the father would entertain him in his house while he should think proper to stay in those parts. The father cheerfully agreed to the conditions, and his guest instructed his son in every branch of the mathematics, and at the same time furnished him with a competent knowledge of the celebrated writings of antiquity. But the gentleman so industriously concealed every circumstance relating to himself, that not so much as his name was known. At about nineteen years of age our author became steward to Mr. Bathurst of Skutterself in Yorkshire, and afterwards to the duke of Somerset. About the year 1700 he came to London to manage a law-suit between the duke and another nobleman; and while he was in town contracted an acquaintance with Dr. Woodward, who was physician to the duke of Somerset. Between the years 1702 and 1706, his business led him through several parts of England and Wales, and as he travelled from place to place, he employed himself in collecting fossils; and the noble collection which Dr. Woodward bequeathed to the university of Cambridge, was made by him. Mr. Hutchinson is said to have put his collections into Dr. Woodward's hands, with observations on them, which the doctor was to digest and publish, with farther observations of his own; but the doctor putting him off from time to time with excuses, gave him unfavourable notions of the doctor's integrity; and he complains in one of his books that he was bereft, in a manner not to be mentioned, of those observations and those collections, nay even the credit of being the collector. He resolved therefore to wait no longer, but to trust to his own pen; and, in order to be more at leisure to prosecute his studies, quitted the service of the duke of Somerset, who being then master of the horse to king George I. made him his riding purveyor, which is a kind of sinecure, with a salary of 200l. per annum. He now gave himself up to a studious and sedentary life, and in the

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year 1724 published the first part of his *Moses's Principia*, in which he explains all sciences by the discoveries he pretends to make from the Hebrew text of the books of Moses; and not only ridicules Dr. Woodward's *Natural History of the Earth*, but Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*. From this time till his death, which happened on the 28th of August, 1737, he continued publishing a volume every year, or every other year, which with the manuscripts he left behind him, were published in 1748, in twelve volumes, octavo; and in 1753 an abstract of them was published in duodecimo. On the Monday before his death Dr. Mead urged him to be bled, saying pleasantly, "I will soon send you to Moses," meaning to his studies, but Mr. Hutchinson taking it in the literal sense, answered in a muttering tone, "I believe doctor you will," and was so displeased, that he dismissed him for another physician; but died a few days after, on the 28th of August, 1737, aged sixty-seven. His works abound with ill language, and shew a violent propensity to persecution and cruelty.

HUTHERFIELD, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire, which had formerly a market, now disused; but it has one fair on May 24, for lean horned cattle and horses. It is forty-two miles south-west of York, and one hundred and ninety-four north-north-west of London. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 53. 37. N.

HUTTEN (ULRIC DE) a gentleman of Franconia, distinguished by his writings, was born at Steckelberg, on the 20th of April, 1488. He served with great bravery in the army of the emperor Maximilian I. and published several pieces against the duke of Wirtemberg, who had killed his cousin John de Hutten, court marshal to that duke; and having published several poems, the emperor bestowed upon him the poetical crown. Hutten believing that the cause in which Luther was embarked, was a very good one, joined in it with great warmth; and published *Leo the Tenth's* bull against Luther in the year 1520, with interlinari and marginal glosses, in which that pope was made an object of the strongest ridicule. This exasperated Leo, who commanded the elector of Mentz to send him to Rome bound hand and foot, on which Hutten withdrew, and afterwards rambled from place to place during the rest of his life, for fear of being murdered; however, he published several works in defence of the reformation; he had also a considerable share in the famous book intitled *Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum*, and died in the island Uffnort, in the lake of Zurich, on the 29th of August, 1523, aged thirty-six.

HUTTERUS (ELIAS) a protestant divine, of the seventeenth century, was the author of several works, the principal of which are several Polyglot Bibles. That in four languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German, published in 1603, is extremely scarce.

He ought not to be confounded with Leonard Huttenus, professor of divinity at Wirtemberg, who wrote with great warmth against popery, and against the Calvinists, and died in 1616.

HUTTON (Sir RICHARD) one of the lords justices of the king's bench, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was remarkable for paying a greater regard to the laws than to the king. He pleaded for Hamden in the famous case of ship-money; yet Charles I. who knew his inflexible character, still continued to call him the Honest Judge. This excellent lawyer and good man died in February, 1638. His argument concerning ship-money was published in quarto, in 1641, and his Reports have been twice printed, the last edition in 1682, folio.

HUY, or **HUI**, a strong town in the bishoprick of Leige, seated on the river Maeze, sixteen miles north-east of Namur. It belongs to the bishop of Leige. Long. 10. 22. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

HUYGENS (CHRISTIAN) one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers of the seventeenth century, was the son of Constantine Huygens, lord of Zuylichem, who had served three successive princes of Orange in the quality of secretary, and was born at the Hague, on the 4th of April, 1629. He discovered from his infancy an extraordinary fondness for the mathematics; in a little time made a great progress in them; and perfected himself in those studies under the famous professor Schooten, at Leyden. In 1649 he went to Holstein and Denmark, in the retinue of Henry, count of Nassau; and was extremely desirous of going to Sweden, in order to see Des Cartes, but the count's short stay in Denmark would not permit him. He travelled into France and England; was in 1663 made a member of the Royal Society, and returning into France, acquired such reputation there, that M. Colbert was informed of his merit, and settled a considerable pension upon him to engage him to fix at Paris, to which Mr. Huygens consented, and staid there from the year 1666 to 1681, where he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. He loved a quiet and studious manner of life, and frequently retired

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retired into the country to prevent interruption; but did not at all contract that sour and morose temper and behaviour which are commonly the effect of solitude and retirement. He was the first who discovered Saturn's ring, and a third satellite belonging to that planet, which had hitherto escaped the eyes of astronomers. He discovered the means of rendering clocks exact, by applying the pendulum, and rendering all its vibrations equal by the cycloid. He brought telescopes to perfection; made many other useful discoveries, and died at the Hague, on the 8th of June, 1695, aged sixty-six. He was the author of several excellent works; the principal of these are contained in two collections, the first of which was printed at Leyden, in 1682, in quarto, under the title of *Opera Varia*; and the second, printed at Amsterdam in 1728, in two volumes, quarto, intitled *Opera Reliqua*.

HUYSMAN, or **HOUSMAN** (JAMES) an eminent history and portrait painter, was born at Antwerp in 1656, and studied under Bakerel, a scholar of Rubens, and competitor of Vandyck. Bakerel being also a poet, wrote a satire against the Jesuits, and was obliged to fly; on which Huyfman being deprived of his master, came to England, and painted both history and portraits. In the latter, the honourable Mr. Walpole observes, he rivalled Sir Peter Lely, and with reason; for his picture of lady Byron, over the chimney, in the Beauty-room at Windsor, is at least as highly finished, and coloured with as much force as Sir Peter's works in that chamber, though the lady who sat for it is the least handsome of the set. His cupids were admired, but he himself was most partial to his picture of Catharine, queen dowager of England. He always boasted of this performance, and called himself her majesty's painter; and to justify it, in all his historical pieces, for a Madonna, a Venus, or any suitable figure, always introduced something of her resemblance. He also drew the duchess of Richmond in man's apparel, which is a good picture now at Kensington. His capital work was over the altar of the queen's chapel at St. James's, now the French church. He died in 1696, and was buried in St. James's church.

HYACINTHIA, in Grecian antiquity, an annual festival observed at Amyclæ, in Laconia, in memory of Hyacinthus, which continued three days; during the first of which they shewed all imaginable signs of grief for the death of Hyacinthus, but upon the second and third, various spectacles were exhibited, and hymns sung in honour of Apollo. They also offered a multitude of victims, and gave entertainments to their friends.

HYANCINTHUS, in fabulous history, a very beautiful youth, beloved by Apollo, with whom being at play, Zephyrus, through envy, blew Apollo's quoit at his head, and killed him on the spot. To preserve his memory, the god from his blood raised the flower which bears his name.

HYADES, in fabulous history, the seven daughters of Atlas, by Æthra, who were called Ambrosia, Endora, Pasithoe, Coronis, Plexaris, Pytho, and Tyche, who bore one common appellation of the Hyades, and were so immoderately grieved for the death of their brother Hyas, who was devoured by a lion, that Jupiter out of compassion changed them into stars, and placed them in the head of Taurus, where they still retain their grief, their rising and setting being attended with extraordinary rains. Others say they were the daughters of Lycurgus, and were translated to the skies for their care in the education of Bacchus, because these showers are of great benefit in forwarding the vintage.

HYAGNIS, the father of Marfyas, who was conquered by Apollo, was, according to Plutarch, the inventor of the Phrygian flute and harmony. He is supposed to have lived about one thousand five hundred years before the Christian æra.

HYDE (EDWARD) earl of Clarendon, and lord high chancellor of England, was the son of Henry Hyde, of Pynton, in Wiltshire, by Mary, the daughter and heiress of Edward Langford, of Trowbridge. He was born at Dinton, in the same county, on the 16th of February, 1608, and was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the law for several years. He served as burgess for Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, in the parliament which began at Westminster April the 10th, 1640; but that parliament being soon after dissolved, he was chosen for Saltash, in Cornwall, in the long parliament, which began on the 3d of November in the same year, but being some time after dissatisfied with the proceedings of that body, he retired to king Charles I. and was made chancellor of the Exchequer, a privy counsellor, and knight; at which the parliament were so highly incensed, that in their instructions to the earl of Essex, they excepted him from any grace or favour. In January 1643 he sat as a member of the parliament assembled at Oxford, and in November 1644 he was one of the king's commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. Upon the declining of the king's

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cause he sailed to Jersey, and afterwards to France, where, after the death of king Charles I. he was one of the privy-council to Charles II. In 1649 he and the lord Cottington were sent ambassadors extraordinary into Spain, and in 1657 he was constituted lord high chancellor of England. The year before the Restoration, the duke of York falling in love with Mrs. Anne Hyde, the lord chancellor's eldest daughter, resolved to marry her, which he performed; but carefully concealed it, both from the king and chancellor. Upon the Restoration he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, and soon after created baron of Hindon, in Wiltshire, viscount Cornbury in Oxfordshire, and earl of Clarendon in Wiltshire; and on the death of Henry lord Falkland, was made lord lieutenant of Oxfordshire. He took care neither to load the king's prerogative, nor encroach upon the liberties of the people, and therefore would not set aside the petition of right, nor endeavour to raise the star chamber or high commission courts again, nor did he attempt to repeal the bill for triennial parliaments, and when he might have obtained two millions for a standing revenue, he asked but one million two hundred thousand pounds per annum; which he thought would still put the king upon the necessity of having recourse to his parliament. In this just conduct he is said to have been influenced by the following incident, which happened some years before. When he first began to grow eminent in the law, he went down to visit his father in Wiltshire, who one day, as they were walking in the fields together, observed to him that men of his profession were apt to stretch the prerogative too far, and to injure liberty; but charged him, if ever he came to any eminence in his profession, never to sacrifice the laws and liberty of his country to his own interest, or the will of his prince; he repeated this advice twice, and immediately falling into a fit of an apoplexy, died in a few hours, and this circumstance had a lasting influence upon him. In 1662 he opposed a proposal for the king's marriage with the infanta of Portugal, and the sale of Dunkirk; however, the following year, articles of high treason were exhibited against him by the earl of Bristol, but they were rejected by the house of lords. In 1664 he opposed the war with Holland. In August 1667 he was removed from his post of lord chancellor, and in November following impeached of high treason and other crimes and misdemeanors by the house of commons, upon which he retired into France, when a bill was passed for banishing him from the king's dominions. He resided at Rouen in Normandy, and in 1668 his life was attempted at Evreux, near that city, by twenty or thirty English seamen, who broke into his chamber, where they found the earl in his bed, unable to stand by the violence of the gout, and after having given him many blows with their swords and staves, dragged him on the ground into the middle of the yard, where they encompassed him around with their swords, crying that he had sold the kingdom, and had robbed them of their pay, and an Irishman, named Howard, who conducted them, commanded them all as one man to run their swords through his body; but just at this instant, a dissension arose amongst them, and their lieutenant arriving, disarmed them, and sent sixteen of them to prison. He died at Rouen, on the 9th of December, 1674, when his body was brought to England and interred in Westminster-abbey. He wrote, 1. A History of the Rebellion, in three volumes, folio, and six volumes, octavo, a second part of which was lately bequeathed to the public, by his lordship's amiable descendant the late lord Hyde and Cornbury. 2. A Letter to the duke of York, and another to the duchess of York, upon occasion of their embracing the popish religion. 3. An Answer to Hobbes's Leviathan. 4. A History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, octavo, and some other works.

The reverend Mr. Granger, in his Biographical History of England, observes, that "the virtue of the earl of Clarendon was of too stubborn a nature for the age of Charles II. Could he have been content," says he, "to have enslaved millions, he might have been more a monarch than that unprincipled king. But he did not only look upon himself as the guardian of the laws and liberties of his country, but had also a pride in his nature that was above vice; and chose rather to be a victim himself, than to sacrifice his integrity. He had only one part to act, which was that of an honest man. His enemies allowed themselves a much greater latitude; they loaded him with calumnies, blamed him even for their own errors and misconduct, and helped to ruin him by such buffooneries as he despised. He was a much greater, perhaps a happier, man, alone and in exile, than Charles the Second upon his throne."

Mr. Walpole gives an admirable character of this nobleman, "Sir Edward Hyde," says he, "who opposed an arbitrary court, and embraced the party of an afflicted one, must be allowed to have acted conscientiously. A better proof was his behaviour on the Restoration, when the

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" torrent of an infatuated nation entreated the king and his minister to be absolute. Had Clarendon sought nothing but power, his power had never ceased. A corrupted court and a blinded populace were less the causes of the chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful king, who could not pardon his lordship's having refused to accept for him the slavery of his country. Like Justice herself, he held the balance between the necessary power of the supreme magistrate, and the interests of the people. This never dying obligation his contemporaries were taught to overlook, and to clamour against, till they removed the only man who, if he could, would have corrected his master's evil government. Almost every virtue of a minister made his character venerable. As an historian he seems more exceptionable. His majesty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his subject, rank him in the first class of writers; yet he has both great and little faults. Of the latter, his stories of ghosts and omens are not to be defended. His capital fault is his whole work being a laboured justification of king Charles. If he relates faults, some palliating epithet always slides in, and he has the art of breaking his darkest shades with gleams of light that break off all impression of horror. One may pronounce on my lord Clarendon, in his double capacity of statesman and historian, that he acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative."

The same ingenious author observes, in speaking of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, that " his character is not only one of the most amiable in lord Clarendon's History, but is one of the best drawn. It distinguishes that happy pencil, to which the real pencil must yield, of the renowned portrait painter of that age. Vandyke little thought when he drew sir Edward Hyde, that a greater master than himself was sitting to him. They had indeed great resemblance in their manners; each copied nature faithfully. Vandyke's men are not all of exact height and symmetry, of equal corpulence; his women are not Madonnas or Venuses. The likeness seems to have been studied in all, the character in many: his dresses are those of the times. The historians fidelity is as remarkable; he represents the folds and plaits, the windings and turnings of each character he draws; and though he varies the lights and shades as would best produce the effect he designs, yet his colours are never those of imagination, nor disposed without a singular propriety. Hamden is not painted in the armour of Brutus, nor would Cromwell's mask fit either Julius or Tiberius."

HYDE (LAWRENCE) second son of the lord chancellor, was educated at the university of Oxford, and was chosen member for that university in the first parliament of king Charles II. Upon the impeachment of his father in the house of commons, in 1657, he undertook his defence with great modesty and resolution. In 1676 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to John Sobieski, king of Poland, with orders to repair from thence to the Imperial court, to console the emperor Leopold on the death of the empress; but on his arrival at Vienna, finding the emperor married again, he passed privately homeward, and coming to Holland, found there a commission, appointing him one of the ambassadors mediators at the treaty of Nimeguen. After being sent on several other negotiations, he was made one of the lords of the treasury; and upon the earl of Essex's resigning his place of first commissioner of that board, Mr. Hyde succeeded him. In the mean time he had obtained a new seat in the house of commons, as a burgess of Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, and was sworn a privy counsellor. Mr. Sydney Godolphin being brought into the council along with him, and they joining the earl of Sunderland, they formed a triumvirate, which had for some time the principal management of the king's affairs. He appeared at the head of the party in the house of commons, who opposed the exclusion of the duke of York, which occasioned an address from that house to the king, to remove him from his presence and council for ever; but he was soon after created baron of Wotton-Bassett, viscount Hyde, and earl of Rochester. In 1684 he was made lord president of the council, and before the end of that year was nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the duke of Ormond. On the accession of king James II. the staff was again put into his hands; and the next year he was installed knight of the Garter; but though he was made one of the ecclesiastical commission, he refused to comply with the king's request of changing his religion, upon which he was obliged to resign his office of treasurer, in lieu of which he had a pension assigned him of four thousand pounds a year. At the Revolution he concurred with the lords in several acts during the administration of the inter-regnum; but in the convention parliament, warmly insisted upon the hereditary right, and zealously pressed for a regent; but on the throne being declared vacant, he acquiesced in the new settlement. King William was never brought thoroughly to confide in

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him, till the jealousy he had entertained of his principles were removed by Mr. Robert Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, through whose means he was made lord lieutenant of Ireland in the year 1700. He was possessed of that important post on queen Anne's accession to the throne, when being ordered to the government of Ireland, he declined it, upon which he was dismissed from all his employments. From that time he put himself at the head of the high church party, but in 1710 was received again into favour, and made lord president of the council. He however died suddenly on the second of May 1711, and was interred in Westminster-abbey.

HYDE (Dr. THOMAS) professor of Arabic at Oxford, and one of the most learned writers of the seventeenth century, was born at Billingsley on the 29th of June, 1636, and studied first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. Before he was eighteen years of age he was sent from Cambridge to London to assist Mr. Brian Walton in the great work of the Polyglot Bible; and about that period undertook to transcribe the Persian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters, which archbishop Usher, who well knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impossible task to a native Persian. After he had happily succeeded in this, he assisted in correcting several parts of Mr. Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. He was made archdeacon of Gloucester, canon of Christ-church, head keeper of the Bodleian library, and professor both of Hebrew and Arabic, in the university of Oxford. He was interpreter and secretary of the Oriental languages, during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. and was perfectly qualified to fill this post, as he could converse in the languages which he understood. There never was an Englishman in his situation of life who made so great a progress; but his mind was so engrossed by his beloved studies, that he is said to have been but ill qualified to appear to any advantage in common conversation. Of all his learned works, the very catalogue of which is a singular curiosity, his *Religio Vetus Perfarum* is the most celebrated. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, the late learned and ingenious master of the Temple, has collected several of his pieces, formerly printed, and republished them, with some additional dissertations, and his life prefixed, in two elegant volumes, quarto. This great man died on the 18th of February, 1702. Among his other works are 1. A Latin Translation of Ulug Beig's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the fixed Stars; and, 2. A Catalogue of the printed Books in the Bodleian Library.

HYDRA, in fabulous history, a serpent in the Marsh of Lerna, in Peloponnesus, represented by the poets with many heads, one of which being cut off, another immediately succeeded in its place, unless the wound was instantly cauterized. Hercules attacked this monster, and having caused Iolaus to hew down wood for flaming brands, as he cut off the heads applied them to the wounds, by which means he destroyed the Hydra.

Some explain this fable, by supposing Lerna a marsh much troubled with snakes, and other poisonous animals, which Hercules extirpated by setting fire to the reeds. Others imagine he only drained this fen, which was before noxious and impassable: and others again make Lerna a fort or castle of robbers, under a leader called Hydra, whom Hercules slew.

HYGINUS, bishop of Rome after the death of Telephorus, about the year 139. He died about the year 142, and was succeeded by pope Pius I.

HYGINUS (CAIUS JULIUS) a grammarian, the freedman of Augustus, and the friend of Ovid, was born in Spain, or, according to others, in Alexandria. He wrote many books which are mentioned by ancient authors, all of which are lost, except some fables, and a work entitled *Astronomicum Poeticum*, which are come down to us very imperfect. The best edition of these remains is that of Munkler, published with some other pieces of antiquity, in two volumes, octavo, in 1681, under the title of *Mythographi Latini*.

HYLAS, in fabulous history, was the son of Theodamas, and the favourite of Hercules. He was ravished by the nymphs when he was drawing water at a fountain for Hercules. That hero built a city in Myfia, which he called by his name.

HYMEN, in Pagan worship, the god of marriage, was the son of Bacchus and Venus Urania. He was represented of a fair complexion, crowned with sweet-marjoram or roses, and dressed in a saffron-coloured robe, with shoes of the same colour, carrying in his hand a lighted torch. The abbé le Pluche observes, that it was the constant custom of the oriental nations on the wedding-day to attend the bridegroom and bride with torches and lamps, crying Hu! Humeneh! here he comes! this is the festival! and that the figure exhibited on this occasion in Egypt was that of a young man bearing a lamp or torch, placed near another figure denoting the day of the month fixed for the ceremony.

HYPA-

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HYPATIA, a learned and beautiful lady of antiquity, the daughter of Theon, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, was born at Alexandria, about the end of the fourth century. She made such great progress under the instructions of her father in philosophy, geometry, astronomy, and the mathematics, that she passed for the most learned person of her time. She kept the famous school of Alexandria, in which many great men had taught before her; and among her disciples is reckoned Synesius of Cyrene, who was afterwards bishop, and who calls this learned woman his mother, his sister, his master in philosophy, and his benefactress. He wrote many letters to her, and submitted his works to her judgment. Hypatia composed several Treatises in mathematics, which are lost. She was killed in March, 415, in a popular commotion, in the great church at Alexandria, where she was accused of preventing a reconciliation between Orestes, governor of Alexandria, and St. Cyril. She is as much praised for the purity of her morals as for her mental endowments, which is the more extraordinary, as she lived and died a pagan.

HYPERIDES, an orator of Greece, was the disciple of Plato and Isocrates, and governed the republic of Athens. He defended with great zeal and courage the liberties of Greece, but was put to death by Antipater's order. He composed many Orationes, of which only one is remaining. He was one of the ten celebrated Greek orators.

HYPERION, in fabulous history, the son of Coelus and Terra, married his sister Theia, by whom she bore Helios, Selene, and Aurora; but his brothers conspiring against him, caused him to be assassinated. Mythologists say that Hyperion was an astronomer, who, from his discovering the motions of the celestial bodies, and particularly of the two great luminaries of heaven, was called the father of those planets.

HYPERIUS (GERARD ANDREW) an eminent Protestant divine, was born at Ypres, on the 16th of May, 1511, and took his name Hyperius from the place of his birth. He studied at the colleges of Calvi and the Sorbonne, and returned at length into Flanders, travelled into Germany, and staid some years in England; from thence he went to Marburg, where he contracted a friendship with Geldenhaur, professor of divinity, whom he succeeded. He acquired great reputation by his learning and his works, which are very numerous, and died in 1564, aged sixty-three.

HYPERMNESTRA, in fabulous history, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. She alone refused to obey the cruel order Danaus had given to all his daughters,

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to murder their husbands the first night of their marriage, and therefore saved the life of Lynceus, after she had made him promise not to violate her virginity. Danaus, enraged at her disobedience, closely confined her in prison, whence Lynceus delivered her some time after.

HYPsipyla, in fabulous history, the daughter of Thoas, king of Lemnos, saved her father's life, when the women made a general massacre of all the men in that island. Hypsipyla concealed him with great care, and pretended that she had killed him, upon which they chose her for their queen. Some time after the Argonauts landed in the island, and refreshed themselves in the arms of these widows; Hypsipyla chose their chief for her companion, and had twins by him, but Jason abandoned her and his children, and continued his voyage. After his departure, the Lemnians discovering that she had spared her father, drove her from the island, on which she retired to Peloponnesus.

HYRCANUS I. (JOHN) prince of the Jews, was the son of Simon Macchabeus, who was treacherously killed by his son-in-law Ptolemy, in the one hundred and thirty-fifth year before the Christian era. Hyrcanus resolving to revenge his death, besieged Ptolemy. He afterwards sustained the siege of Jerusalem against Antiochus Sidetes, took many towns in Judaea, subdued the Idumaeans, demolished the temple of Gerizim, conquered Samaria, and died about the one hundred and fourteenth year before the Christian era, after having governed the Jews with great prudence thirty-one years. He left five sons, and never took the title of king.

HYRCANUS II. the eldest son of Alexander I. succeeded his father in the dignity of high-priest, in the seventh-eighth year before the Christian era. He had a right also to the crown; but his brother Aristobulus deprived him of it, by the assistance of the Romans, and left him only the office of high-priest. Afterwards Hyrcanus fell into the hands of his nephew Antigonus, who caused his ears to be cut off, that by this personal blemish he might be rendered incapable of executing the priest's office. He was afterwards put to death by Herod, in the eightieth year of his age, and the thirtieth before the birth of Christ.

HYSTASPES, the son of Arfames, was of the family of the Archemenides, and the father of Darius, who reigned in Persia, after Smerdis, one of the magi, was murdered. Hystaspes was governor of Persia Proper, under the reign of his son, and died a short time after his elevation.

HYTHE. See **HITHE**.

I.

JAAR, a river which rises near Tongres, in the bishoprick of Leige, runs north-east, and falls into the Maese, at Maestricht, where the battle between the allies and the French was fought, October 2, 1746.

JABLONCA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, seated on the river Elba. It has a castle built on a rock, which was taken by the Prussians in 1744, and which they abandoned soon after. It is thirty miles south-east of Tro-pau, and fifty-eight south-south-east of Breslau. Long. 18. 0. E. Lat. 49. 37. N.

JABLONSKI (DANIEL ERNEST) a learned protestant divine, born at Dantzick, on the 20th of November, 1660. He studied in Germany, Holland, and England, and was successively minister of Magdeburg, Lissa, Coningsburg, and Berlin, and at length became ecclesiastical counsellor of Berlin, and president of the Society of Sciences in that city. He shewed great zeal against the atheists and deists, and took extraordinary pains, but to no purpose, in endeavouring to bring about an union between the Calvinists and Lutherans. He died on the 26th of May, 1741. He wrote, 1. A Latin Translation of Doctor Bentley's Work against the Atheists. 2. Several Latin Dissertations on the

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Land of Goshen. 3. *Meditationes de Divina Origine Scripturae sacrae*. 4. A book intitled, Thorne afflicted; and other works, which are esteemed.

JABLONSKI (THEODORE) a person of distinguished merit and learning, counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the Royal Society of Sciences at Berlin. He was possessed of the most exact probity, and a strict piety, united to a polite urbanity, and an inclination to oblige all that applied to him. He loved the sciences, and did them honour, but his modesty prevented his putting his name to the greatest part of his works, the principal of which are, 1. A French and German, and a German and French Dictionary, printed in 1711. 2. A Course of Morality in German, 1713. 3. A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in French, 1723; and, 4. A Translation into German of *Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum*, with Remarks, 1724.

JACCA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on the river Arragon, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, twenty-two miles north of Huesca, and fifty north-by-east of Saragossa. Long. 0. 19. W. Lat. 44. 22. N.

JACCETIUS, or **DIACETIUS** (FRANCIS CATANEIS) an eminent Platonic philosopher, born at Florence, on the 16th

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of November, 1466. He was the disciple of Marsilius Ficinus, whom he succeeded in the chair of philosophy, and died at Florence in 1522. He wrote a Treatise on Beauty, another on Love, and several other works, that were printed together at Basil in 1563.

JACI-D'-AGUILLA, a small maritime town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, between Catania and Tavormina, with the title of a principality, belonging to the house of Campo Florido, whose eldest son is called prince of Jaci. Long. 14. 50 E. Lat. 37. 42 N.

JACKSON (THOMAS) D. D. an eminent English divine, born at Wilton, in the bishoprick of Durham, on the 12th of December, 1579. Having finished his studies at Oxford, where, in 1622, he received the degree of doctor of divinity, he became vicar of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle, chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, prebendary of Winchester, and dean of Peterborough. He was a man of a blameless life, skilled in all the learned languages, humble, courteous, and remarkably charitable, pious, and so exemplary in his public conversation, that he was respected and beloved by the most considerable persons in the nation. He died on the 21st of September, 1640. His works, which were very numerous, and printed at different times, have been collected and published together, in three large volumes, in folio.

JACKSON (JOHN) a learned philosopher and divine, was the eldest son of the rev. John Jackson, vicar of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, and was born at Senfay, in that county, on the 4th of April, 1686. He studied at Jesus' college, Cambridge, and leaving the university in 1707, was appointed tutor to the children of Mr. Simpson, at Reashaw, in Derbyshire. He afterwards became rector of Rossington, and, in 1714, published three anonymous Letters, in defence of Dr. Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, and afterwards continued writing upon that controversy. In 1719, he was presented to the confraternity of Wigston's hospital in Leicester, and became preacher or lecturer of St. Martin's church in that town. In 1721, and the following year, several presentments were lodged against him, both in the bishop's court, and in that of the archdeacon of Leicester, for preaching erroneous doctrines; but he vindicated himself with such vigour, that these prosecutions were defeated. Yet after the case of the Arian subscription was published by Dr. Waterland, he resolved, with his friend Dr. Clarke, never to subscribe the articles any more. He had, however, been before presented to the private prebend of Wherwell, in Hampshire, which required no such qualification; and upon the death of Dr. Clarke, in 1729, succeeded to the mastership of Wigston's hospital. He also wrote, 1. An Answer to Tindall's Christianity as Old as the Creation. 2. A Defence of Human Liberty. 3. The Existence and Unity of God, proved from his Nature and Attributes, &c. 4. The Belief of a future State proved to be a fundamental Article of the Religion of the Hebrews, in Answer to Dr. Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses. 5. Chronological Antiquities, &c. in three vols. quarto. 6. Remarks on Dr. Middleton's Free Enquiry into the miraculous Power supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, after the Days of the Apostles, with several other work, and died on the 12th of May, 1763.

JACOB, a famous patriarch, the son of Isaac and Rebecca, was born about the one thousand eight hundred and thirty-sixth year before the birth of Christ. His mother had a greater affection for him than for Esau, on account of his mild and peaceable temper. He purchased his brother's birth-right, by a common act of humanity, and by the advice of Rebecca, fraudulently obtained his father's blessing, after which he went to live with his uncle Laban, in Mesopotamia, whom he served seven years, to obtain Rachel his daughter in marriage; but when that time was expired, Laban gave him his daughter Leah, instead of Rachel, on which Jacob engaged to serve seven years more, in order to marry Rachel. At length Jacob became so rich and powerful, that he excited the jealousy of Laban's children, which made him determine to return to his father Isaac in the land of Canaan. He departed without taking leave of Laban, who being three days after informed of the step Jacob had taken, followed him, overtook him, and entered into an alliance with him. The patriarch afterwards wrestled with an angel, met his brother Esau, and went to settle near Salem, where the Lord ordered him to go to Bethel, and changed his name Jacob to that of Israel, whence the descendants of that patriarch were called Israelites. In short, Jacob being one hundred and thirty years of age, went into Egypt with his whole family, on being informed that his son Joseph, whom he lamented as dead, was prime minister of that kingdom. He lived there seventeen years, adopted Manasseh and Ephraim, Joseph's sons; gave to each of his children a particular blessing, and died about one thousand six hundred and ninety years before the Christian æra, aged one hundred and forty-seven; when Joseph caused

his body to be embalmed, and buried in the land of Canaan.

JACOB AL BARDAI, the disciple of Severus, patriarch of Antioch, was surnamed Bardai from his being born at, or being originally of Bardaa, a town of Armenia. He spread the opinions of the Eutychians through Armenia and Mesopotamia, and from him the Eutychians are said to have taken the name of Jacobites, by which they are at present distinguished. He lived in the reign of the emperor Anastasius, and ought not to be confounded with another Jacob, the disciple of Dioscorus and Eutyches, from whom several learned men have also pretended that the Eutychians derived the name of Jacobites.

JACOB BEN NAPHTALI, a famous rabbi in the fifth century. He and Ben Aser were the principal Masorites in the school of Tiberiades, in Palestine. To these Rabbins are attributed the invention of the Hebrew points, about the year 476.

JACOB BEN HAJIM, or CHAIM, a celebrated rabbi of the sixteenth century, acquired great reputation by the collection of the Masorah he caused to be printed at Venice in 1525, with the Hebrew Text of the Bible, the Chaldaic Paraphrases, and the Commentaries of some Rabbins on the Scriptures. That Hebrew edition of the Bible, and those which this rabbi afterwards published, are much esteemed. In these editions the Masorah is found in all its purity.

JACOB (HENRY) a very learned English writer in the seventeenth century, was the son of Mr. Henry Jacob, a minister in Kent, and was born in the diocese of London, about the year 1609. He was educated at Leyden, after which he returned to England, and became reader of philology to the juniors of Merton college, Oxford, and, in 1642, was created bachelor of divinity, but was ejected from his fellowship by the parliament visitors in 1648. He wrote, 1. *Etymotechnica Catholica*. 2. *Grammatica Ebraea*. 3. *Geographumena*, in which are many Assyrian and Egyptian antiquities discovered. 4. *Excogitata Philosophica*; and several other works; but he published nothing himself. He died on the 5th of November, 1652.

JACOBÆUS (OLIGER) an eminent professor of medicine and philosophy at Copenhagen, born of a good family at Arhusen, on the 6th of July, 1650. After his having taken the usual degrees in the university of Copenhagen, he travelled into France, Italy, Hungary, England, and the Netherlands, to improve himself in the sciences, and the practice of physic; became acquainted with all the learned men in Europe, and at his return to his native country in 1679, the king of Denmark nominated him professor of medicine and philosophy in the capital of his kingdom; bestowed on him many marks of his esteem, and made him counsellor of his court of justice. He died in 1701, aged fifty-one. He wrote, 1. *Compendium Institutionum Medicarum*. 2. *De Ranis & Lacertis Dissertatio*. 3. *Musæum Regium sive Catalogus, rerum tam naturalium quam artificialium, quæ in Basilica Bibliothecæ Christiani Quinti Hafniæ asservantur*, and other Latin works, in prose and verse.

JACOBATIUS (DOMINIC) bishop of Luceria, was employed in several important affairs by Sixtus IV. He wrote a Treatise on the Councils, in Latin, which is very scarce, and died on the second of July, 1527, aged eighty-four.

JACOBEL, the follower of John Hus, a famous reformer in the fifteenth century, was born in Bohemia, and boldly maintained that the laity ought to communicate in both kinds.

JACQUELOT (ISAAC) an eminent Protestant divine, was born at Vassy, on the 16th of December, 1647, and at twenty-one years of age was chosen colleague to his father, who was also minister of that city. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, he left France, and retired to Heidelberg, where the elector Palatine gave him public marks of his esteem. He afterwards went to the Hague, and there acquired great reputation by his sermons. The king of Prussia being then at the Hague, and hearing him preach, was desirous of having him for his French minister at Berlin, and settled a large salary upon him. Jacquelot went to Prussia in 1702, and died at Berlin, on the 5th of October, 1708, aged sixty-one. He published Sermons and several other works, which are esteemed; the principal of which are, 1. A Treatise on the Existence of God. 2. Dissertations on the Messiah. 3. A Treatise on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. 4. Three Works against Bayle, the Author of the Dictionary, &c.

JACQUET DE LA GUERRE (ELIZABETH CLAUDE) a lady distinguished by her taste and talents for music, was born at Paris in 1669, and excelled in touching the harpsichord, in the fineness of her voice, and her genius and skill for composition. Her works are, 1. An Opera, intitled Cephalus and Procris. 2. Three Books of Cantatas. 3. A Collection of pieces for the harpsichord. 4. A Collection of Sonatas, and a TeDeum. She died at Paris, in 1729.

JADDUS,

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JADDUS, or **JADDOA**, high-priest of the Jews, appeased Alexander the Great, who was irritated against the Jews, for their being unwilling to furnish his army with necessities during the siege of Tyre. Jaddus shewed that prince the book of Daniel, in which it is foretold that the Greeks would destroy the empire of the Persians, on which he granted him whatever he asked. This was about the three hundred and thirty-third year before the Christian era.

JÆGER (**JOHN WOLFGANG**) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Stutgard, on the 17th of March, 1647. After he had completed his studies, he was intrusted with the education of duke Eberhard III. with whom he travelled into Italy, and at length was presented, by the duke of Wirtemberg, to several considerable preferments. He died on the 2d of April, 1720, aged seventy-three. He wrote many works in Latin, the principal of which are, 1. Ecclesiastical History compared with profane History. 2. A System and Compendium of Divinity. 3. A Treatise on mystical Divinity. 4. Observations on Puffendorf and Grotius's Treatise *De jure Bello & Pacis*. 5. A Treatise of Laws. 6. An Enquiry into the Life and Doctrine of Spinoza, &c. All his works are in Latin.

JAEN, a city of Spain, and capital of a small canton, called the kingdom of Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It had the title of a kingdom in the time of the Moors, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, with good walls, towers, ramparts, and a strong castle. It is tolerably large, rich, and has an agreeable public square, several handsome churches and cloysters, and is watered with pleasant fountains. This town is pretty populous, and is inhabited by a great number of the better sort of people. It is celebrated in Spain for St. Veronica, who is kept above the altar in a place where there are seven locks, the keys of which are kept by so many different people. The soil about this town is fertile in corn, wine, and oil, and produces exquisite fruits of all kinds, and is also rich in silk. It is eighteen miles north of Granada, fifteen south-west of Balza, one hundred and twenty south-east of Seville, and one hundred and eighty south of Madrid. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 37. 38. N.

JAFFA, formerly called Joppa, often mentioned in Scripture. It is now come almost to nothing, only there is a castle with two towers, the one round and the other square, and another large tower at a little distance from the others. The houses that are left upon the point by the sea-side are only five grottos cut in a rock, in one of which the monks of St. Francis had built rooms for the accommodation of pilgrims. But they were destroyed soon after by the Turks, on suspicion of their making it a fortress. There is yet a small harbour as formerly, but it is shallow, and will admit nothing but small craft. It is a port-town of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, seated thirty-eight miles north-west of Jerusalem. Long. 35. 47. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

JAFNAPATAN, a strong town in the East Indies, capital of a kingdom or peninsula of the same name, in the isle of Ceylon. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese, on the 21st of June, 1658, and it has remained in their possession ever since. It is seated at the north end of the island, one hundred miles north of Candy. Long. 80. 25. E. Lat. 9. 30. N.

JAGELLON, king of Poland. See **LADISLAUS**.

JAGENDORF, a city of Silesia, which is tolerably handsome, and is surrounded with mountains. It has also a castle, which with the town was taken by the Prussians, but they restored it to the Austrians after the peace of 1742. It is thirty-three miles south-by-east of Breslau, and fifteen miles north-west of Troppo. Long. 17. 47. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

JAGO (St.) the largest and best of the Cape de Verd Islands. It was discovered on the first of May, which being the festival of St. James or Jago, had its name from thence. It is about one hundred and thirty five miles in length, and thirty in breadth, and is about thirteen miles to the westward of the Isle of Mayo. The air is pretty good, except in the rainy season, and then it is dangerous to strangers. It is a very pleasant country, and abounds with all things necessary for the use or delight of man. The south-east end of this island is flat, but almost all the rest is full of mountains, of which Pike Antonio is the highest, and is almost in the middle. There is plenty of water, and the valleys afford good pasture, which feed great numbers of bullocks, and they have horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, and black-faced long-tailed monkeys, which are very well proportioned. The goats run in herds of five hundred at least in each. Their fowls are cocks and hens, both tame and wild, parquitos, parrots, pigeons, turtle doves, herons, hawks, crab-catchers, curlews, guinea hens, peacocks, geese, and ducks. Many of these are as black as the natives. They have likewise plenty of maize, guinea corn, plantanes, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine apples, musk and water melons, mandyokes,

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cocoa nuts, guavas, custard or star apples, sugar-canes, and some grapes. The custard apple is a fruit as big as a pomegranate, and much of the same colour, and has a peel regularly studded round with knobs. The pulp is white, soft, sweet, and pleasant, nor much unlike a custard. It has small black stones or kernels in the middle, but no core. The tree is of the size of a quince tree, with long small branches, thick-set, and very spreading. The inhabitants at first were transported Portuguese, who mixing with the negroes on the continent, have produced a kind of tall ill shaped mulattoes. The women have large lips, flat bodies, and are as infamous for their levity as their deformity. But now the mulatto colour is wearing out, and most of the people are become black, and are very ignorant, tho' they pretend to be Roman Catholics. It is subject to the Portuguese.

JAGO (St.) the chief town of an island of the same name, on the coast of Africa, being one of the Cape de Verd Islands, and is three hundred miles west of the cape of the same name. It has a church white-washed all over, and covered with red pantiles. It is one of the plentifullest places in the island, because all its produce may be had here. Long. 24. 0. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

JAGO (St.) a large river of America, which has its source in the audience of Quito, in Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the sea, after having watered a good fertile country, abounding in cotton trees, and inhabited by a rugged fierce people.

JAGO (St.) a handsome considerable town of Chili, in South America, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is the residence of the governor of Chili, and has the tribunal of the inquisition. It was built by Peter de Valdivia, in 1541, in a very large beautiful plain, abounding with all the necessities of life, at the foot of the Cordillera de los Andes, on the small river Mapocho, which crosses it from east to west. They have dug canals from it, by means of which they water their gardens, and cool their streets. It is very subject to earthquakes, from which it received some damage in 1647, and in 1657. The inhabitants are Spaniards and Indians. Long. 69. 35. W. Lat. 33. 40. S. There are other places of the same name in these parts, which are inconsiderable.

JAGO DE CUBA (St.) a town of the island of Cuba, in North America. It stands on the south side of the island, and has a good harbour at the bottom of a bay, on a river of the same name. It was built by the Spaniards in 1514. Long. 76. 44. W. Lat. 20. 0. N.

JAGO DE LOS CAVALLEIROS (St.) a town of the island of Hispaniola, in North America. It stands on the east side of the river Yagua, in a fertile soil, and good air, twenty-five miles from La Concepcion de la Vega. Long. 70. 5. W. Lat. 19. 40. N.

JAGO DEL ENTERO (St.) a town of South America, and one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of that province. It stands on a large river, which abounds with fish, in a plain country, where there is a great deal of game, guanacos, or camel sheep, a few tygers, and lions, improperly so called, for they have as much resemblance of a wolf as a lion, and never attack mankind. It is one hundred and seventy-five miles from Potosi. Long. 62. 0. W. Lat. 28. 25. S.

JAGO DE LAS VALLES (St.) a small town of North America, in the audience of Mexico. It is seated in a plain, on the river Panuco, seventy miles from Panuco. Long. 71. 10. W. Lat. 23. 0. N.

JAGO DE LA VEGA (St.) or Spanish town, is the capital of the island of Jamaica, built by the Spaniards; it was taken from them by the English. It is the place where the governor resides, and where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are kept. It retains the Spanish name in all public deeds and writings, and is seated in a fine pleasant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cobre. It was once a large populous town, consisting of upwards of two thousand houses, two churches, and a monastery, besides several private chapels. It is now reduced to a small compass, has only one handsome church and a chapel, and does not contain above five hundred inhabitants, because it is an inland place, and consequently has not much trade. However, several wealthy merchants reside here, and many gentlemen of estates have houses in it, living after a very gay manner. It is very surprising to see the number of coaches and chariots which are perpetually plying for fares, besides those that belong to private persons. They have frequent balls, and the inhabitants are generally polite, and have great delicacy of behaviour. It is seated at the south-east part of the island, about seven miles west of Port Passage. Long. 76. 45. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Servia, near the river Morava, seated near the river Morau, seventy miles north-west of Nissa, and seventy south-east of Belgrade. Long. 21. 18. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

JAGOS,

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JAGOS, a people of Africa, who live in tents, and rob caravans in the same manner as the Arabs. They are in several parts of Lower Ethiopia, but principally in the kingdom of Anzico. They worship the sun and moon, and have been falsely said to have been men-eaters.

JAGRINATE, a town in the East Indies, seated on a river formerly, but falsely thought to be one of the mouths of the Ganges. It is famous for an idol temple, which stands about a mile from the sea, in a plain, where there are no mountains near it. The temple is built in the shape of a Canary pipe, and is between forty and fifty yards high. About the middle is the image of an ox, larger than the life, with the hinder parts fixed in the wall. On the west side there is a large chapel, wherein sermons are daily preached, and there are convents at a little distance for the priests to lodge in. Of these there are about five hundred in all, who daily boil and prepare one thousand six hundred weight of rice and pulse for the use of the god; or rather when some of it has been placed before him, the rest is sold very cheap to the poor. They spend the nights in beating on tabors and brass cymbals, with songs of praise to the idol, which is nothing but a misshaped figure of black stone, with two rich diamonds for eyes, and a nose and mouth painted with vermillion. There are no windows in the temple, for which reason there are a hundred lamps continually burning. They carry about an image of this deity in procession, mounted on a coach four stories high, having no wheels, and is capacious enough to hold two hundred persons. It is drawn along a wide street, in which there are about two hundred people employed, and some foolish zealots fall flat to the ground, to have the honour of being crushed to death by the coach wheels. The country about this town abounds in corn, stuffs, cattle, deer, antelopes, bears, and monkeys, besides water fowls, partridges, and pheasants. Long. 86. 10. E. Lat. 19. 50. N.

JAGUANA SANTA MARIA DEL PORTO, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, about one hundred and fifty miles from St. Domingo. It was surprised by the English in 1591, but now belongs to the Spaniards. Long. 71. 20. W. Lat. 19. 25. N.

JAHIEL, or **JAEI**, an illustrious Jewish woman, the wife of Heber the Kenite, struck a large nail into the head of Siser, general of the Canaanites, while he was sleeping in his tent, about the one thousand two hundred and eighty-fifth year before the Christian era.

JAICK, a great river of Tartary, at its eastern extremity, which it separates from Turkestan. It rises in Mount Caucasus, and falls into the Caspian Sea. It has a prodigious quantity of fish, of whose rows they make caviar, which is exported into several parts of Europe.

JAKUTSKOI, a city of the Russian empire, in Siberia. It is seated on the river Angara, which has its source in the lake called Baikal, about eight miles from the town. It was rebuilt about one hundred years ago, and provided with very strong fortifications. The suburbs are very large, and the soil about it, though it is pretty far north, produces corn, in greater plenty than the adjacent places. Opposite to the city, on the east side, is a burning cave, which formerly vomited up flames and smoke, but is now pretty quiet. Over-against this city, where the river Jaicut falls into the Angara, is a very fine cloyster. They are of the religion of the Lamas, who have always a string of beads in their hands, and are continually saying their prayers. The inhabitants are intent in hunting fables, foxes, and other animals, for the sake of their furs, neglecting the cultivation of the ground. About this city they have a very good breed of horses, which, when the snow is on the ground, feed on the buds of birch and aspen trees. Likewise in the country hereabouts there are a great number of musk goats, or musk harts, from which they obtain the musk. The villages are all low dwellings, made of wood, joined together and covered with earth, with a hole in the top to let out the smoke, for the fires are made in the middle of the huts. Long. 111. 55. E. Lat. 60. 45. N.

JALOFS, or **JOILLOIFFS**, a people of Africa, inhabiting the country between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, and who have skins as black as jet. They live in a country very sandy and barren. January, which is in their summer, is the hottest time of the year, and the months July, August, and September, are the rainy season, which is their winter. This spot is very well furnished with trees, and in June they begin to cultivate the ground, but do not sow till after the rainy season is begun, and their harvest is in September, but they are so lazy, they do not take sufficient care to provide themselves with corn as they ought, and therefore are often subject to a famine.

JAMA, a strong fort of the empire of Russia, standing on a river of the same name, in Ingria, twelve miles north-east of Narva. Long. 29. 31. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

JAMAICA, an island of America, about fifty-four miles from Cuba, seventy from Hispaniola, and four hundred

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south-west from Carthage, being one hundred and sixty miles long, and fifty-five broad. It contains upwards of four millions of acres, and a ridge of hills runs through the middle of it, nearly east and west from sea to sea. There are many fine rivers, which have their rise on each side of this mountain, and are of great advantage to the inhabitants. They are well stored with fish of various kinds, which, though not like the European, are altogether as delicious. What they call the mullet is exceeding palatable, and the calipever is little inferior to the finest salmon. None of these rivers are navigable, from the remotest plantations to the sea-side. Some run under ground, particularly the Rio Cobre in St. Thomas's Vale, and the Rio Pedro in the same precinct. The one runs two miles thro' a mountain, falling in and coming out with a mighty noise. This river is twelve miles distant from Spanish Town. The water is generally good, only where it is brackish, and there they use rain water. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which are green all the year; for here is an eternal spring. The trees are mixed together in a gay confusion, forming groves and cool retreats. The valleys likewise are always clothed with a summer livery, producing the richest plants in the universe. They have likewise the finest orange and lemon trees in the greatest plenty, and the star-apple, the guava, the citron, and the mamee, grow by the way sides. But to balance these advantages, they have dreadful alligators in the rivers, the guana and the galliwasip in the marshes, and numberless snakes and noxious animals in the mountains.

The longest day it near thirteen hours in length, and about nine in the morning it is intolerably hot, till the sea breeze begins to blow, which is soon after. The people here give this the name of the doctor, because it keeps the people in health. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, because there is little or no twilight. Every night there is a piercing dew, which is very unwholesome, especially to new comers. They, like all other parts of the torrid zone, have only two seasons, the wet and dry; however, about the Blue Mountain Valley, and several hilly places, they have rains every day, more or less, the whole year round. On the north side the seasons are pretty regular, and they begin to plant till August, and continue till Christmas, all which time they are sure to have rain. They have none after that till the end of the month, when it begins again, and continues all April and May. The plantations on the south side have no such regular seasons, which have obliged some to move their sugar-works to other place; for it has been dry in those parts for almost nine months together, and at Port-Royal there are scarcely forty showers in a year, which they suppose is occasioned by cutting down the woods. July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, which generally happen in that time. It lightens almost every night, but without thunder, unless sometimes, which is then very terrible, and astonishingly loud. The time of earthquakes is in February or March. There is not above one part in three of the whole island inhabited, because all the plantations are near the sea, and even there not one-half of the ground is cleared from wood. The soil in some places is exceeding fruitful, for one acre has been known to yield several hogheads of sugar, but the savannas, which used to feed cattle in the time of the Spaniards, are now quite bare and barren. There are only three towns of any note, which are Port-Royal, Kingston, and Spanish Town, many of those built by the Spaniards being now in ruins. The whole island is divided into nineteen parishes or precincts, namely, Kingston, Port-Royal, St. Catharine's, St. Dorothy's, Clarendon, Vere, St. Elizabeth's, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. George's, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Mary's, Portland, St. Thomas in the East, St. David's, St. Andrew's, St. John's, and St. Thomas in the Vale. The churches in the towns are generally built in the form of a cross, with a small cupola on the top. In Spanish Town they have an organ, but the other churches are so small, they can scarce be distinguished from houses. The gentlemen's houses are nothing but a ground floor, consisting of five or six handsome apartments, beautifully lined and floored with mahogany. They have generally a piazza, to which you ascend by several steps, in which they enjoy the coolness of the air. There have been houses of two stories in the towns, but they will not stand the fury of a hurricane, or the shock of an earthquake. The negroes have nothing but a parcel of miserable huts, built of reeds, which will only hold two or three persons. The common drink of the blacks is Madeira wine, and of others rum punch, which they drink to excess. They have ale at half-a-crown a bottle, red Port at seven shillings and sixpence, and so of the rest. The common bread here is plantanes, or casava; however, they have flour from New England, and the northern colonies, and there is an oven in every house, to bake when they think fit. They have great plenty of hogs and turtle, but their beef is tough

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tough and lean. The mutton and lamb are tolerable, and the sheep have no wool; but hair like a goat. The servants are allowed no fresh provisions, but feed on Irish salt beef. The men commonly wear thread stockings, linen drawers and waistcoats, with a handkerchief round their heads, and a hat above it. Wigs are never used here but on Sundays, and high holidays, and then the gentlemen wear silk coats and waistcoats, trimmed with silver. The negroes go mostly naked, except a pair of breeches. The ladies dress as well and as gay as in most other places, and the servant maids have a linen gown and plain head-cloths. The current coin is Spanish, and the lowest piece is a royal or bit, for they have no copper money; which is no wonder, for all provisions are excessively dear. The treatment of the slaves here is very barbarous, and they are often punished with a cruel death for trifles. The common distempers here are fevers and belly-achs, the former of which will sometimes carry off the patient in a few hours. No sorts of European grain will grow here, but Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, but none like those of Europe. They have likewise variety of roots, and sour and sweet oranges, four and sweet lemons, shadocks, citrons, pomgranates, mamis, four fops, papaus, pine-apples, custard-apples, star-apples, pimento, or Jamaica pepper, and sugar, which last are the staple commodities of the island.

JAMANA, a province of Arabia, in Asia, seated about the middle of it. Its chief town is of the same name. Long. 47. 15. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

JAMBA, a city of India, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of a province of the same name, is two hundred and twenty miles north-east of Delhi. Long. 82. 0. E. Lat. 31. 0. N.

JAMBLICUS, the name of two celebrated Platonic philosophers, one of which was of Colchis, and the other of Apamea, in Syria. The first, whom Julian ridiculously equals to Plato, was the disciple of Anatolius and Porphyry, and died under the reign of the emperor Constantine. The second also enjoyed great reputation. Julian wrote several letters to him, and it is said he was poisoned under the reign of Valens. It is not known to which of the two we ought to attribute the works we have in Greek under the name of Jamblicus, viz. 1. The History of the Life of Pythagoras, and the Sect of the Pythagoreans. 2. An Exhortation to the Study of Philosophy. 3. A piece against Porphyry's Letter on the Mysteries of the Egyptians.

JAMBY, a town on the east side of the island Sumatra, in the East Indies, seated one hundred and sixty miles north of Bencoolen, where the Dutch have a fort, and import pepper from thence, and the best sort of Canes. Long. 103. 55. E. Lat. 0. 30. N.

JAMES (St.) called the Great, the son of Zebedee, and the brother of John the Evangelist, was born at Bethsaida, in Gallilee. He was called to be an apostle, together with St. John, as they were mending their nets with their father Zebedee, who was a fisherman, when Christ gave them the name of Boanerges, or Sons of Thunder. They then followed Christ, were witnesses with St. Peter of the transfiguration on Mount Tabor, and accompanied our Lord in the Garden of Olives. It is believed that St. James first preached the gospel to the dispersed Jews, and afterwards returned to Judea, where he preached at Jerusalem, when the Jews raised up Herod Agrippa against him, who put him to a cruel death, about the year 44. Thus St. James was the first of the apostles who suffered martyrdom. St. Clement of Alexandria relates, that his accuser was so struck with his constancy, that he became converted, and suffered with him. There is a magnificent church at Jerusalem which bears the name of St. James, and belongs to the Armenians. The Spaniards pretend, that they had St. James for their apostle, and boast of possessing his body, but Baronius, in his Annals, refutes their pretensions.

JAMES (St.) called the Less, an apostle, the brother of Jude, and the son of Cleophas and Mary, the sister of the mother of our Lord, is called in Scripture the Just, and the brother of Jesus, who appeared to him in particular after his resurrection. He was the first bishop of Jerusalem, when Ananias II. high-priest of the Jews, caused him to be condemned, and delivered him into the hands of the people and the pharisees, who threw him down from the steps of the temple, when a fuller dashed out his brains with a club, about the year 62. His life was so holy, that Josephus considers the ruin of Jerusalem as a punishment inflicted on that city for his death. He was the author of the Epistle which bears his name.

JAMES (St.) a town of France, in Normandy, eight miles from Pontorson, and one hundred and seventy west of Paris.

JAMES-TOWN, in America, formerly the capital of Virginia. It is seated in a peninsula on the north side of James or Pohatan river, forty miles west of the mouth of it. It does not contain above eighty houses, which are used chiefly for

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the entertainment of sea-faring men. The seat of the government and the courts of justice are removed to Williamsburg, which is about seven miles north of it. Long 77. 30. W. Lat. 37. 30. N.

JAMES of Nisibis, preached the gospel under the emperor Maximin, and distinguished himself by his zeal for Christianity. He acquired great reputation by the manner in which he behaved when the Persians besieged his episcopal city in 338, 346, and 350. He died a short time after, leaving several works written in Syriac.

JAMES I. king of Arragon, surnamed the Warrior and the Warlike, succeeded his father Peter II. the Catholic, who was killed at the siege of Muret, near Toulouse, in 1213. He defeated the princes in his dominions who had revolted during his minority; conquered the kingdoms of Majorca, Minorca, and Valentia, from the Moors, and exchanged them with St. Lewis, the French king, in 1258, for some territories in Languedoc. He had several quarrels with the popes, but at length took the habit of the Cistercians. He died on the 27th of July, 1276, aged seventy, after a reign of sixty-three years, and was succeeded by his son Peter III.

JAMES II. king of Arragon, was the son of Peter III. He conquered Sicily, which he pretended belonged to him in right of his mother Constance of Sicily, and succeeded his brother Alphonfus III. in 1291. He united Arragon, Valentia, and Catalonia, to his crown, and died at Barcelona, on the 3d of November, 1327, aged sixty-six, after a reign of thirty-six years.

JAMES I. king of Scotland, was the son of Robert III. In 1405 he was seized by the English, during the continuance of a truce, when in his passage to France, and ungenerously detained a prisoner almost nineteen years, during which the kingdom was governed, first by his uncle Robert, duke of Albany, and then by Murdo his son. Both these noblemen, says the ingenious Dr. Robertson, aspired to the crown, and are charged by the Scottish historians, with cutting short the days of prince David, the king's elder brother, and prolonging the captivity of James. They flattered themselves that they might step with less opposition into a throne, when almost vacant; and dreaded the king's return as the extinction of their authority, and the end of their hopes. At the same time that they slackened the reins of government, and allowed the prerogative to be encroached upon, they suffered the most irregular acts of power, and even wanton instances of oppression to pass with impunity; they dealt out the patrimony of the crown among those whose enmity they dreaded, or whose favour they had gained; and reduced the royal authority to a state of imbecility, from which succeeding monarchs endeavoured in vain to raise it.

Mean while the English made some amends for their injustice in detaining James a prisoner, by their generous care of his education. He saw here nobles great, but not independent; a king powerful, though far from absolute; he saw a regular administration of government; wise laws enacted; and a nation flourishing and happy, because all ranks of men were accustomed to obey them. Full of these ideas, he returned in the year 1424, into his own country, which presented a very different scene. The licence of many years had rendered the nobles independent, and universal anarchy prevailed. The weak were exposed to the rapine and oppression of the strong. He immediately gained the confidence of the people, by many wise laws, wisely tending to re-establish order, tranquillity, and justice in the kingdom. He afterwards seized his cousin Murdo, duke of Albany, and his sons, the earls of Douglas, Lennox, and above twenty other peers and barons of prime rank; but was immediately reconciled to all, except to Albany and his sons, and Lennox, who were tried by their peers and condemned. He was a prince of great abilities, who conducted his operations with much prudence, and was adored by the people, who enjoyed unusual security and happiness under his administration. But he at length ventured upon a measure which irritated the whole body of the nobles. The father of George Dunbar, earl of March, had taken arms against Robert III. the king's father; but that crime had been pardoned, and his lands restored by Robert, duke of Albany. James, on pretence that the regent had exceeded his power, and that none but the king could pardon treason, or alienate lands annexed to the crown, obtained a sentence declaring the pardon to be void, and depriving Dunbar of the earldom. Many of the nobles held lands by no other right than what they derived from grants of the two dukes of Albany, and such a decision made them dread that the precedent might be extended to themselves, and the common danger called upon the whole order to unite. Mean while, a few desperate men, the friends or followers of those who had been the chief sufferers under the king's administration, formed a conspiracy against his life. The first uncertain intelligence of this was brought him, while he lay in his camp

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before Roxborough castle. He durst not confide in nobles, to whom he had given so many causes of disgust, but instantly dismissed them and their vassals, and retiring to a monastery near Perth, was there murdered in his bed, in the year 1436, and was succeeded by his son James II. *Robertson.*

JAMES II. king of Scotland, ascended the throne in his infancy, when the administration of affairs was committed to sir William Crichton and sir Alexander Livingston, who being jealous of each other, each, in order to strengthen himself, bestowed new power and privileges upon the great men whose aid he courted. While William, the young earl of Douglas, encouraged by their divisions, erected a sort of independent principality within the kingdom, and forbidding his vassals to acknowledge any authority but his own, he created knights, appointed a privy-council, named officers, civil and military, and assumed every ensign of royalty, except the title of king. Crichton, who had been the minister of James I. resolved to pursue his resolution of humbling the nobles; but what James had attempted to effect slowly and by legal means, his son and Crichton pursued with the impetuosity natural to Scotsmen, and with the fierceness peculiar to that age. William, the sixth earl of Douglas, was the first victim to this barbarous policy. Crichton, too weak to curb or bring to justice so powerful an offender, decoyed him by many promises to an interview in the castle of Edinburgh, and there murdered both him and his brother; an act of treachery which rendered him universally odious. William, the eighth earl of Douglas, formed a league with the earl of Crawford and other barons, and united against his sovereign almost one half of the kingdom. But his credulity led him into the snare that had been fatal to the former earl. Relying on the king's promises, who had now attained to the years of manhood, he ventured to meet him in Stirling-castle. James urged him to abandon the dangerous confederacy into which he had entered, when the earl obstinately refusing, the enraged monarch drew his dagger, saying, "If you will not, this shall make you," and stabbed him to the heart. An action so unworthy of a king, filled the nation with astonishment and horror. The earl's vassals ran to arms with the utmost fury, marched to Stirling, burned the town, and threatened to besiege the castle. An accommodation however ensued, but it was not of long continuance. Both took the field at the head of their armies, and met near Abercorn; that of the earl's was far superior to the king's, both in number and in valour, and it was now expected that a single battle would have decided whether the house of Stuart or of Douglas was henceforth to possess the crown of Scotland. But while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the earl ordered them to retire to their camp, on which many of his adherents, convinced of his want of courage, deserted him that very night, and he was obliged to fly to England for shelter. The king now obtained laws favourable to the prerogative, and not only acquired the vast possessions of the earl of Douglas, but all prior and future alienations of the crown lands were declared to be void, and the king was empowered to seize them at pleasure, without any process or form of law. During the remainder of his reign, he pursued his plan of humbling the nobles, and destroying the feudal system; and had he not been suddenly killed by the splinter of a cannon which burst near him at the siege of Roxburgh, he wanted neither genius nor courage to perfect it. His untimely death happened on the 3d of August, 1460, and he was succeeded by his son James III. *Robertson.*

Mr. Walpole observes that James II. wrote, 1. A Panegyric on his queen, before she was married to him. 2. Scotch Sonnets: one of them a lamentation, while in England, is in manuscript, in the Bodleian library, and bestows great praises on Gower and Chaucer. 3. *Rythmos Latinos.* 4. On Music.

JAMES III. discovered no less eagerness than his father and grand-father, to humble the nobles; but was far inferior to either of them. Under the feudal governments, the nobles were not only the king's ministers, but his companions and favourites; but James, who both feared and hated his nobles, shut himself up in the castle of Stirling, with a few mean people of low professions. The nobles beheld the power and favour of these minions with indignation, and their discontent was much heightened by the king's recalling all rights of crown lands, hereditary offices, and every other concession detrimental to his prerogative, that had been extorted during his minority. The usual preparations for civil war were the effects of their resentment. Alexander, duke of Albany, and John, earl of Mar, the king's brothers, who had been treated with the same coldness as the other nobles, entered deeply into all their cabals. The king however detected their designs before they were ripe for execution; and seizing his two brothers, committed the duke of Albany to Edinburgh-castle; but the earl of Mar,

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having remonstrated with too much boldness against the king's conduct, is said to have been murdered by his command. Albany, apprehensive of the same fate, made his escape out of the castle, fled to France, and soon after concluded a treaty with Edward IV. king of England, in which he assumed the name of Alexander, king of the Scots, and bound himself, as soon as he was put in possession of the kingdom, to swear fealty and do homage to the English monarch, to renounce the ancient alliance with France, to contract a new one with England, and to surrender some of the strongest castles and most valuable counties in Scotland. That aid which the duke so basely purchased, at the price of the independency of his country, was punctually granted him, and the duke of Gloucester, with a powerful army, conducted him towards Scotland. James now implored the assistance of the nobles whom he had so long treated with contempt, and they took the field at the head of a powerful army of their followers, but with a fixed resolution of punishing those minions whose insolence they could no longer bear. This resolution they executed in the camp near Lawder. The earls of Angus, Huntly, and Lenox, followed by almost all of the principal barons in the army, forcibly entered their sovereign's apartment, seized all his favourites, except one Ramsay, whom they could not tear from the king, in whose arms he took shelter, and without any form of trial, hanged them instantly over a bridge. Among the most remarkable of those who had engrossed the king's affection, were Torrisan, a fencing-master; Rogers, a musician; Leonard, a smith; Cochran, a mason; and Hommil, a taylor. Things however were soon brought to an accommodation, and Albany, by some important services, seemed to have regained his brother's favour. James however, abandoning himself to the guidance of favourites, Albany, under a pretence that an attempt had been made to poison him, fled to the castle of Dunbar, and began to renew his former confederacy with king Edward, but his sudden death prevented Albany's receiving any aid from England; he therefore, finding all his hopes frustrated, retired to France. Emboldened by his retreat, the king and his ministers multiplied the insults which they offered to the nobles. A standing guard, before unknown, was raised for the king's defence, and the command of it given to Ramsay, lately created earl of Bothwell, who had so narrowly escaped, when his companions were put to death at Lawder; and a proclamation was issued, forbidding any person to appear in arms within the precincts of the court, which, at a time when no man of rank appeared abroad without a retinue of armed followers, was in fact debarring the nobles from all access to the king. James at the same time became fonder than ever of retirement, and sunk in indolence, devolved his whole authority upon his favourites. The nobles again provoked, the most considerable of them took arms, and placing the duke of Rothsay, the king's eldest son, at their head, openly declared their intention of depriving James of the crown. The king now, roused by his danger, quitted his retirement, took the field, and encountered them near Bannockburn; but the malecontents soon put his troops to flight, and he himself was slain in the pursuit. This happened on the 11th of June, 1488, when the king was only thirty-five years of age.

The indignation which many of the nobles expressed against the conduct of the conspirators, with the sentence of excommunication, which the pope pronounced against them, obliged them to use their victory with great moderation and humanity, and they endeavoured to atone for their treatment of the father, by their loyalty and duty towards the son, whom they instantly placed on the throne, and the whole kingdom soon united in acknowledging his authority.

JAMES IV. king of Scotland, the son of the former, was naturally brave and generous; he loved magnificence; he delighted in war, and was eager to obtain fame. During his reign, the ancient and hereditary enmity between the king and nobles seems almost entirely to have ceased. He envied not their splendour, because it contributed to the ornament of his court; nor did he dread their power, which he considered as the security of his kingdom. This confidence met with a proper return of duty and affection; and in his war with England, he experienced how much a king beloved by his nobles is able to perform. Though the ardour of his courage, and the spirit of chivalry, rather than the prospect of any national advantage, were the motives of that expedition, he was followed by as gallant an army as any of his ancestors had led into England; but one fatal event was more destructive to the nobility than all the premeditated attacks of preceding kings. In the rash and unfortunate battle of Lawdon against king Henry VIII. in 1513, his brave nobility chose rather to die than desert their beloved sovereign. Twelve earls, thirteen lords, five eldest sons of noblemen, and an incredible number of barons, fell with the king in this engagement. *Robertson.*

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JAMES V. king of Scotland, succeeded his father James IV. when an infant of a year old. The office of regent was conferred on the duke of Albany, a native of France, and a man of genius and enterprise, who made many bold attempts to extend the royal authority, but met with no success, though he put to death lord Home, and banished the earl of Angus, two noblemen of the greatest influence in the kingdom. A stranger to the manners, the laws, and the language of the people whom he was called upon to rule, he sometimes acted rather like a viceroy of the French king than the governor of Scotland; but after several successful struggles, he voluntarily retired to France, and the king being then in his thirteenth year, the nobles agreed, that he should assume the government, and appointed eight persons to assist him by turns in the administration of public affairs. The earl of Angus, who was one of the number, soon dissatisfied with such divided power, gained some of his colleagues, removed others, and intimidated the rest. When the term of his attendance expired, he still retained an authority to which all were obliged to submit, because none of them were in a condition to dispute it. The young king, however, submitted to the restraint in which he was kept with great impatience, and, on some occasions, could not conceal his indignation and resentment. Angus foreseeing that he had much to dread from these, and finding that he could not gain the king's heart, resolved to make sure of his person; and the earl's spies and confidants continually surrounded the king, and watched all his motions; but the king's eagerness to obtain liberty eluded all their vigilance. He escaped from Falkland, and fled to the castle of Stirling, the residence of the queen his mother; upon which the nobles crowded thither, and his court was soon filled with persons of the greatest distinction. The earl and his adherents were afterwards attainted, and, after escaping many dangers, he was obliged to fly into England for refuge.

James, though extremely young, had now the full authority of a king. He was inferior to no prince of that age in gracefulness of person, and we discover in him all the features of a great but uncultivated spirit. On the one hand, violent passions, implacable resentment, an immoderate desire of power, and the utmost rage at disappointment; on the other, love to his people, zeal for the punishment of private oppressors, confidence in his favourites, and the most engaging openness and affability of behaviour. What he had suffered from the exorbitant power of the nobles made him resolve to attempt to humble them. For this purpose he formed a plan, which he communicated to the clergy, hoping that they would enable him to put it in execution; for, as the Scotch monarchs had always the sole right of nomination to vacant bishopricks and abbeyes, James naturally concluded, that men who expected preferment from his favour would be willing to merit it by promoting his designs. He at the same time repaired the fortifications of Edinburgh, Stirling, and other castles, and filled his magazines with arms and ammunition. Having taken these precautions, he treated the nobles with coldness and reserve. Offices of trust were now bestowed on ecclesiastics, who alone possessed the king's ear, and, together with a few gentlemen of inferior rank, to whom he had communicated his schemes, were entrusted the management of all public affairs. These ministers being chosen with judgment, served the king with fidelity, and carried on his measures with vigour, reputation, and success. James now suffered no opportunity of mortifying the nobles to escape; slight offences were aggravated into real crimes, and punished with severity; every accusation against persons of rank was heard with pleasure; every appearance of guilt was examined with rigour; and every trial proved fatal to the person accused. The nobles observed the tendency of his schemes with concern and with resentment; but the king's sagacity, the vigilance of his ministers, and their want of a proper leader, made it dangerous to concert any measures for their defence; but, at length, James and his counsellors, by one false step, gave them an advantage which they did not fail to improve.

Henry VIII. having disclaimed the pope's authority and seized the revenues of the clergy, apprehended his being attacked by the popish powers, and, for his own security, resolved to enter into a closer union with the king of Scotland; for which purpose he sent ambassadors thither to propose a personal interview with him at York. It was plainly James's interest to accept of this invitation; but the clergy dreading an union with Henry, with great address diverted the king from undertaking a journey which they imagined might prove fatal to their interest; and, by way of compensation for the sums promised him by Henry, offered him an annual donative of fifty thousand crowns, promised to contribute liberally towards carrying on a war with England, and flattered him with the pro-

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spect of immense riches, arising from the forfeitures of persons who were to be tried and condemned as heretics. Influenced by these considerations, James broke his agreement with Henry, who, in expectation of meeting him, had already come to York; and that haughty and impatient monarch resented the affront by declaring war against Scotland. His army was soon ready to invade the kingdom. James was now obliged to have recourse to the nobles for the defence of his dominions. At his command, they assembled their followers, but with the same dispositions which animated their ancestors, in the reign of James III. Scarcity of provisions and the rigour of the season having obliged the English army, which had invaded Scotland, to retire, James imagined that he could attack them with great advantage in their retreat; but the nobles, with an obstinacy and disdain, which greatly aggravated their disobedience, refused to advance a step beyond the limits of their own country. Provoked by this insult, the king instantly disbanded an army which paid so little regard to his orders, and returned abruptly into the heart of his kingdom. He saw how vain and ineffectual all his projects to humble the nobles had been. Impatience, resentment, indignation, filled his bosom by turns; the violence of his passions altered his temper, and he became pensive, sullen, and retired. In order to revive the king's spirits, an inroad on the western borders was concerted by his ministers, who prevailed upon the barons in the neighbouring provinces to raise as many troops as were thought necessary, and to enter the enemy's country; but the king's aversion to his nobility would not suffer him even to entrust them with the command of the forces which they had assembled; that was reserved for Oliver Sinclair, his favourite, who no sooner took possession of the dignity conferred upon him, than an universal mutiny in the army ensued. Five hundred English, who happened to be drawn up in fight, attacked the Scotch in this disorder. Hatred to the king and contempt of their general produced an effect to which there is no parallel in history; they overcame the fear of death and the love of liberty; and ten thousand men surrendered to a number so far inferior, without striking a single blow. No man was desirous of a victory, which would have been agreeable to the king and to his favourite; few endeavoured to save themselves by flight; the English had the choice of what prisoners they pleased to take, and almost every person of distinction who was engaged in the expedition remained in their hands. The king was incapable of bearing these repeated insults, and being unable to revenge them, his spirit sunk altogether. The deepest melancholy and despair succeeded the furious transports of rage and indignation, which the first account of the rout of his army occasioned. All the violent passions which are the enemies of life preyed upon his mind, and wasted and consumed a youthful and vigorous constitution, and he died soon after, on the 13th of December, 1542, leaving his daughter Mary Stuart his heiress, who was but eight days old. *Dr. Robertson.*

James V. wrote the celebrated ballad called *Christ's Kirk on the Green*, and other little poems, which, at least, tradition reports to have been of his composition. They have a character of ease and libertinism, says Mr. Walpole, which makes the tradition the more probable, and are to be found in a collection of Scottish poems called the *Evergreen*; the *Gaber-luinzie Man* is reckoned the best. There is something very ludicrous in the young woman's, distress when she thought that her first favour had been thrown away on a beggar.

JAMES VI. king of Scotland; and I. of England, was the son of Henry Stuart and Mary queen of Scotland. He was born in 1566, and was raised to the throne of England, in 1603, after the death of queen Elizabeth, who had nominated him for her successor, as being her nearest relation; for he was descended from the eldest son of Henry VII. He united Scotland to England, and took the title of king of Great Britain. The following year he ordered all popish priests to leave England on pain of death. In 1605, he discovered the famous powder-plot, and several of the conspirators were executed. In 1606, he caused to be drawn up the oath of allegiance; and, in 1621, summoned a parliament, in which were formed the two parties called Whigs and Tories. This prince suffered the Dutch to take Amboyna, and to massacre the English inhabitants, without shewing his resentment. He not only suffered the nation to fall into contempt, but put to death the brave sir Walter Raleigh for his successful expeditions against the Spaniards. He was educated by the famous Buchanan, and prided himself in his skill in Latin and school-divinity; and though the works he published prove that he was but an indifferent writer, his actions shew that he was still less acquainted with the art of reigning. These works principally consist of several tracts which are printed in one volume, in folio, and contain *An Attempt to prove that Monarchs*

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Monarchs have a Right to be absolute, and independent on their Subjects; On the heinous Sin of taking Tobacco; On Witchcraft, &c. Mr. Walpole observes, "that there is not the least suspicion, that the folio under the name of James I. is not of his own composition; for though Roger Ascham, says he, may have corrected or assisted periods of his illustrious pupil, no body can imagine, that Buchanan dictated a word of the *Demonologia*, or of the polite treatise, intitled a Counterblast to Tobacco. Quotations, puns, scripture, witticisms, superstition, oaths, vanity, prerogative, and pedantry, the ingredients of all his sacred majesty's performances, were the pure produce of his own capacity, and deserving all the incense offered to such immense erudition by the divines of his age, and the flatterers of his court. The king's speech is always supposed by parliament to be the speech of the minister. How cruel would it have been in king James's ministers, if that interpretation had prevailed, in his reign! His majesty also published his Poetical Exercises at vacant hours, in the preface to which he condescends to make an excuse for their incorrectness, as having been written in his youth, and his having had no time to revise them afterwards; so that when his ingyne and age could, his affairs and facherie would not permit him to correct them, *scarsie, but at stolen moments, he having the leisure to blank upon any paper*: however, he bribes the reader's approbation, by promising, if these are well received, to present him with his Apocalypse and Psalms. His majesty also wrote an encomium on sir William Sidney, some verses prefixed to Tycho Brahe's works, and began a Translation of the Psalms. Several other pieces are ascribed to him, and many of his Letters are extant; several of them in the Cabala, others in manuscript in the British Museum, and others in Howard's collection." He died on the 8th of April, 1625, aged fifty-five, after his having reigned twenty-two years in England, and was succeeded by his son Charles I.

JAMES II. the second son of Charles I. king of Great Britain, and Henrietta, the daughter of Henry IV. king of France, was born at London, on the 14th of October, 1633, and had the title of duke of York. After the taking of Oxford, in 1646, the parliament committed him to the care of the earl of Northumberland, but he made his escape, dressed like a girl, and flying into Holland, sought protection from his sister the princess of Orange. He afterwards went into France, served under the viscount de Turenne, and gave proofs of a courage worthy of his birth. He also distinguished himself, in 1655, in the Spanish army under Don Juan of Austria. In 1660, he returned to England with his eldest brother, king Charles II. was made lord high admiral of the kingdom, and beat the Dutch fleets in 1665 and in 1672; but, as he openly professed his adherence to the popish religion, and prevailed upon his brother to take several arbitrary and unpopular measures, the parliament attempted to exclude him from the succession; but Charles II. dying on the 16th of February, 1685, the duke of York was proclaimed king the same day, under the title of James II. and a short time after, in Scotland, under that of James VII. On his accession, he made a speech to the privy council, promising to preserve the government both of the church and state; yet two days after went publicly to mass. On the 11th of June, the duke of Monmouth, the natural son of king Charles II. landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, with only eighty-three followers, and immediately published a declaration, that his sole motive for taking arms was to preserve the protestant religion, and to deliver the nation from the usurpation and tyranny of James, duke of York; and that his mother was actually married to king Charles II. He thus raised an army in the west of England; but, being defeated and taken prisoner, was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 15th of July, 1685. Those who had espoused his cause were now butchered by military execution, under general Kirk, or barbarously executed, by form of law, under judge Jefferies, who caused about six hundred persons to be hanged, and the steeples, town-gates, and roads were stuck with the heads and limbs of those who had adhered to the duke. James II. shewed great zeal for restoring the popish religion in England, and, in 1687, published a proclamation, granting liberty of conscience, by which he gave great pleasure to the dissenters, who had been severely persecuted under the preceding reigns; but, on its being discovered that this was an artifice intended to favour the popish party, who were soon put into places of honour and profit, they joined with those of the established church in opposing it. The popish priests now appearing publicly in their habits in the streets, and a nuncio arriving from Rome, the whole nation were alarmed, and applied to William Henry of Nassau, prince of Orange, who had married Mary, king James's eldest daughter, and was himself the son of that king's eldest sister. This prince arrived in England,

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in 1688, when the dissatisfaction against the king was so great, that a considerable part of his army forsook him, and without venturing an engagement, king James privately retired to France, on which the prince of Orange was crowned king of England, by the name of William III. Thus was formed the famous period in English history called the Revolution. In 1689, James II. landed with an army in Ireland, in order to render himself master of that kingdom; but having lost the battle of the Boyne, in which king William commanded in person, he was obliged to return to France, where he resided at St. Germain, and died there, on the 16th of September, 1701, aged sixty-eight.

James II. wrote Memoirs of his own Life and Campaigns to the Restoration. The original, which is in English, is preserved in the Scotch college, at Paris; but the king himself, in 1696, to oblige the cardinal de Bouillon, made an extract of it in two books, in French, chiefly with a view to what related to marshal Turenne. This piece is printed at the end of Ramsay's Life of that hero. Under the name of this prince, we have also the following works; 1. Memoirs of the English Affairs, chiefly naval, from the Year 1660 to 1673; but though this work is ascribed to king James, Mr. Walpole thinks it was drawn up by secretary Pepys. 2. The Royal Sufferer, King James II. consisting of meditations, soliloquies, vows, &c. said to be composed by his majesty at St. Germain; it is written in bad English, and was published at Paris by father Bretonneau, a Jesuit; the frontispiece represents the king sitting in a pensive manner, crowned with thorns. 3. Three Letters from King James were published by William Fuller, gent. in 1702, with other papers relating to the court of St. Germain, and are said in the title-page to be printed by command.

JAMES of Savoy, duke of Nemours, &c. the son of Philip of Savoy, was born in the abbey of Valuisant, in Champaign, on the 12th of October, 1531. He distinguished himself by his valour under Henry II. king of France, defeated the baron des Audrets, and saved the French king, Charles IX. at Meaux, when the Calvinists were ready to invest that city. He died at Annesi, on the 15th of June, 1585. This prince spoke several languages, and wrote well, both in verse and prose.

JAMES (Dr. THOMAS) a learned English divine, was born at Newport in the Isle of Wight, about the year 1571, and was educated at Oxford. In 1602, he was first keeper of the public library of that university; he was afterwards made subdean of Wells, rector of Mongeham, in Kent, and obtained other spiritual preferments. He was extremely well versed in the fathers and schoolmen, and so universal a scholar, that he was esteemed by some a living library. He published several valuable works, among which are, 1. *Philobiblion Richardi Dunelmensis*, quarto. 2. *Ecloga Oxonia-Cantabrigiensis*. 3. *Cyprianus redivivus*. 4. *Bellum papale*. 5. *Concordantie sanctorum Patrum*. 6. An Apology for John Wickliffe, &c. He died in August, 1629, aged about fifty-eight.

JAMES (RICHARD) a learned divine, was nephew to the former. He was born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and educated at Oxford. In 1615, he became probationer-fellow of Corpus Christi college, and, about that time, entered into holy orders. He assisted Mr. Selden in the edition of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, and was very serviceable to sir Robert and sir Thomas Cotton, in disposing and settling their noble library; but, in 1629, his intimacy with the former of those gentlemen occasioned his being closely confined by order of the house of lords. He died at sir Thomas Cotton's, in Westminster, in the beginning of December, 1638. He was well skilled in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Saxon, and Gothic languages. He published some pieces, and left behind him a great number of curious manuscripts.

JAMESONE (GEORGE) an excellent painter, justly termed the Vandyke of Scotland was the son of Andrew Jamesone, an architect, and was born at Aberdeen, in 1586. He studied under Rubens, at Antwerp; and after his return, applied with indefatigable industry to portraits in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and also in history and landscapes. His largest portraits were somewhat less than life. His earliest works are chiefly on board, afterwards on a fine linen cloth, smoothly primed with a proper tone to help the harmony of his shadows. His excellence is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring, his shades not charged, but helped by varnish with little appearance of the pencil. When king Charles I. visited Scotland, in 1633, the magistrates of Edinburgh, knowing his majesty's taste, employed this artist to make drawings of the Scottish monarchs, with which the king was so highly pleased, that enquiring for the painter, he sat to him, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his own finger. It is observable, that

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Jameſone always drew himſelf with his hat on, either in imitation of his maſter Rubens, or on having been indulged in that liberty by the king when he ſat to him. There is a print of him, his wife, and a young ſon, from a painting by himſelf, in 1623, and engraved by Alexander Jameſone, his deſcendant, in 1728, which is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Alexander, limner, at Edinburgh, his grandſon. Many of Jameſone's works are in both the colleges of Aberdeen; and the Sybils there he is ſaid to have drawn from living beauties of that city. His beſt works are from the year 1630 to his death, which happened at Edinburgh, in 1644.

JAMETS, a town of France, in Berrois, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, is ſeated five miles from Montmedi, and twelve ſouth-eaſt of Stenai. Long. 5. 30. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

JAMYN (**AMADIS**) a celebrated French poet in the ſixteenth century, was born at Chaource, a ſmall town in the dioceſe Troyes. He travelled much in his youth, and paſſed through Greece, the iſles of the Archipelago, and Aſia Minor. He applied himſelf to poetry from his infancy, and it appears from the writings he has left, both in verſe and proſe, that he had carefully ſtudied the Greek and Latin languages, and that he had applied himſelf to the beſt authors of antiquity, eſpecially the poets. He was conſidered as the rival of Ronſard, his cotemporary and friend; but he is leſs affected, uſes fewer terms derived from the Greek, and his ſtyle is more natural and agreeable. He was ſecretary and reader in ordinary to king Charles IX. and died about the year 1585. He wrote, 1. Poetical works, two volumes. 2. Philoſophical Diſcourſes to Paſicharis and Rodanthe, with ſeven academical Diſcourſes. 3. A Tranſlation of the Iliad of Homer, begun by Hugh Salel, and finiſhed by Jamyn, with a Tranſlation into French verſe of the three firſt books of the Odyſſey.

JANE of France, the daughter of Lewis XI. had a very ordinary face, and was hump-backed; but theſe defects were compensated by more ſolid qualities; for ſhe had good ſenſe and an excellent heart. Though her father, who did not love her, had entirely neglected her education, yet he deſtined her to be the wife of the duke of Orleans, the firſt prince of the blood, who afterwards reigned under the name of Lewis XII. Jane was but twelve years old, and the duke fourteen, when the king made this propoſal. The young prince diſliked this union, but he was obliged to conform to the king's will, and the marriage was celebrated in 1476. During the life of Lewis XI. he did not dare to diſcover the leaſt averſion to his ſpouſe; but he was under leſs reſtraint in the reign of Charles VIII. but ſhe bore his diſdain with the greateſt patience, and did not abandon him in his adverſity; for when, after the battle of St. Aubin, he was detained in priſon at Bourges, Jane obtained from the king her brother the liberty of a huſband who was always dear to her. The duke of Orleans was ſenſible of his obligations to her, but could not attach himſelf to a princeſs who was not pleaſing to the eye and ſeemed condemned to barrenneſs; he therefore no ſooner aſcended the throne than he reſolved to divorce her, and marry Anne of Brittany, the widow of Charles VIII. whom he had always loved, alledging, that he had never conſented to that union; that there was a ſpiritual alliance between him and king Lewis XI. who was his godfather, and that the marriage had never been conſummated. Jane, being interrogated on theſe articles by the commiſſaries nominated by pope Alexander VI. answered, that, with reſpect to a ſpiritual kindred, ſhe knew nothing of it at her marriage; that ſhe never perceived that he was forced to comply with it; and that, with reſpect to the laſt article, her modeſty would not ſuffer her to be particular, but that her conſcience would not ſuffer her to make the ſame aſſertion. The commiſſioners, however, paying a greater regard to the king's oath than to her's, the marriage was declared null; and Jane ſubmitting to this deciſion, the king gave her a very ſplendid inheritance; but Jane retiring to Bourges, founded the order of the religious of the Annunciate, into which ſhe herſelf entered, in 1504, and died on the 4th of February, 1505.

JANE I. queen of Naples, was the daughter of Charles of Anjou, brother of Lewis, king of France, and ſucceeded king Robert, her grandfather, in 1343. She was already married to her couſin Andrew, the ſon of Charles, king of Hungary, with whom ſhe lived three years, and then, it is ſaid, cauſed him to be ſtrangled. She had afterwards three other huſbands, the firſt of whom was the ſon of the prince of Tarento, who waſted away, and died ſoon after. She cauſed the ſecond, who was the infant of Majorca, to be beheaded for having a miſtreſs; and at laſt married, in 1376, a German prince, with whom ſhe lived on good terms. Charles de Duras, general to the king of Hungary, made this princeſs priſoner, and by her death revenged the murder of his maſter's ſon. Notwithſtanding her cruelty, and her being little ſcrupulous in affairs of gallantry, ſhe

is ſaid to have loved the ſciences, and protected men of learning, was liberal and magnificent, and ſold, or rather gave, the county of Avignon to pope Clement VI. Hence ſeveral authors have made her panegyric.

JANE II. alſo named **JANELLA**, queen of Naples, was the daughter of Charles de Duras, who put to death Jane I. and was born in 1371. In 1403, ſhe married William of Auſtria, who died in 1406; and, in 1414, ſhe ſucceeded her brother Ladislaus, king of Naples. She had married James of Bourbon, who being unable to bear with her ſcandalous debaucheries, deprived her of her gallants and authority; but, ſeizing a favourable opportunity, ſhe cauſed all the French officers to be maſſacred, and the king, her huſband, to be imprifoned; he had, however, the happineſs to eſcape into France, where he became a monk. Pope Martin V. afterwards quarrelling with her, gave the inveſtiture of her dominions, to Lewis of Anjou, who would have rendered himſelf maſter of them, if Alphonſo V. king of Arragon, had not ſent her ſuccours. This princeſs adopted her benefactor; but he ſhewed ſo little gratitude, that ſhe afterwards adopted Lewis of Anjou, who gained her affection to ſuch a degree, that he dying in 1434, ſhe died of grief ſoon after, leaving Rene of Anjou, Lewis's brother, her heir; but he was unable to eſtabliſh himſelf in the kingdom.

JANE SEYMOUR, the wife of Henry VIII. was deſcended from an ancient family, whoſe anceſtors came into England with William I. and was the eldeſt daughter of ſir John Seymour, of Wolf-hall, in Wiltſhire, conſtable of Briſtol caſtle, and groom of the chamber to king Henry VIII. whom he ſerved in his wars in France and Flanders. Jane was maid of honour to queen Anne Boleyn, when the king fell in love with her, in the year 1536. She had then all the charms of youth and beauty, and her humour was tempered between the ſevere gravity of queen Catharine and the gay pleaſantneſs of queen Anne. This new paſſion was not improbably the cauſe of the extreme jealouſy which he ſoon after conceived againſt his queen, whoſe enemies find in that ſhe no longer held that place in his heart which ſhe had formerly enjoyed, inſtead of fearing to accuſe her of unfaithfulneſs to the king, thought to pleaſe him who began to be himſelf unfaithful. The queen being therefore condemned for adultery, and executed on the 19th of May, 1536, the king ſhewed ſo little regard to the public opinion, or his own reputation, that, the day following, or, as others ſay, three days after, he ſolemnized his marriage with Jane Seymour. The new queen, at the ceremony of her marriage, made a moſt beautiful appearance; and the parliament meeting on the eighth of June following, an act was paſſed to ſettle the crown, after the king's death, on ſuch of the iſſue of queen Jane, either male or female, or of any other queen whom he might afterwards marry, as he ſhould appoint in his laſt will. But this act was repealed in the firſt year of the reign of queen Mary. On the 12th of October, 1537, queen Jane was delivered of a prince at Hampton-court, who was baptiſed by the name of Edward, and was afterwards king under the name of Edward VI. but the joy for his birth was qualified by the death of the queen, who died on the 14th of that month. Some writers have aſſerted, that the queen not being able to be delivered of the prince, the king ordered her belly to be opened, ſaying, that he could find another wife, but was not ſure to find another ſon; but this account has no foundation in truth, the prince being born in the ordinary way, and the queen died two days after, of a diſorder incident to women in her condition.

JANE, counteſs of Montfort, a princeſs of extraordinary courage, was the daughter of Lewis of Flanders, count of Nevers, and married John IV. duke of Brittany and count of Montfort. After the death of that prince, in order to preſerve her dominions, ſhe marched at the head of her army, retook ſeveral towns from the count de Blois, and diſtinguiſhed herſelf in a ſingular manner when that prince beſieged the town of Hennebon. Jane, after having encouraged her troops, left the city at a place which was not inveſted, followed by only ſixty men, and ſet fire to the enemy's tents. This bold ſtroke made Blois raiſe the ſiege, and Jane ſoon after recovered the whole duchy of Brittany.

JANE D'ALBRET, queen of Navarre, was the daughter and heiress of Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre. On the 20th of October, 1548, ſhe married Anthony of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and was the mother of king Henry the Great. She embraced the proteſtant party, which ſhe ſupported to the utmoſt of her power, and educated the prince, her ſon, in the ſame principles; ſhe was a wife and courageous princeſs; ſhe loved the ſciences and learned men, wrote well in proſe and verſe, and died at Paris, on the 9th of June, 1572, aged forty-four.

JANEIRO (**Rio**) a river of America, on the coaſt of Braſil, which beſtows its name on a province. It was diſcovered by a French proteſtant, in 1515; but the Portuguese took poſſeſſion of it, in 1558.

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JANEIRO, a province of Brasil, in South America, seated between the tropic of Capricorn, and twenty-two degrees of south latitude. It is bounded on the north by the province of Spirito Sancto, on the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the mountains which separate it from Guiana, in Spanish America. This is the most valuable province which the Portuguese are masters of, for they import from thence yearly great quantities of gold and precious stones, which they find in the mountains to a prodigious value.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in a province of the same name, which is the same as the ancient Theffaly, and is now inhabited by rich Greek merchants. It is fifty-six miles west of Larissa. Long. 21. 46. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

JANOWITS, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, forty-five miles south-east of Prague. It is famous for a battle, in 1645, when the Swedish general Torstenson, defeated the imperialists. Long. 15. 8. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

JANSEN (**CORNELIUS**) generally, but inaccurately called **JOHNSON**, was, according to Sandart, born in London, of Flemish parents, but Vertue and the author of an Essay to an English school say it was at Amsterdam. His pictures were easily distinguished by their clearness, neatness, and smoothness. They are generally painted on boards, and, except being a little stiff, are often strongly marked, says Mr. Walpole, with a fair character of nature, and remarkable for a lively tranquillity in the countenances. His draperies are generally black. Jansen's first works in England are generally dated about 1618. He lived in Blackfriars; and though his price for a head was five broad pieces, he had much business. He also painted in small in oil, and often copied his own works in that manner. His fame, however, declined on the arrival of Vandyck, and the civil war breaking out, he quitted England, and retired to Middleburg, and then to Amsterdam, where he continued to paint till his death, which happened in 1665.

JANSENIUS (**CORNELIUS**) bishop of Ypres, and one of the most learned divines of the seventeenth century, was born in 1585, in the village of Accoy, near Leerdam, in Holland. He studied at Utrecht and Louvain, and afterwards went to Paris. He spent twelve years in France, during which time he studied with extraordinary application the works of St. Augustine; and contracted a very strict friendship with John de Verger, afterwards abbot St. Cyran. At his return to Louvain, he was appointed principal of St. Pulcheria's college, became doctor of divinity, professor of the Holy Scriptures, and, in 1635, bishop of Ypres. He did not long enjoy that dignity, for he died of the plague, on the 6th of May, 1638, aged fifty-three. He had spent above twenty years on a work, in which he explained St. Augustine's system on grace, free-will, and predestination; he had finished it when he died, and by his will submitted it to the judgment of the holy see. This work his executors printed at Louvain, in 1640, in one large folio volume; when it immediately occasioned great disturbances in the Romish church, and cut out a great deal of work for the popes. Disputes arose in the university of Louvain, when Urban VIII. in 1642, forbade its being read; and the same contest arising in France, pope Innocent X. in 1653, condemned the five famous propositions extracted from Jansenius's book, and pope Alexander VII. declared in his bull of the 16th of October, 1656, "that the five propositions are condemned in the sense in which the author took them." The signing of the formulary, to which all are obliged to submit who are admitted to orders and benefices, is a submission to that bull. Those who assert the doctrines contained in the above work are called Jansenists. Jansenius also wrote Commentaries on the Evangelists and the Pentateuch, a book entitled *Mars Gallicus*, and other works. See the **ARNAULD**.

JANSON (**ABRAHAM**) an excellent painter, at Antwerp, distinguished himself in the sixteenth century. He had an extraordinary genius for painting, and in his youth performed some pieces that set him above all the young painters of his time; but he early sacrificed his profession to the assiduity with which he paid his addresses to a young woman of Antwerp, and had no sooner obtained her in marriage than he spent all his money in diversions and feasting. Then taking offence at the little regard paid to his merit, he sent a challenge to Rubens with a list of the names of such persons as were to decide on their merit as soon as their works should be finished; but Rubens answered that he willingly yielded him the preference, and that the public would do them justice. Janson painted a descent from the cross, for the great church of Bois le duc, which has been taken for one of the works of Rubens, it being no ways inferior to any of the works of that great painter. There are also some of his works in the churches of Antwerp.

JANUS, in pagan worship, the first king of Italy, who, it is said, received Saturn into his dominions, after his being

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driven from Arcadia by Jupiter. He tempered the manners of his subjects, and taught them civility, and from him they learned to improve the vine, to sow corn, and to make bread. After his death, he was adored as a god. Romulus caused a temple to be erected to him, the gates of which were open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. This temple was shut up, for the first time, in the reign of Numa; the second, after the first Punic war; and thrice under Augustus. Nero, Vespasian, and several others observed the same ceremony, but we do not find that it was observed by the Christian emperors.

This deity was thought to preside over all new undertakings. Hence, in all sacrifices, the first libations of wine and wheat were offered to Janus, and all prayers prefaced with a short address to him. At his festival, the Romans offered cakes of new meal and salt, with new wine and frankincense. Then the Roman consuls for the new year solemnly entered on their office, all artificers and tradesmen began their works, quarrels were laid aside, mutual presents were made, and the day concluded with mirth and joy.

Janus was represented with two faces, either to denote his prudence, or that he views at once the past and approaching years; he had a scepter in his right hand and a key in his left, to signify his extensive authority, and his invention of locks.

Though this is properly a Roman deity, the abbé la Pluche represents it as derived from the Egyptians, who made known the rising of the dog-star, which opened their solar year, with an image with a key in its hand, and two faces, one old and the other young, to tipify the old and new year.

JAPAN, certain islands that go under that name, the principal of which is called Nippon, which gives its name to all the rest, and is about six hundred miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth. The chief town of which is Jeddo. The next largest island is Sacoek, parted by a narrow channel from the former, and the capital city is Congo. The third island in magnitude is Tonfa, divided from Nippon and Sacoek by narrow channels, and the capital is Tonfa. Besides these there are a great many lesser islands, all subject to Japan, whose king or emperor is said to have fifty or sixty petty princes under him. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1542, being driven upon the coast by a tempest. All the country, particularly towards the north, is very cold in the winter, that is in December, January, and February, in which months there falls a great deal of snow. However, it is an agreeable country, with a very fertile soil, almost always green. There are mountains of a very great height, with volcanos which vomit forth fire and flames, as also a great many mines of silver and other metals. There are many fine cities, towns, and fortresses; but that which the Dutch are settled at is Nanqueacka, where they enjoy the liberty of trading, and this is the only place they are well acquainted with. The emperor keeps his court at Jeddo, and is said to surpass all other monarchs of the world in magnificence. The inhabitants are subtle, ambitious, patient in adversity, and civil in their behaviour; but the criminals undergo the most cruel torments. In their dress they greatly resemble the Chinese, whose characters they understand, though they do not speak the same language. They have little or no beard, and their hair and teeth are black. When they walk abroad, they have large fans in their hands, and cover their heads from the sun with umbrellas. But the heads of the common people are bare in all sorts of weather. The habits of the women are much like those of the men, and are made of rich stuffs of diverse colours, which reach to the ground. Most of their buildings are of wood, and are well contrived; however, they have some stone buildings, which are liable to be overturned by the frequent earthquakes. The houses or huts of poor people are made of the branches of trees, mixed with reeds, and covered with clay. The houses in general are low, and the roof extends some feet beyond the walls, under which there are agreeable galleries on the back side. The nobility have buildings which are large in extent, but not in height, and the rooms are embellished with beautiful ornaments and fine paintings. The worst is, that these houses are apt to take fire, inasmuch, that on April 2. 1657, the large city of Jeddo was consumed thereby, and above one hundred thousand houses were burned to the ground. They furnish their houses with handsome mats, with which they cover the floors, and have mattresses upon which they sit cross-legged, and lie upon them in the night. They feed themselves like the Chinese, with two little sticks, without touching their victuals with their fingers. Some of them will not eat mutton, pork, geese, or fowls; but they are fond of venison, wild boars flesh, and rabbits. Their wild fowl are pheasants, partridges, quails, and turtle doves. They have no wine made of grapes, instead of which they drink arrack, drawn from rice, but their common drink is tea. They have likewise a kind of ale or beer made

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made of wheat, which is very strong. Their furniture consists chiefly of varnished wood works, or as we say, japanned, china ware, and tea equipages. The walls are set off with fabres and pikes, which are likewise varnished and painted. Their arms are guns, pikes, bows, arrows, and fabres, of which last they have generally two at their girdles, one short, and the other long. They are very fond of diversions, shows, sports, and music; and as for their religion, the head of it is called dairo; they are Pagans, but are divided into several sects, each of which have their priests and pagods, with idols in terrible strange kind of shapes. The Roman Catholic religion had once got footing in this country, and the Portuguese were grown so powerful, and had such a faction on their side, that they had thoughts of deposing the emperor; but the conspiracy being discovered, all the Christians were destroyed, between the years 1613 and 1626, insomuch that there was not one Christian left, native or foreigner, and all the Portuguese were expelled the country, none but the Dutch being suffered to remain there. However, they are suspicious even of the Dutch, for when any of their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helm, and carry them on shore till they are ready to sail, and when they are gone, the Dutch factors are shut up in a small peninsula for eight months together, without being suffered to have a lighted candle in the night time. The goods which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugars, silks, woollen and linen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares. For which they receive in return, gold, silver, fine copper, cabinets, and other japaned and lacquered wares. Their porcelaine exceeds that of China, and is the finest in the world. These islands are placed between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty-four degrees of east longitude, and between thirty-one and forty degrees of north latitude.

JAPARA, a town of the East Indies, in the island of Java, on the north coast, with a good harbour, where there is a considerable trade carried on. The Dutch have made themselves masters of this place, as well as of the rest of the towns on the north coast of Java. However there are many Mahometans here as well as Pagans. Long. 111. 5. E. Lat. 6. 45. S.

JAPHET, the son of Noah, and the brother of Shem and Ham, entered into the ark with his father two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine years before the birth of Christ. Noah having blessed him when dying, said, that God should multiply the posterity of Japhet; that he should dwell in the tents of Shem, and that Canaan should be his servant. A prophecy which is supposed to have been accomplished when the Greeks and Romans conquered Asia and Africa, possessed by the descendants of Shem and Ham. Japhet had seven sons, whose posterity peopled a part of Asia and all Europe. Of this son of Noah, the poets made their Japetus, the son of Caelus and Terra, and the king of the Thetisians, who, by the nymph Asia, had Hesperus, Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus.

JAQUELOT (ISAAC) a celebrated French protestant divine, was born in 1647, at Vassy, a small town in Champagne, of which his father was minister. He distinguished himself by his learning, and becoming a minister at twenty-one years of age, was appointed assistant to his father, who was grown old and infirm, and was greatly esteemed and beloved by his flock; but the revocation of the edict of Nantes obliging him to leave France, he took refuge at Heidelberg, where the dowager electress Palatine shewed him public marks of her esteem. He afterwards went to the Hague, where he was chosen by the nobility to preach on the mornings of the last Sunday in each month, which he performed with great reputation to crowded audiences. But though he had escaped a popish persecution, yet he fell into another from the protestants. Mr. Jurieu having published his letters upon the picture of Socinianism, there came out two small pamphlets against it, without the name either of the author or printer, but Mr. Jaquelot was suspected, and to confirm the charge, it was alledged, that he had declared in a private conversation, that he would not condemn the heathens, but would leave them to the judgment of God. Upon this he was cited before the Walloon synod at Leyden, in 1691; where, perceiving by the manner of the president's address to him, that they were determined to destroy him, he immediately appealed to the supreme powers: however, the synod appointing commissioners to examine the affair at the Hague, he appeared before them, and defended himself so well, that he was acquitted. Some time after, the king of Prussia inviting him to Berlin, he removed to that city in 1702, and had a large pension settled upon him. Being shocked at what Mr. Bayle had advanced in his Dictionary in favour of Manichæism, he published a refutation of it, which drew him into a controversy with Mr. Bayle, that was carried on with much heat on both sides for several years, and in this dispute Mr. Jaquelot declared openly in favour of the Remonstrants. He also wrote, 1.

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Dissertations sur l'Existence de Dieu. 2. *Dissertations sur le Messie.* 3. *Lettres à Messieurs les Prelats de l'Eglise Gallicane,* and other works. This gentleman, who had the most amiable character, was employed in finishing an important work upon the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, when he died suddenly, on the 15th of October, 1708, in the sixty-first year of his age.

JARCHAS, the most learned of the Indian Brachmans, and a great astronomer, was, according to St. Jerom, seen by Apollonius Tyanæus, when he went into the Indies, teaching in a golden chair.

JARHI, or **JARHI** (SOLOMON) a celebrated rabbi, also known by the name of Raschi, was born at Troyes, in Champagne, in 1104. He travelled in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and became well skilled in medicine, in astronomy, in the Mishna and Gemara. His Commentaries on the Bible, on the Mishna, the Gemara, the Pirke Avoth, and other works, are greatly esteemed by the Jews. He died at Troyes, in 1180, aged seventy-five.

JARDINS (MARY CATHARINE DES) a lady celebrated for her romances, was born at Alençon, in Normandy, where her father was provost, and went to Paris at nineteen or twenty years of age, with the hopes of making her fortune. In which she was not deceived; for though she was far from being handsome, her wit and agreeable conversation made every one desirous of becoming acquainted with her, and she married M. de Ville-Dieu, a gentleman of wealth, who, dying some time after, she married M. de Châte, whom she also buried, and spent the remainder of her life in gallantry. She died in 1683. All her works have been collected together, and printed in ten volumes, duodecimo. She was the first who, by writing short novels, changed the taste which had hitherto prevailed for long romances.

JARGEAU, a town of France, in the Orleanois. It was taken by the English in 1428, and retaken by the Maid of Orleans in 1429. It is ten miles south-east of Orleans, and seventy south-west of Paris. Long. 2. 10. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

JARISLAW, a city of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its famous fair, for its fine buildings, and for a battle gained here by the Swedes, after they had taken the town, in 1656. It is seated on the river Sane, fifty-five miles west of Lemberg, and one hundred east of Cracow. It is subject to Poland. Long. 22. 20. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

JARISLAW, the capital of the province of the same name, in Russia, seated on the river Wolga, one hundred and forty miles north-east of Moscow. Long. 40. 56. E. Lat. 57. 24. N.

JARNAC, a town of France, in the Angoumois, remarkable for the victory which Henry, duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. obtained over the Calvinists, in 1569. It is seated on the river Charante, five miles from Cogniac, fifteen north-west of Angoulême, and two hundred and fifty south-by-west of Paris. Long. 0. 12. W. Lat. 45. 40. N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, twenty-six miles south-west of Glaz, and sixty-three north-east of Prague. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

JARRY (LAURENCE JUILLARD DU) a French poet and preacher, born at the village of Jarry, near Xaintes, about the year 1658. He gained the prize of poetry at the French Academy, in 1679; and in 1714 became prior of Notre Dame du Jarry, and died in 1715. He wrote in French, 1. *The Evangelical Minister, or Reflections on the Eloquence of the Pulpit.* 2. *Sermons, Panegyrics, and Funeral Orations*, four volumes, duodecimo. 3. *Christian, Heroic, and Moral Poems, &c.*

JARS DE GOURNAY (MARY DE). See **GOURNAY**.

JASON, in fabulous history, was the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and was left under the guardianship of his uncle Pelias, who seeking to destroy him, he was conveyed by his father's friends to a cave, where Chiron instructed him in physic. Arriving at years of discretion, he returned to his uncle, who inspired him with the design of sailing to Colchis, to obtain the golden fleece. Jason departed with above fifty of the most distinguished youths of Greece, in a vessel named Argo, from Argos its builder, which gave the name Argonauts to those engaged in this expedition. Jason obtained the golden fleece by the assistance of Medea, who had conceived a violent passion for him, and who, by her enchantments, laid the dragon asleep, and taught him to subdue the brazen-footed bulls, and afterwards he married that sorceress; but at length quitted her and married Creusa, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. See **MEDea**, &c.

JASQUES, a sea-port town of Persia, in the gulph of Ormus, and province of Khorman, one hundred and sixty miles south-east of Gombroon. Long. 59. 15. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

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JASSY, a capital city of Moldavia, and the residence of a hospodar. It is seated on the river Pruth. Long. 27. 20. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

JATRE, or **JATREUS** (MATTHEW) a monk of the Greek church, who lived in the thirteenth century, and wrote two considerable works, in Greek verse, the one on the offices of the church of Constantinople, and the other on those of the palace in the same city, both of which were printed in 1648, in Greek and Latin, with notes by father Goar.

JAVA, an island of the East Indies, seated between one hundred and five and one hundred and sixteen degrees of east longitude, and between six degrees and eight degrees thirty minutes of latitude. It is about seven hundred miles in length from east to west, and one hundred in breadth, having the island of Borneo on the north; the straits of Bally on the east, the Indian ocean on the south; and the straits of Sunda and Sumatra on the west; the chief town being Batavia. This island is chiefly under the dominion of the Dutch, and, besides the natives, is inhabited by Chinese, Malaysians, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugasses, Tymoreans, and many other people who have been brought from distant countries and islands by the Dutch, out of which they have formed a body of ten or twelve thousand regular troops, besides their European forces. Besides, the Dutch have such a fleet of men of war here, that they command all the Asian and African coast, and give laws to the Europeans who trade in these seas, they having excluded the English from all places where the fine spices grow.

The island of Java is mountainous in the middle, but near the shore it is a level country, with a pretty many bogs and morasses, except near Batavia, Bantam, and other Dutch colonies, where the lands are well drained and cultivated. The native inhabitants, which are the Javanese, are at no great expence in cloaths, for they have nothing but a piece of cotton cloth wrapt round their middles, or if they are considerable people, a piece of flowered silk, which reaches to their knees, and all their other parts are naked. Those that are Mahometans have a small turban on their heads, the best of which are mixed with flowers of gold. However, the tops of their heads are always bare, for the turban reaches no farther than the sides. They all, from the highest to the lowest, anoint their hair with coconut oil. The men have either no beards, or pluck them up by the roots. The women are clothed much in the same manner as the men. Both men and women, young and old, bathe themselves in rivers and other places in the towns, in sight of all the world, without the least shame. All the men generally carry a poniard, with the hilt made of gold, silver, or ivory, adorned with jewels, amber, or crystal, according to their abilities.

There is no symmetry, method, or proportion, in the building of their houses, which are nothing but a ground floor, in which are several rooms. The walls are of stone, or clay, and the roofs of bamboo, covered with palm-leaves. As for the poor, they have nothing but huts made of reeds and straw, which are partly covered and partly open, without doors or windows. In general they have no chimneys, nor glass in their windows, nor locks on their doors.

The Dutch have plantations of sugar, coffee, and tobacco; their kitchen gardens produce pease, beans, roots, fallads, melons, &c. as well as all the fruits that grow between the tropics. In 1740 the Dutch pretended the Chinese inhabitants were entered into a conspiracy to gain possession of the island, upon which they massacred them all in general, being at least twenty thousand men, women, and children. But it is suspected that this barbarity was committed only to get possession of their riches.

JAVA THE LESS, or **BALLY**, is a small island on the east of the Great Java, and separated from it by a narrow channel.

JAVELLO (CHRYSOSTOME) a learned Italian Dominican, of the sixteenth century, taught philosophy and theology at Bologna, and died about the year 1540. He wrote a work on philosophy, another on politics, and another on Christian economy, which are esteemed; with notes on Pomponatius, and other works, printed in three volumes, folio.

JAWER, a city of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square surrounded with piazzas. It is twelve miles south-east of Lignitz, thirty-four west of Breslau, and eighty-seven east of Prague. Long. 16. 29. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

JAY (GUY MICHAEL LE) a French gentleman, who distinguished himself by causing a Polyglot Bible to be printed at his own expence, and his ruining himself by that impression, because he would not suffer it to appear under the name of cardinal Richelieu, who, after the example of cardinal Ximenes, was ambitious of eternizing his name by this means; and also by his selling that work too dear to the English; on which Dr. Walton undertook his Polyglot Bible, which being more commodious, lowered the price of Mr. le Jay's. After the death of his wife, M. le Jay took orders, was

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made dean of Vezelay, in the Nivernois, and Lewis XIV. gave him the post of counsellor of state. He died on the 10th of July, 1675.

IBAS, bishop of Edeffa, was at first one of the principal defenders of Nestorius. He wrote a letter to a Persian named Maris, in which he blamed Rabula, his predecessor, for having unjustly condemned Theodorus of Mopsuestia, upon whom he bestowed great commendations. Some time after he became reconciled to the church, and after his being accused by his clergy of several crimes, was, in 448, absolved by the councils of Tyre and Berytus. The following year, Dioscorus and his party deposed him in a synod held at Ephesus, and treated him with great severity. Ibas appealed from their sentence to the general council of Chalcedon, and there producing the letter he had written to Maris, was declared innocent, and unanimously restored to his see. In the following century, Theodorus, bishop of Caesarea, in Cappadocia, an Acephalan, having engaged Justinian to oppose the writings of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, the anathemas of Theodoret, bishop of Cyr, and the letter of Ibas, that prince condemned them in the fifth general council held at Constantinople, in 553. This was called the affair of the Three Chapters, which occasioned great disturbances in the church, and a schism that was not extinguished till a long time after.

IBRAHIM, emperor of the Turks, was taken from prison on the 8th of February, 1640, to succeed his brother Amurat IV. He at first imagined that he was going to be put to death; but his courage revived on seeing his brother's dead body. In 1644 he resolved to be revenged on the knights of Malta, because Bois-Baudrin, one of those knights, had taken a Turkish vessel, in which was one of the sultanas, and the son of Ibrahim; but he afterwards changed his mind, turned his arms against the Venetians, and took Canea. He was preparing for the conquest of Candia, when his cruelties and debaucheries induced his officers to form a conspiracy against him. He was strangled on the 18th of August, 1649, and succeeded by his son Mahomet IV.

IBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Osnabrug. It was taken by the duke of Brunswick, in 1553, who carried off a rich booty. It is ten miles south-west of Osnabrug, and thirty north-east of Munster. Long. 8. 11. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, of whose works there are only a few fragments remaining, lived about the five hundred and fiftieth year before the Christian era. It is said, that he was assassinated by robbers, and that, when dying, he called upon some cranes he saw flying to bear witness. Some time after, one of the murderers seeing some cranes, said to his companions, "There are the witnesses of Ibycus's death:" which being reported to the magistrates, the assassins were put to the torture, and having confessed the fact, were hanged. Thence arose the proverb Ibyci Grues.

ICARUS, in fabulous history, the son of Dædalus, who being kept in prison by Minos, in the Isle of Crete, his father invented waxen wings for them both, and having taught Icarus how to use them, advised him not to fly too high, but to observe a just medium; however, the youth slighted his father's advice, and approaching too near the sun, his wings melted, and he fell into the sea, which, from his name, was called the Icarian Sea. See DÆDALUS.

Some mythologists imagine, that Dædalus was the inventor of sails, which he fixed to a bark in order to make his escape; but that Icarus neglecting his advice in conducting the vessel, was cast away and drowned. To others it appears only a moral fable, invented to expose the presumption and folly of youth.

ICARUS, in fabulous history. See ERIGONE.

ICASIA, a learned lady, whose wit prevented her being seated on a throne. The emperor Theophilus having caused the most beautiful virgins in his empire to be assembled, that from amongst them he might chuse a wife, fixed his choice on Icasia, and was ready to place the crown on her head; but a too witty answer she made him induced him to change his design, he, doubtless, fearing that he should be governed by a wife who had more wit than himself. Upon this, Icasia retired into a convent, where she composed several works.

ICELAND, an island subject to the king of Denmark, and in the north of Europe, about three hundred miles in length from east to west, and one hundred and fifty in breadth from north to south. Here the sun for two months in the year never sets, and about the middle of the winter solstice never rises quite above the horizon. This island is full of mountains, which are stony and barren; but in the valleys there are excellent pastures, and the grass yields a very grateful smell. The ice, which begins to break in the month of May from the lands near the pole, brings with it a large quantity of wood and animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. The natives live in little huts covered with skins,

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or barks of trees, and are a strong hardy race, who clothe themselves with the skins of beasts. They have horses, cows, and other cattle, as also several hot mineral waters, which are very salutary; and they have many rivers and lakes full of fish, besides those they have on the coasts, among which there are whales. There are here several volcanos, that throw out flames and torrents of burning matter; they have no minerals but brimstone, with which the whole island abounds. The inhabitants have no sort of money, but only barter one commodity for another, that is with dried fish, butter, tallow, brimstone, foxes, bears, stags, and wolves skins, they purchase flour, beer, wine, strong waters, iron, linen, and woollen cloths. The soil is for the most part clay, and in some places sandy. They have many sorts of birds in summer, and in winter wild ducks, ravens, and swans. The horses and sheep in winter live upon the grass, which is under the snow, and which they scrape away, as also upon sea moss. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing and making cloaths of skins. In the year 1267, the kings of Norway became masters of this island, and afterwards it came to the Danes, along with Norway. The king of Denmark has a viceroy here, and their present religion is the Lutheran, among those who live near the shore, but as for such as live at a distance from the settlements, they are still Pagans. Many of them live above a hundred years, without the help of physicians or medicines. Besides the commodities already mentioned, they trade in train oil, whalebone, and sea-horses teeth; which some think to be equal to ivory. The Danes have here and there a settlement on the coast, and the only towns, or rather villages, are Hole and Schalkold. It is seated five hundred miles west of the coast of Norway, and almost as many north-east of Scotland, in between sixty-four and sixty-seven degrees of north latitude.

ICTINUS, a celebrated Greek architect, who lived about four hundred and thirty years before the Christian æra, built several magnificent temples, and among others, that of Minerva at Athens.

IDA, a mountain in the island of Candia or Crete, in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Archipelago. There is another mountain of the same name, in the north-west part of Nátolia. One of these is celebrated by the poets for the judgment of Paris, when he gave the golden apple to Venus.

IDANHA VELLA, a city of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, and not far from thence there is another, called Idanha la Nueva. They are both seated on the river Ponsun; but they are neither of them of any great account, nor is there any thing very remarkable in them. The former is twenty-five miles north-west of Alcantara. Long. 6. 3. W. Lat. 39. 46. N. and the latter is five miles south-west of the former. Long. 6. 12. W. Lat. 39. 42. N.

IDATHYRSES, or **INDATHYRSES**, king of the European Scythians, succeeded his father Saulius. He had a very beautiful daughter, whom Darius, the son of Hytaspes, king of Persia, demanded in marriage: but Idathyrse denied him, which Darius resented to such a degree, that he marched against Idathyrse with an army of seven hundred thousand men; but his troops being defeated, he was obliged to return to Persia. Justin calls this king Jancines.

IDOMENEUS, in fabulous history, a king of Crete, and one of the heroes of Greece who went to the siege of Troy, was the son of Deucalion, the grandson of Minos. This prince returning into the island of Crete, made a vow during a dreadful tempest to sacrifice, on his arrival, the first thing that presented itself to his view, but he had reason to repent his rashness, for scarce was he arrived when he met his son, and Idomeneus having sacrificed him, his subjects were so exasperated at his inhumanity, that they drove him from the island. It is said that he retired into Calabria, where he built a city.

IDRIA, an agreeable town of Italy, in Friuli, in the county of Goritz, with a castle, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is remarkable for its rich mines of quicksilver, part of which are in the very city. It is seated among the mountains, seventeen miles north-east of Goritz, and twenty-five north of Trieste. Long. 14. 0. E. Lat. 46. 16. N.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the Wetterau, and county of Nassau; subject to a prince of the house of Nassau, who resides in this place. It is twelve miles north-east of Mentz. Long. 8. 18. E. Lat. 50. 9. N.

IDUMEA, or **EDUM**, a country anciently so called, being part of Arabia Petræa, in Asia, lying between Palestine and the Red Sea.

JEAN (ST.) a town of France, in the Vosg, on the confines of Lorraine, seated on the river Saar, in the county of Saarbruck. It is twelve miles west of Deux-ponts, and eight north-west of Sarguemine. Long. 7. 12. E. Lat. 49. 16. N.

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JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of France, in Saintonge, with a handsome abbey of Benedictine monks, founded in 942, by Pepin, king of Aquitain. The earl of Rochefoucault was obliged to raise the siege in 1562. It was taken by the Calvinists afterwards, and retaken in 1569 by Henry III. after a vigorous siege. After this the Calvinists got possession of it again, and in 1620 it revolted, but was taken in 1631 by Louis the XIII. who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Boutonne, upon which there are two very fine powder-mills. It is fifteen miles north-east of Saintes, thirty-two south-east of Rochelle, and two hundred and thirty-five south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 45. 50. N.

JEAN DE LAUNE (ST.) a town of France, in Burgundy, in the Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. The armies of the emperor, of Spain, and of duke Charles of Lorraine, were obliged to raise the siege of it, in 1635. It is seated on the river Sone, fifteen miles south of Dijon, and is eight from Bellegarde, and one hundred and fifty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 5. 9. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

JEAN DE LUZ (ST.) a town of France, in Gascony, and the nearest to Spain, with a harbour. It is seated on a small river near the sea, ten miles north-east of Fontarabia, and ten south-west of Bayonne. Long. 1. 32. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE (ST.) a town of Savoy, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arch, on the confines of Dauphiny, twelve miles south-west of Montiers, twenty-five north-west of Grenoble, and twenty-five south-east of Chamberry. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 45. 18. N.

JEAN D'ULUHA (ST.) an island of North America, in New Spain, discovered about the year 1518. Long 101. 15. W. Lat. 19. 0. N.

JEAN PIED DE PORTE (ST.) a town of France, in Gascony, three miles from the frontiers of Spain, and formerly the capital of Lower Navarre, with a citadel on an eminence. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the passages of the Pyrenean mountains, twenty miles south-east of Bayonne, and thirty north-east of Pampeluna. Long. 1. 13. W. Lat. 43. 8. N.

JECHONIAS, or **JEHOIACHIM**, king of Judah, shared the royal authority with his father Joachim, and began to reign alone about the five hundred and ninety-ninth year before the Christian æra. Nebuchadnezzar, after the taking of Jerusalem, lead him captive to Babylon, where he stayed thirty-seven years, after which, Evilmerodach, who succeeded his father, placed him in the first rank of the princes of his court.

JEDDO, a city of Asia, capital of Japan, in the island of Nippon, seated in a vale, on the east side thereof. There are abundance of incredible stories, related of the splendor and magnificence of the royal palace and public buildings in this imperial city; for some travellers tell us, that the roofs of some of them are covered with gold plates. The emperor's palace and gardens are in the middle of the city, and are five miles in circumference. The houses of the citizens are all nothing but a ground floor, and are parted with folding screens, so that they can enlarge or contract the rooms as they think fit. There are an incredible number of inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade. The great river Tonkau runs through the middle of it, and falls into the harbour. They have built a magnificent bridge over it, from whence the distances to all other places are measured. There are a great number of temples built of stone. Besides the river just mentioned, there are several canals cut through the streets. Long. 149. 2. E. Lat. 35. 32. N.

JEFFERY of Monmouth (AP ARTHUR) an ancient British writer, who flourished in the reign of Henry I. He was born at Monmouth, and probably received his education near that town; for not long before the universities of Oxford and Cambridge had been depressed by the invasions of the Danes, and monasteries were at that time the principal seminaries of learning. He was made archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards, in 1152, was promoted to the see of St. Asaph. We are told by Leland, Bale, and Pits, that Walter Mapæus, or Calenius, archdeacon of Oxford, happened, while in Armorica, to light upon a history of Britain, that carried marks of great antiquity, and was written in the British tongue, when being greatly delighted with the discovery, he brought it with him to England, and employed the learned Jeffery of Monmouth to translate it into Latin. Many fabulous and trifling stories are inserted in this history, on which account Jeffery's integrity and veracity have been called in question, by persons of distinguished learning; particularly that Brutus, the grandson of Ascanius, came hither at the head of the exiled Trojans, and peopled the island. But by sufficient authorities, it has been proved that the story of Brutus is not the produce of Jeffery's invention; but that, if it is a fiction, it is of a much more ancient date. There are extant two editions of Jeffery's History

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History in Latin, one published at Paris, in quarto, in 1517, and the other in folio, at Heidelberg, in 1587, among the *Rerum Britannicarum Scriptores vetustiores & precipui*, which is much the best edition. An English translation of it was published by Mr. Aaron Thompson, in octavo, in 1718.

JEFFREYS (lord GEORGE) baron Weth, commonly called judge Jeffreys, was the sixth son of John Jeffreys, esq. of Acton, in Denbighshire, and was educated at Westminster-school, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he applied himself to the study of the law; but it is said, was never regularly called to the bar; for in 1666, being at the assizes in Kingston, where few counsellors attended, on account of the plague, the necessity of the case gave him permission to put on a gown, and to plead, and this he continued till he reached the highest employments in the law. Alderman Jeffreys, who was probably related to him, introduced him among the citizens of London, and he being a merry bottle companion, soon came into great business, and was chosen their recorder. He was afterwards chosen solicitor to the duke of York, made a judge of his native country, and in 1680 was knighted, and made chief justice of Chester. At length resigning the recordership, he obtained the post of chief justice of the king's bench, and soon after the accession of James II. the great seal. During the reign of king Charles II. he shewed himself a bitter enemy to those dissenting ministers who, in that time of persecution, were tried by him, and he was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressions and arbitrary measures carried on in the reign of James II. and his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against Monmouth's unhappy adherents in the West, will ever render his name infamous. Whenever the prisoner was of a different party, or he could please the court by condemning him, instead of appearing according to the duty of his office, as his counsel, he would scarce allow him to speak for himself; but would load him with the grossest and most vulgar abuse, browbeat, insult, and turn to ridicule the witnesses that spoke in his behalf, and even threaten the jury with fines and imprisonment, if they made the least hesitation about bringing in the prisoner guilty. Yet it is said, that when he was in temper, and matters perfectly indifferent came before him, no one became a seat of justice better. Nay, it even appears, that when he was under no state influence, he was sometimes inclined to protect the natural and civil rights of mankind, of which the following instance has been given. The mayor and aldermen of Bristol had been used to transport convicted criminals to the American plantations, and sell them by way of trade. This turning to good account, when any pilferers, or petty rogues were brought before them, they threatened them with hanging, and then some officers who attended, earnestly persuaded the ignorant intimidated creatures to beg for transportation, as the only way to save them; and in general their advice was followed. Then without more form, each aldermen in course took one, and sold him for his own benefit; and sometimes warm disputes arose between them about the next turn. But this infamous trade, which had been carried on many years, coming to the knowledge of the lord chief justice, who, on enquiry, finding that the mayor was equally involved in the guilt of this practice with his brethren, made him descend from the bench, and stand at the bar in his scarlet and furr, and plead as a common criminal. He then obliged them to give securities to answer informations; but the proceedings were stopped by the Revolution.

However, the brutality Jeffreys commonly shewed on the bench, where his voice and visage were equally terrible, at length exposed him to a severe mortification. A scrivener of Wapping having a cause before him, one of the opponent's council said he was a strange fellow, and sometimes went to church, and sometimes to conventicles; and it was thought he was a trimmer. At this the chancellor fired: "A trimmer," said he, "I have heard much of that monster, but never saw one? Come forth Mr. Trimmer, and let me see your shape." He then treated the poor fellow so roughly, that on his leaving the hall, he declared he would not undergo the terrors of that man's face again to save his life, and he should certainly retain the frightful impressions of it as long as he lived. Soon after, the prince of Orange coming, the lord-chancellor dreading the public resentment, disguised himself in a seaman's dress, in order to leave the kingdom, and was drinking in a cellar, when this scrivener coming into the cellar, and seeing again the face which had filled him with such horror, started; on which Jeffreys, fearing he was known, feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand. But Mr. Trimmer going out, gave notice that he was there, and the mob rushing in, seized him, and carried him before the lord-mayor, who sent him with a strong guard to the lords of the council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he died, on the 18th of April, 1689.

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JEHOSHAPHAT, king of Judah, succeeded his father-Ashaz in the nine hundred and fourteenth year before the Christian era. He inherited the piety and virtue of his father, and caused all the people to be instructed in the laws of Moses, and the worship due to the Most High God. His piety was rewarded by the increase of the power, glory, and riches of his kingdom. He however committed two considerable faults; the one, causing his son Jehoram to marry Athalia, the daughter of Ahab; the other, in giving that impious king assistance against the Syrians, which did not succeed, as had been foretold by the prophet Micah. Jehoshaphat repaired these two faults by his repentance and his piety; and God caused the Ammonites, the Idumeans, and the Arabians to fly before him. He died at Jerusalem, in the eight hundred and eighty-ninth year before the Christian era, at sixty years of age, after having reigned twenty-five years, and was succeeded by his son Jehoram.

JEHU, the son of Jehoshaphat, the son of Nimshi, was anointed king of Israel by one of Elisha's disciples, about the eight hundred and eighty-fourth year before the Christian era. He killed Joram king of Israel with an arrow, put Ahaziah king of Judah to death. Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, being informed of Jechu's arrival, looked out of the window, when Jechu ordered her to be thrown into the street. He also caused all the princes of the house of Ahab and Ahazias, together with the priests of Baal, to be put to death, yet he himself afterwards fell into idolatry, but was punished by means of Hazael, king of Syria, who ravaged his provinces. He died about the eight hundred and fifty-sixth year before the birth of Christ, after having reigned twenty-eight years.

JEKYL, a small island in the mouth of the river Alatomaha, in Georgia, a British colony in America, fortified by Mr. Oglethorpe.

JEMPTIA, or **JEMPTERLAND**, a territory in the north of Sweden, bounded by Angermania on the north; by Medelpadia on the east; Helmingia on the south; and Norway on the west. It was ceded to Sweden in 1645, by the treaty of Bronsboe. It is about one hundred and twenty miles in length, and sixty in breadth, being almost nothing but mountains, and consequently has but a few people, towns, or villages.

JENA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and landgrate of Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, with an university. It is seated on the river Sala, ten miles south-east of Weimar, and twenty-five south-east of Erford. Long. 11. 44. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

JENDE, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Travastia.

JENEBELLI (FREDERICK) a celebrated engineer of Mantua, distinguished himself in the defence of Antwerp, in 1585, when that city was besieged by the Spaniards. He had a mind fruitful in the most terrible inventions, and by his skill caused the death of a prodigious number of the besiegers.

JENISA, a great river of Russia, which runs from south to north through the province of Siberia, parallel to the river Oby, and falls into the Frozen sea east of that river, in eighty nine degrees of longitude, and seventy degrees of latitude.

JENJAPOUR, a town of Indostan, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the river Chaun, one hundred and thirty-five miles north-west of Delhi, Long. 76. 30. E. Lat. 30. 30. N.

JENISCHIUS (PAUL) a native of Antwerp, acquired great skill in the languages and sciences; his book intitled *The-saurus Animarum* occasioned his being banished from his country. He died at Stutgard, on the 18th of December, 1647, aged eighty-nine.

JENISKROY, a city of Siberia, and in the Russian empire, seated on the river Jenisa, from whence it takes its name. It is considerably large and populous, with a fortress which is indifferently strong, and there are villages for several miles round the city. The land about it is very proper for tillage, and they have corn, flesh, horned cattle, and fowls, in abundance. The Tungusians, a Pagan nation, are under the jurisdiction of this city, living chiefly on the banks of the river. There are no fruit-trees here, on account of the extreme cold, except gooseberry and currant bushes, and the like. The Tungusians are tall and strong, with long black hair, which is bound up in the shape of a horses tail, and hangs upon their backs. They are broad faced, but their noses are not so flat, nor their eyes so small as those of the Calmucks. Both men and women go naked in the summer, and the latter adorn their hair with coral and iron figures. They carry a pot on their left arms, full of old smoking wood, which preserves them from the biting of the musquitos or gnats, with which they are strangely pestered. They adorn their foreheads, cheeks, and chins, with lines or figures of a black colour,

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worked into the skin with a needle. Their winter habit is a coat made of doe skins, and bordered at the extremities with dog-skins, besides which they have a breast-piece, hung with tails of horse-hair. They know nothing of linen or woollen cloths; they make even their nets with fish-skins, and sew them with thread of the same. Instead of caps on their heads, they wear the skins of roe-bucks, with the horns sticking upon the crowns of their heads, especially when they go a buck-hunting, for then they creep on the grass, in order to represent those animals, and when they come near, they shoot them with their arrows. They lay their dead upon trees, and when the flesh is consumed, they bury the bones. Their priests are a sort of juglers, and they have carved wooden idols, about half an ell long, with the representation of human faces. Their huts are like those of many other wild nations, made of poles stuck in the ground, meeting at the top, and covered with birch bark. Before these they hang their bows and quivers, and within there are horses-manes, tails, and other baubles. Their boats are made of birch-bark sewed together, big enough to carry seven or eight persons. They are long and slender, without any benches, and they row with a sort of oars broad at both ends, which may more properly be called paddles. In the summer they subsist upon fishing, and in the winter by hunting. Long. 86. 25. E. Lat. 58. 40. N.

JENIZAR, a town of Greece, in Macedonia, near the gulph of Salonica, in Comenotari, built on the ruins of the ancient Pella, the country of Alexander the Great; it is twelve miles south-west of Salonica, and seventeen north-east of Caraveria. Long. 22. 37. E. Lat. 40. 38. N. There is also another town of the same name in Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Long. 23. 5. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

JENKIN (ROBERT) a learned English divine, was born in the isle of Thanet, in Kent, in January 1656, and educated at Cambridge, after which he became chaplain to Dr. Lake, who, on his being translated to the see of Chichester, promoted him, in 1688, to the precentorship of that church, which he soon vacated by refusing to take the oaths. However, in 1711, he was elected master of St. John's college, Cambridge, and also lady Margaret's professor of divinity, which places he held till his death, which happened on the 7th of April, 1727. He wrote, 1. An historical Examination of the Authority of General Councils, quarto. 2. The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, two volumes, octavo. 3. *Defensio S. Augustini*. This book is written against Monsieur le Clerc. 4. Remarks on some Books lately published, viz. Mr. Whiston's Eight Sermons, Locke's Paraphrase, &c. 5. A Translation from the French of the Life of Apollonius Tyanæus.

JENKINS (HENRY) esteemed the oldest man of the post-diluvians, of whom we have any credible account, lived at Ellerton upon Swale, in Yorkshire, and was born before any registers were kept in churches. He remembered the battle of Flowdenfield, fought on the 9th of September, 1513, and was sworn in the Chancery and other courts to above one hundred and forty years memory. There is a record preserved in the king's remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, which says, that "Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton, upon Swale, labourer, aged one hundred and fifty-seven, was produced and deposed as a witness." In the last century of his life he was a fisherman, and when he was no longer able to follow that occupation, he went begging, about Bolton and other places in Yorkshire. He died in December 1670, at the surprizing age of one hundred and sixty-nine, and is buried at Bolton, where, in 1743, a monument was erected to his memory.

JENKINS (sir LEOLINE) a learned civilian and statesman, was born at Llantrifaint, in Glamorganshire, about the year 1623. Having made a great progress in the study of Greek and Latin at Cambridge school, near Llantrifaint, he was removed to Jesus college, Oxford; but upon the breaking out of the civil wars, took up arms, among other students, for the king. Yet he continued his studies, without leaving Oxford, till after his majesty's death, when he retired to the seat of sir John Aubrey, in order to educate that gentleman's son, of which he acquitted himself so well, that he was soon after intrusted with the education of many other young gentlemen of the best rank and quality in those parts; but at length being seized by some soldiers, he was sent to prison, and indicted at the quarter sessions for keeping a seminary of rebellion and sedition; but was discharged by the interest of Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, Oxford, whither he removed with his pupils: but some time after, finding that he was considered as an obnoxious person, he withdrew with his pupils out of the kingdom, and occasionally resided with them in the most famous universities abroad, and having thus travelled with them over a great part of France, Holland, and Germany, he returned home, and having delivered up his pupils to their respective friends, lived with sir William Whitmore, at Appley, in Shropshire, till the Restoration. He then

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returned to Jesus college, where he was created doctor of laws, and elected principal, and soon after sir William Whitmore gave him the commissaryship of the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of the deanery of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and having obtained other preferments, he was at length made commissary and official for the diocese of Canterbury, and judge of the peculiars. Then removing to Doctors Commons, he was admitted an advocate in the court of arches, and soon after made deputy-assistant to Dr. Sweit, dean of that court. Upon the breaking out of the first Dutch war, the lords commissioners of prizes appointed him, with some other eminent civilians, to review the maritime laws, and compile a body of rules for the adjudication of prizes in the court of admiralty, which being finished, became the standard of those proceedings. Soon after he was made judge assistant, then judge of that court, and at length judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury.

Henrietta-Maria, the queen-mother, and widow of Charles I. dying in France, on the first of August, 1669, her whole estate was claimed by Lewis XIV. her nephew. Upon this Dr. Jenkins was ordered to give his opinion on the affair, which being approved in council, he was sent to Paris, with three others, to recover her effects, which he accordingly did, and having discharged her debts, and provided for her interment, he returned home, when his majesty shewed his approbation of his services, by conferring on him the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards chosen a representative in parliament for Hythe in Kent, and at length was appointed one of the mediators at the treaty of Nimeguen. At his departure from thence he refused to accept the presents offered him by the emperor, the French king, and other princes, though he was much importuned, and had the king his master's orders to receive them: but he thought that as right had not been done to his majesty, his accepting them would imply an acknowledgement of the contrary. Being soon after chosen one of the burgesses for the university of Oxford, he opposed to the utmost of his power the bill of exclusion, and soon after received the seals as secretary of state. He constantly declared against every irregular and illegal proceeding, and having distinguished himself by his moderation, unaffected goodness and benevolence, died on the first of September, 1685. As he was never married, he bequeathed his whole estate to charitable uses, and was so great a benefactor to Jesus college, in Oxford, that he is generally considered as its second founder.

All his letters and papers were collected and printed under the title of his works, by W. Wynne, esq. in 1724, in two volumes, folio.

JENKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Småland, seated at the south end of the Weter lake, fifty-five miles north-west of Calmar, and ninety south-east of Gottenburg. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 57. 22. N.

JENSON (NICHOLAS) a famous French printer, settled at Venice, about the year 1468. He was the first printer in that city, and acquired a great reputation.

JEPHTHA, the ninth judge of the Hebrews, succeeded Jair. He marched against the Ammonites about the one thousand one hundred and eighty-eighth year before the birth of Christ, when he made a vow, that if he gained a victory, whatsoever came forth of the doors of his house to meet him upon his return, should surely be the Lord's. Jephtha obtained a complete victory, but when he returned, he was met by his daughter, who was his only child: Jephtha was filled with grief; and told her his vow, when she encouraged him to fulfill it, and only desired two months in which she might be allowed to bewail her virginity with her companions, after which it is generally imagined that she was offered as a sacrifice. But as human sacrifices were not allowed by the law of Moses; and as no sacrifice could be offered except by the priest in the court of the tabernacle, it seems most natural that she was only obliged to submit to perpetual virginity, and to devote herself in a peculiar manner to the exercises of religion; for the text only says "that her father did according to his vow, and she knew no man." Judges xi.

JEREMIAH the Prophet, the son of Hilkiah the priest, was born at Anathoth, near Jerusalem, and began to prophecy under the reign of Josiah. The misfortunes with which he threatened the Jews, so far enraged them, that they threw him into a ditch filled with mire, in which he would have perished, if Ebedmelech, a person of Zedekiah's court, had not caused him to be taken out. Jerusalem being taken by the Babylonians six hundred and six years before the birth of Christ, as Jeremiah had foretold, Nebuzaraden, Nebuchadnezzar's general, gave him the choice either of going to Babylon, or of staying in Judea: Jeremiah chose the latter; but the Jews flying into Egypt, he followed them thither, and reproached them for their crimes with his usual zeal, at which they were so irritated, that they stoned him to death,

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death, in the city of Taphneas, in the five hundred and sixtieth year before the Christian æra. His prophecies and Lamentations are wrote in a majestic stile, and the expressions are strong, sublime, and in the most beautiful manner adapted to the subject.

JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is nothing now but a parcel of wretched huts, inhabited by poor beggarly Arabs. It is seventeen miles from Jerusalem, and five from the river Jordan, seated in a fruitful agreeable valley. Long. 29. 0. E. Lat. 31. 58. N.

JEROBOAM I. the son of Nebat, of the tribe of Ephraim. He pleased Solomon so much, that he gave him the superintendence of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh. The prophet Abijah foretold that he would reign over ten tribes, when Solomon, to prevent the accomplishment of that prediction, resolved to put him to death, but he escaped by flying into Egypt. After the death of Solomon, Jeroboam presented himself to Rehoboam with the people of Israel, humbly entreating him to ease them of their excessive taxes, when receiving no other answer but threats, the people declared for Jeroboam, and took him for their king. This occasioned the division of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. Jeroboam, in order to preserve the obedience of his subjects, brought them to worship two golden calves, the one at Bethel, the other at Dan. A short time after a prophet approaching one of these altars, foretold that a son of the race of David would slay upon that altar all the priests who offered incense there; and as a confirmation of the truth of what he said, the altar instantly split in two. This prophecy was accomplished by Josias two hundred and fifty years after. Jeroboam, who was present, stretched out his hand to order one of his officers to seize the prophet, but his arm was instantly withered; he then intreated to have his arm restored, which was granted. But these miracles had but little effect on this idolatrous prince. He died in the nine hundred and fifty-fourth year before the Christian æra, after a reign of twenty-two years, and was succeeded by his son Nadab.

JEROBOAM II. king of Israel, reigned with his father Joash, and began to reign alone, in the eight hundred and twenty-fourth year before the Christian æra. Though an idolater, he was a brave and prosperous prince; he defeated the Syrians, recovered from them a part of his own dominions, and took from them Damascus and Hamath. Jeroboam enjoyed a reign of forty-one years, and died in the seven hundred and eighty-fourth year before the birth of Christ.

JEROME (St.) in Latin *Hieronimus*, a famous doctor of the church, and the most learned of all the Latin fathers, was the son of Eusebius, and was born at Stridon, a city in the ancient Pannonia, about the year 340. He studied at Rome under Donatus, the learned grammarian. After his having received baptism, he went into Gaul, and there transcribed St. Hilary's book *de Synodis*. He then went into Aquileia, where he contracted a friendship with Heliodorus, who prevailed on him to travel with him into Thrace, Pontus, Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia. In 372 St. Jerome retired into a desert in Syria, where he was persecuted by the orthodox of Meletius's party, for being a Sabellian, because he made use of the word *Hypostasis*, which had been used by the council of Rome in 369. This obliged him to go to Jerusalem, where he applied himself to the study of the Hebrew language, in order to obtain a more perfect knowledge of the holy Scriptures, and about this time he consented to be ordained, on condition that he should not be confined to any particular church. In 381 he went to Constantinople to hear St. Gregory of Nazianzen, and the following year returned to Rome, where he was made secretary to pope Damasus. He then instructed many Roman ladies in piety and the knowledge of the sciences, which exposed him to the calumnies of those whom he zealously reprov'd for their irregularities; and pope Siricius not having all the esteem for him which his learning and virtue justly entitled him to, this learned doctor left Rome, and returned to the monastery of Bethlehem, where he employed himself in writing against those whom he called heretics, especially against Vigilantius and Jovinian. He had a quarrel with John of Jerusalem, and Rufinus, about the Originists. He was the first who wrote against Pelagius, and died on the 30th of September, 420, at about eighty years of age. There have been several editions of his works, but the last, which is that of Verona, is in eleven volumes, folio. His principal works are, 1. A Latin Version of the Holy Scriptures, distinguished by the name of the Vulgate. 2. Commentaries on the Prophets, Ecclesiastes, St. Matthew's Gospel, and the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, Titus, and Philemon. 3. Polemical Treatises against Montanus, Helvidius, Jovinian, Vigilantius, and Pelagius. 4. Several Letters. 5. A Treatise on the Lives and Writings of the Ecclesiastical Authors, who had flourished before his time.

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St. Jerome's style is lively and animated, and sometimes sublime.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, a martyr, thus named from the place of his birth. He was neither a monk nor a clergyman, but being endowed with excellent abilities, had a learned education, and studied at Paris, Heidelberg, and Colen. Having embraced the opinions of John Hufs, he began to propagate them in the year 1408. In the mean time the council of Nice kept a watchful eye over him, and considering him as a dangerous person, cited him to appear before them, and give an account of his faith. In obedience to this citation, he went to Constance; but on his arrival, on the 24th of April, 1415, finding Hufs in prison, he instantly withdrew to Oberlingen, where he sent to the emperor for a safe-conduct, but that was refused. Upon this he caused to be fixed upon all the churches of Constance a paper, declaring that he was ready to come to that city, and both to give an account of his faith, and to answer the accusations of his enemies against him, for which reason he had desired a safe-conduct both from the emperor and the council. Not hearing that any notice was taken of this declaration, he set out for his own country. Mean while the council dispatched a safe-conduct, importing, that as, above all things, they had the extirpation of heresy at heart, they summoned him to appear in the space of fifteen days, to be heard in the first session that should be held after his arrival; that for this purpose they sent him a safe-conduct, so far as to secure him from any violence, but they did not mean to exempt him from justice. It is not certain that this pass and summons came to his hands; however, he was seized while on his way homeward, and put into the hands of the prince of Saltzbach, and soon after sent to Saltzbach, bound in chains. Upon his examination, he denied his having received the last citation. He was afterwards carried to a tower of St. Paul's church, and fastened to a post, with his hands tied to his neck in the same chains, and in this posture he continued two days, without receiving any kind of nourishment. This treatment threw him into a dangerous illness, when desiring that he might be allowed a confessor, this was granted, and he obtained more liberty. On the 19th of July he was interrogated afresh, when he explained himself on the subject of the eucharist to the following purport: That in the sacrament of the altar the particular substance of the bread is transubstantiated into the body of Christ, but the universal substance of bread remains. Thus, with John Hufs, he maintained the *universalia ex parte rei*. 'Tis true, on a third examination, on the 11th of September, he was so intimidated, that he retracted this opinion, and pretended to approve of the condemnation of Wickliff's and Hufs's opinions; but, on the 26th of May, 1416, he condemned that recantation in these terms: "I am not ashamed to confess here publicly my weakness. Yes, with horror, I confess my base cowardice. It was only the dread of the punishment by fire which drew me to consent, against my conscience, to the condemnation of the doctrine of Wickliff and Hufs." Accordingly sentence was passed on him, in pursuance of which he was delivered to the secular arm, on the 30th of May. While the executioner was leading him to the stake, he, with great firmness, testified his perseverance in his faith, by repeating his creed with a loud voice, and singing litanies and a hymn to the blessed Virgin all the way, till he came to the stake, where he died with the utmost fortitude.

JERSEY, an island of the English channel, seated fifteen miles north-west of the coast of Normandy, in France, and eight miles south of Portland, in Dorsetshire, subject to Great Britain. It is about thirty miles in circumference, and of difficult access on account of the rocks, sands, and forts, erected for its defence. The air is very wholesome, and yet it abounds with a great number of toads, and there is more fruit than corn in the island, though it is well watered with rivulets. It contains twelve parishes, and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the south part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French with their privateers in time of war. They have a pretty woollen manufactory here of stockings, caps, and the like, and they are descended from French ancestors, and still governed by Norman laws, for the English courts have no jurisdiction here. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 49. 18. N.

JERSEY (New) in North America, may be bounded by a line drawn from the river Delaware to Hudson's river, in forty-one degrees north latitude, and by Hudson's river, which divides it from New York, on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and by the same on the south, with Delaware bay and river, which separates it from Pennsylvania on the west; and it lies between 31 and 41 degrees of north latitude, being about one hundred and forty miles in length from north to south, and fifty in breadth from east to west. It is usually divided into East and West Jersey, tho' they are both under one governor, appointed by

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by the king, but the freemen choose the representative body of the commons; and sometimes the governor of New York is governor of New Jersey, but by a distinct commission. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth Town. The produce of the Jerseys is wheat, Indian corn, pease, beans, barley, oats, horses, horned cattle, hogs, furs, skins, and pipe-staves. They send to the English islands in the West Indies, bread-corn, horse-corn, flour, salted beef, pork, and fish, for which they receive rum, sugar, and the other produce of those islands. They trade to England with furs, skins, and their other produce, taking furniture and clothing in return. Some of their ships catch whales, and bring the oil and bone to England.

JERUSALEM, a famous city of Asia, formerly the capital of the Jewish kingdom, was taken by David from the Jebusites, and Nebuchadnezzar reduced it to ashes, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedechiah, carrying away the Jews captives to Babylon, since which time they have been subject to some other nation; and, in the time of the first emperors of Rome, though they had kings, they were only such as were appointed by the Roman government. Jerusalem was rebuilt by the permission of Cyrus, during the Babylonish captivity, and was afterwards taken by Titus, and destroyed, together with the temple, after a most remarkable siege, about seventy years from the birth of Christ. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of the ancient Jerusalem, which was taken by the Persians, in 614, and by the Saracens, in 636; but the Latins retook it, and founded a new kingdom, in 1099, which lasted eighty-eight years under nine kings. Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria, became master of it in the year 1187, but it was conquered by the Turks, in 1517, and hath remained in their hands ever since. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side except on the north, where there is a deep valley, which is again encompassed with hills. The city is now about three miles in circumference, and must have altered its situation; for mount Calvary, where criminals were usually executed, was formerly without the walls, but is now in the middle of this modern city; likewise mount Sion is without the walls, which was formerly near the center of the old city; however, the fortifications make a very antique appearance. The private buildings are now very mean, and the inhabitants very few, for it is chiefly considerable on account of the resort of pilgrims, and the accommodating them with lodgings and provisions is now the chief employment of the inhabitants. Here is a bashaw, with a guard of Janissaries, for the protection of the pilgrims against the Arabs, and to receive the tribute exacted from them. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to visit stands on mount Calvary, and is a magnificent fabrick, in which almost every nation of Christians has a peculiar chapel. Over the middle of the temple there is a cupola, by which it receives the light, being open in the middle; and under it is the famous sepulchre. There are also in this church twelve or thirteen places, consecrated on account of some particular actions done in them, relating to the death and resurrection of Christ, as the place where he was nailed to the cross, the place where the soldiers stood who pierced his side, where the angels appeared to the women after the resurrection, &c. On Good Friday, every year, there is a solemnization of his passion in this church, when all the parts of it are acted, such as the nailing of him to the cross, the crowning him with thorns, and the taking of his body down from the cross. A patriarch resides here, who is of the Greek church. It is one hundred and twenty miles south-west of Damascus, and forty-five north-east of the Mediterranean Sea. Long. 39. 25. E. Lat. 31. 50. N.

JESI, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Jesi, seventeen miles south-west of Ancona, and one hundred and twelve north-east of Rome. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

JESO, **Jesso**, **Janso**, or **Yanso**, is a country on the north of the island of Nippon, but whether it is an island or joins to the continent, is very uncertain, though some say it is governed by a prince under the emperor of Japan, that it is full of wood, and that the inhabitants live by fishing and hunting. Long. 140. 0. E. Lat. 41. 0. N.

JESSLEMEER, a town of Indostan, capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the great mogul in Asia. It is a hundred and ninety miles north of Amadabad, three hundred and fifty west of Agra, and as many north of Surat. Long. 72. 40. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

JESUA the Levite, a learned Spanish rabbi, in the fifteenth century, the author of a work entitled *Halichot Olam*, or the Way of Eternity; a book which is of great use in acquiring a knowledge of the Talmud. It was translated into Latin by Constantine l'Empereur; and Bashuyfen, in Vol. II. (56)

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1714, had a good edition of it printed at Hanover, in Hebrew and Latin, quarto.

JESUAT, a province of Indostan, bounded on the south by the kingdom of Bengal, on the north by the kingdom of Necbal, on the east by that of Azem, and on the west by the territory of Paina, of which Rajapour is the capital.

JESUS, the son of Sirach, a native of Jerusalem, composed, about the two hundred and thirty-fourth year before the birth of Christ, the book of Ecclesiasticus, called by the Greeks *Παράπτορος*, or Replenished with Virtue, who also quote it under the title of the Wisdom of Solomon, the son of Sirach.

His grandson, who was also of the same name, and a native of Jerusalem, translated it from the Hebrew into Greek, about one hundred and twenty-one years before the Christian era. We have this Greek version, but the Hebrew text is lost.

JESUS CHRIST, the Son of God, the Saviour of the world, and the Messiah foretold by the prophets, was conceived of the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary, at Bethlehem, according to the most common opinion, on the 25th of December, in the year of the world 4004. He gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, health to the sick, raised the dead to life, and confirmed the divinity of his mission by a multitude of the most beneficent miracles, which he performed in public. But, notwithstanding this, all that the prophets had foretold came to pass. The Jews would not acknowledge him to be the Messiah; they unjustly condemned him to death, and nailed him to a cross on mount Calvary, between two thieves, on Friday the 3d day of April, in the 36th year of the vulgar era, at about nine o'clock in the morning; Jesus Christ expired on this cross, for the salvation of the human race, at about three in the afternoon. His death was accompanied with several prodigies, for the sun was darkened, the rocks were rent, and many were raised from the dead. He arose, as he himself had foretold, and was seen of his apostles, and in an assembly of above five hundred of his disciples, the greatest part of whom were still living when St. Paul wrote to the Corinthians. Jesus Christ eat and drank with his disciples several times after his resurrection; he instructed them in all the truths necessary to salvation, ordered them to preach his gospel to all nations, and forty days after his resurrection, ascended up into heaven in their presence. Eight days after, his disciples received the gift and graces of the Holy Spirit. They immediately preached the doctrine and resurrection of Jesus, which they confirmed by new miracles; they suffered the most cruel persecutions, and sealed the truths they taught with their blood. Thus the Christian religion was established throughout the world by persecutions, sufferings, and death itself, which is an incontestible proof of its divinity; for the apostles and disciples of Jesus Christ could not be ignorant whether he performed miracles, or whether they performed them themselves, or whether they eat, drank, and conversed with him forty days after his resurrection; and since they suffered the most dreadful persecutions, and even death, to attest these facts, it necessarily follows, that they are true; for it is impossible to suppose, that a number of persons should voluntarily suffer death in attestation of facts they certainly knew to be false.

JEVA, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a citadel, is the capital of Jeverland, seated seventeen miles north-east of Aurick, and thirty north-east of Embden. Long. 7. 54. E. Lat. 53. 32. N.

JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded by three petty districts, namely, Wangerland, Hoftringen, and Rustingen. It belongs to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst.

JEWEL (**JOHN**) a learned English writer and bishop, was born at Buden, in Devonshire, on the 24th of May, 1522. He was educated at Oxford, and, upon the death of Henry VIII. openly declared himself a protestant, and became a promoter of the reformation, and a preacher and catechiser at Sunning-well, near Abingdon, in Berkshire. Upon the accession of queen Mary to the crown, in 1553, he was one of the first who felt the rage of the storm then raised against the reformation; for before any law was made, or order given by the queen, he was expelled Corpus Christi college by the fellows, by their own private authority; but he continued in Oxford, till he was called upon to subscribe to some of the popish doctrines under the severest penalties, which he submitted to. However, this did not procure his safety; for he was obliged to fly, and, after encountering many difficulties, arrived at Franckfort, in the second year of queen Mary's reign, where he made a public recantation of his subscription to the popish doctrines. Thence he went to Strasburgh, and afterwards to Zurich, where he attended Peter Martyr, in whose house he resided. He returned to England, in 1558, after queen Mary's death, and,

in 1559, was consecrated bishop of Salisbury. He died at Monkton Farley, on the 23d of September, 1571, in the fiftieth year of his age. His works, 1. A View of a sedition Bull sent into England by pope Pius V. in 1564. 2. A Treatise on the Holy Scriptures. 3. An Exposition of St. Paul's two Epistles to the Thessalonians. 4. A Treatise on the Sacrament. 5. An Apology for the national Church. 6. Several Sermons, controversial Treatises, and other works.

"This excellent piece," says the rev. Mr. Granger, "was one of the greatest champions of the reformed religion, as he was to the church of England what Bellarmine was to that of Rome. His admirable Apology was translated from the Latin by Anne, the second of the four learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, and mother of Sir Francis Bacon. It was published, as it came from her pen, in 1564, with the approbation of the queen and the prelates. The same Apology was printed in Greek, at Constantinople, under the direction of St. Cyril the patriarch. His Defence of his Apology, against Harding and other popish divines, was in such esteem, that Queen Elizabeth, King James I. and King Charles I. and four successive archbishops, ordered it to be kept chained in all parish churches for public use. He had the most extraordinary memory of any man of his age, he being able to repeat a sermon of his own composing after once reading.

JEZEBEL, the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, married Ahab, king of Israel, whom she drew into idolatry. She caused the prophets to be put to death, obliged Elijah to fly, and occasioned the murder of Naboth; but her wickedness did not continue unpunished, for Jehu caused her to be thrown out of a window, when her body was eaten by dogs, about the eight hundred and eighty-fourth year before the Christian era.

IF, an island of France, in Provence, the most eastern of those which are before the harbour of Marseilles. It is very well fortified, and is looked upon as one of the best in the Mediterranean.

IGIS, a town in the country of the Grisons, in Caudes, with a magnificent castle, where there is a cabinet of rarities and a handsome library. Long. 9. 6. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

IGLAW, a town of Germany, in the province of Moravia, is considerable and populous. They brew excellent beer here, and have a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Igl, nineteen miles west of Brinn, forty-eight north of Crem, and ninety-five south-east of Prague. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

IGLESIAS, a town in the south part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see. Long. 8. 53. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

IGNATIUS, surnamed Theophorus, the Martyr, bishop of Antioch, succeeded Evodius about the year 68. He was the disciple of St. John, and preached in the third persecution, in the presence of the emperor Trajan. He was condemned to be exposed to the beasts in the amphitheatre at Rome, and there suffered martyrdom, on the 10th of December, 107. We have some of his Epistles, which he wrote while they were carrying him to Rome loaded with chains, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, in 1697, in folio, with the Dissertations of archbishop Usher and Dr. Pearson, and that of Cotelier, in his *Patres Apostolici*, in Greek and Latin. The other Letters attributed to St. Ignatius are spurious.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was the son of the emperor Michael Curopalates and Procopia, the daughter of the emperor Nicephorus. He succeeded Methodius, in 846, but was banished, in 857, by the intrigues of Bardas, whom he reproved for his vices, when the celebrated Photius was raised to that see in his room, and Ignatius was the next year deposed in a council held at Constantinople. Ignatius then appealed to the pope, who annulled his deposition and the ordination of Photius; however, he could not be restored to his see till the reign of Basilus the Macedonian, who being left sole emperor in 867, banished Photius, whom he sent into a monastery, in consequence of Ignatius's being restored by the fourth general council of Constantinople. He died on the 23d of October, 877, aged seventy-eight. After his death Photius again obtained the see of Constantinople.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA, the founder of the Jesuits, was born in the castle of Loyola, in the province of Guipuzcoa, in Spain, in 1491. He was page in the court of Ferdinand, king of Spain, and, as soon as he was able to carry arms, fought for occasions to signalize himself. He discovered great marks of valour in the defence of Pampelona, which was besieged by the French, when he had his leg broke by a cannon-ball. When he was under cure, he desired those about him to get a romance to divert him, when they gave him by accident the Lives of the Saints. The reading of that work had such an effect upon Ignatius, that he resolved to bid adieu to terrestrial vanities, to visit Jerusalem, and after-

wards to lead a peculiar manner of life. The instant he was cured, he set out for our Lady of Montserrat, where he hung up his arms over the altar of the Virgin Mary, on the 24th of March, 1522, and the next morning, before day-break, put on a pilgrim's habit, and travelled to Manresa, where, for about a year, he practised the greatest mortifications, and there he wrote his book of Spiritual Exercises. He then embarked for Jerusalem, where he arrived in 1523. After having visited the holy places, and gratified his devout curiosity, he returned to Europe, and stopped at Barcelona to learn the Latin tongue, though he was already thirty-three years of age. He afterwards went to study at Alcala, where he was imprisoned by the Inquisition, but obtained his release, upon his promising not vent his opinions during four years; but this prohibition being inconsistent with his designs, he went to Salamanca, where, continuing to discourse on religious subjects, he was again thrown into prison, and was not discharged but on his making the same promises as at Alcala. He then went to Paris, where, though he was forced to beg his bread about the streets, he continued the study of grammar, went through a course of philosophy and divinity, and won over a certain number of companions, who bound themselves by a vow to lead a new way of life. They did this in the church of Montmartre, on the 12th of August, 1534, and renewed their vow twice successively, in the same place, and on the same day. At first, they were but seven in number, but soon after they increased to ten. They agreed among them, that Loyola should return to Spain, that afterwards he should proceed to Venice, and that, in 1539, they should go thither to meet him. He went into Spain, in 1535, preached repentance there, examined against the fornication of the priests, and drew together a prodigious crowd of auditors. He then went to Venice, where he was joined by his companions. In that city, Loyola drew up the plan of a new society, which was confirmed by Paul III. in 1540, under the name of the Company of Jesus, and, in 1541, he was created general of his order, and made Rome his head-quarters, whilst his companions dispersed themselves over the whole earth. He composed the constitutions of his order, employed himself in the conversion of the Jews, reforming lewd women, and assisting orphans. He died at Rome, on the 31st of July, 1556, aged sixty.

IGNEUS (PETER). See PETER IGNEUS.

IGOR, a town of Asia, capital of a small kingdom of the same name, in Malacca, near the south point of cape of the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It is seated one hundred and twenty miles south-east of Malacca, and is subject to the Dutch. Long. 97. 35. E. Lat. 1. 58. N.

ICHESTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 2 and August 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is supposed have been a very ancient place, and to have had a castle built by the Romans, for many Roman coins have been dug up here; and it is certain that it was a populous and important place about the time of the Norman conquest. It appears from the ruins, and from two towers on the bridge, that it was once a large place, encompassed with a double wall. It also had several churches, though there is now but one remaining. It is governed by two bailiffs, who, with the twelve burgesses are lords of the manor; and the knights of the shire are always chosen here. It is likewise the place for the county courts, and has a jail; however it is now but a poor place. It is sixteen miles south of Wells, and one hundred and twenty-eight west-by-south of London. It sends two members to parliament. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

ILDEFONSO, or **HILDEFONSO**, (St.) was the disciple of St. Ildefonso of Seville, and, in 658, became archbishop of Toledo. There are attributed to him a Treatise on the perpetual Virginity of Mary, against Jovinian, Helvidius, and the Jews, and several other works. He died on the 23d of February, 667, at sixty-two years of age.

ILDEFONSO, a magnificent palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, and the territory of Segovia. It was built by Philip V. where there was nothing before, but a country-house for hunting. The structure, the water works, and the gardens are very superb.

ILFRACOMB, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It stands on the shore of the Severn Sea, almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and has a safe harbour, where there is a quay, a warp-house, a light-house, pilot-boats, and tow-boats. The quay, or pier, was eight hundred and fifty feet long, but was ruined by the violence of the sea; but, in 1731, there was an act of parliament for repairing and enlarging the pier, harbour, &c. The town is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, &c. and consists chiefly of one street of scattered houses about a mile long. It is forty-nine miles north-north-west of Exeter, ten on the same point from Barnstable, and one hundred and eighty-six miles west-by-south from London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ILHEOS,

ILHOS, a sea-port town of South America, capital of the captainery of Rio dos Ilhos, in Brazil. It belongs to the Portuguese and is in a fertile country. Long. 37. 25. W. Lat. 15. 25. S. The captainery of the same name is bounded by the bay of All Saints on the north, by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and by the captainery of Seguro on the north.

ILKUCH, a royal city of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its mines of silver mixed with lead. It stands in a disagreeable country, near several mountains, fifteen miles north-west of Cracow. Long. 20. 0. E. Lat. 50. 26. N.

ILL, a river of Germany, which rising near Basil, in Switzerland, runs north through Alsace, and having passed by Colmar, Schelfat, and Strasburg, falls into the Rhine a little below the last city.

ILLÉ, a town of France, in Roussillon, ten miles from Perpignan. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat. 43. 25. N.

ILLENOIS LAKE is in Canada, in North America, between forty-one and forty-six degrees of north latitude, having a communication with lake Huron, on the north-east, by a narrow channel. The country contiguous to this lake is called the country of the Illinois.

ILLANON, a people of North America, in Canada, on the side of a large river of the same name. These savages inhabit a very agreeable country, which produces a great deal of Indian corn, on which they live. They are much the same sort of people as their neighbours, though their language is different. They pay no regard to any religion, though it is said, that some have embraced Christianity.

ILLIFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTECAS (St.) a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the diocese of Guaxaca. It is seated on a mountain, fifty miles north-east of Antequera. Long. 97. 30. W. Lat. 17. 35. N.

ILLYRICUS (MATTHIUS FLACIUS, or FRANCOVITZ) one of the most learned divines of the Augsburg confession, was born at Albons, in Istria, anciently called Illyria, March 3, 1520, and having acquired the knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew tongues, went to Wittenburg, to finish his studies under Luther and Melancthon. He afterwards taught with reputation at Wittenburg, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Jura, and several other cities. He opposed the Interim of the emperor Charles V. and all the prudent measures hinted at by Melancthon; he had very warm disputes with the papists, and even with the Lutherans and Calvinists; he had the greatest share in composing the ecclesiastical history, called *The Centuries of Magdeburg*; he was also the author of a famous work, intitled *The Catalogue of the Witnesses of the Truth*, and composed a great number of other works, especially on controversy. He died at Francfort upon the Main, on the 11th of March, 1575, at fifty-five years of age. He is said to have been a man of vast genius, extensive learning, and great zeal against popery, but of such a restless, passionate, and quarrelsome temper as occasioned a thousand disturbances in the protestant church.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Hungary, in Slavonia. It is seated on the left bank of the Danube, fifteen miles from Peterwaradin, thirty south-east of Essek, and fifty-five north-west of Belgrade. Long. 19. 40. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

ILMINSTER, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the last Wednesday in August, for bullocks, horses, hogs, sheep, and cheese. It is seated among hills in a dirty bottom, and has suffered greatly by fire. It is twelve miles south of Bridgwater, twenty-four south-south-west of Wells, and one hundred and forty-three west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

ILSE, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Bohemia, runs south, and falls into the Danube at Passau.

ILSELY (East) a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair, on August 6, for sheep and lambs. It is seated between two hills, among fertile corn fields and excellent downs for feeding sheep, in a pleasant hunting country. The town is pretty good, and the market is kept only during the summer season, chiefly for the sale of sheep, for which it is very considerable. It is ten miles north-west of Reading, and fifty-four west of London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

ILST, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergo, ten miles from Lowarden. Long. 5. 53. E. Lat. 53. 3. N.

ILSTADT, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and the Ills, over-against Passau. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 48. 28. N.

IMENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, fifteen miles south of Kampen, and eighteen east of Linden. Long. 10. 40. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

IMMERETTA, a kingdom of Asia, between Caucasus and the Black Sea, the provinces of Gurriel and Georgia being

a part of the ancient Colchis, and is a very mountainous country, mixed with vallies and plains, fruitful in wine, corn, and pasture. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, but they are extremely ignorant and vicious. They either have or had a prince, who has the title of king, who was formerly master of Mingrella and Gurriel. Cotatis is the principal town, and is subject to the Turks, who require, as a tribute, eighty girls and boys yearly, from ten to twenty years of age.

IMOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in Romania, with a bishop's see. It is a handsome populous town, and was taken by the imperialists, in 1702. It is seated on the river Santerno, nine miles north-west of Faenza, twenty south-east of Bologna, and one hundred and sixty-five north of Rome. Long. 11. 43. E. Lat. 44. 22. N.

IMPERIAL, an agreeable town in South America, in Chili, ten miles from the South Sea, on the side of the river Cauten, founded by the governor Valdivia, in 1551, ninety-five miles from La Concepcion, to which the bishop retired since the taking of the town by the Indians. It is seated in a charming country, upon a craggy rock. Long. 72. 35. W. Lat. 38. 40. S.

IMPERIAL, a title given to certain cities of Germany, who have a right of governing themselves by their own laws, independently of the sovereigns of the country, where they are seated, being immediately under the protection of the empire, and have a right to sit and vote in the diets.

IMPERIALI (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent physician, born at Vicenza, in Italy, 1568. He studied at Verona and Boulogne, and, at his return to Vicenza, practised physic with extraordinary reputation, and died there on the 26th of May, 1623, aged fifty-four. He wrote well in Latin, both in verse and prose, and several of his works are much esteemed.

INACHUS, the first king of Argos, in the Peloponnesus, about eight hundred and fifty-eight years before the Christian era, was father of Phroneus, who succeeded him, and Io, who was beloved by Jupiter. This kingdom continued from Phroneus to Schenelus, and at length passed to Danaus of whom Acrisius was the last descendant, after Acrisius, the kingdom of Argos passed to Mycenes, and continued in that family till the time of Agamemnon.

INCHOPER (MELCHIOR) a German Jesuit, born at Vienne, in 1584. He taught philosophy, mathematics, and divinity, at Messina, and published there, in 1630, a Latin treatise which made much noise, in which he pretends that the Virgin Mary's letter to the people of Messina is genuine. He also wrote a Treatise on the Motion or Rest of the Earth and Sun, and other works. There is attributed to him a satire against the government of the Jesuits, entitled *Monarchia Jesuitarum*, which was printed in Holland, in 1648, with a key to the names. He died at Milan, on the 28th of September, 1648.

INDIA PROPER, or INDOSTAN, a country of Asia, between the rivers Indus and Ganges, and subject to the great mogul. It is seated partly in the torrid, and partly in the temperate zone, from whence we may conclude that the temperature of the air must be very different, being mild in the north, and very hot in the south, which, however, is a little abated by the rains, which continue three months in the year, which likewise contribute to render the earth more fruitful. It produces rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, and cocoa-nuts. There are likewise mines of gold and silver, several sorts of precious stones, and salt-petre. They fish for pearls in the sea and in the rivers. Besides the animals which are in Europe, they have camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, tigers, leopards, and a great number of apes and monkeys, which do a great deal of mischief. They have likewise various sorts of uncommon and curious birds, as also sugar-canes, a great deal of cotton and silk, of which they make various sorts of stuffs, both white and flowered, which are brought into Europe, and is the principal part of the trade. This country was little known to the Europeans till the year 1498, when the Portuguese discovered the way thither by sea, round the Cape of Good Hope. They enjoyed their traffic without a rival till the year 1600, when the English and Dutch put in for a share of it; and these three nations have had their forts and factories there ever since; but the Portuguese are greatly reduced, and have not above one of any consequence remaining. Indostan is a vast country, at least one thousand two hundred and fifty miles long. The inhabitants are called Moguls, and are civil and humane with regard to strangers, and have not so great an enmity to the Christians as to the Mahometans. They are much given to luxury, love to make a show, and are extravagant in their expences. The famous Gengiskhan, a Tartarian prince, who died in 1226, seized on this empire, and two hundred years after, Tamerlane became master of it, whose descendants now sit upon throne. The great mogul was the richest prince in the world, especially in diamonds; but Nadir Shah, a late king of

of Persia, deprived him of all his riches. His forces are computed to amount to three hundred thousand horse, besides the forces of the rajas, or tributary princes. In the pleasant season of the year, the mogul usually takes the field, and makes a tour about his dominions, when all manner of tradesmen, merchants, and mechanics, follow the camp, leaving but few in the great towns. He commonly stays till the rainy season, which begins in June, and continues till October, when they cultivate the lands, and sow the rice, which is the principal grain. The revenue of the great mogul is said to be near fifty millions sterling a year, which arises partly from the lands, and partly from duties, customs, and forfeitures, for he is heir to all the great offices, and has likewise rich presents upon various occasions, particularly from all the governors who are under him. He has likewise a considerable sum of money, or diamonds from the mines of Golconda.

The government is despotic, and the great mogul is master not only of the goods, but the lives of his subjects. The provinces are governed by omars, or great lords, who have the title of nabobs, and have a sufficient quantity of land to maintain their dignity. The revenues are so considerable, that they may be looked upon as so many petty kings. Their succession to the throne is not settled by any laws, which causes a great deal of caballing among the sons of the mogul, who often destroy one another, and sometimes even dethrone their father.

The empire of the mogul contains twenty provinces, namely, three on the north, viz. Cashmere, Cabul, and Ayoud; two to the east of the Ganges, Siba, and Patna, which extends from the frontiers of Siba, and comprehends several provinces, among which are Jesuat and Udesia. There are seven to the south, which run from east to west in the following order, Bengal, Berar, Candish, Balegate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. And two on the west, Tata or Sinea, and Multan; and six in the middle between the Indus and Ganges, which are Pengab or Lahor, Deli, Agra, Azmer, Malva, and Halabals. To these twenty provinces may be added the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the great mogul, but as they are contained in the western peninsula, we shall place them there; and here we may observe, that the mogul is not absolute master of all these countries, for there are still petty princes called rajas, who are descended from the ancient kings of this vast country. Some of these acknowledge the sovereignty of the mogul, and some make war against him. And here it will be proper to observe, that the provinces are generally named after the principal towns which they contain. The inhabitants are very different with regard to their colour, for towards the north they are only a little tawny, but at the extremity of the south they are very black. With regard to religion there are some Mahometans, which is the profession of the court; but the Pagans or Gentoos are vastly more numerous. Some of these believe the transmigration of souls, for which reason they will not kill any beast, nor even the most troublesome insect. There are a sort of religious men amongst them called fakirs, who wander about, and subject themselves to incredible penances. Some of them spend several years without lying down, but lean upon a cord hung up for that purpose; others will shut themselves up in a pit for nine or ten days together, without eating or drinking, as is pretended. Some hold up their arms so long together, that the joints become stiff, and they are never able to move them afterwards; and others again put fire on their heads, and let it burn them to the very bone. The Indians are generally strong and well made, but not hardy enough for war, and they reckon their time by the lunar year. Their most current money are rupees of gold and silver; those of the latter being worth about two shillings of our money, and those of gold fourteen times as much. There are several languages in Indostan, such as the Turkish, the Persian, the native Indian, the Arabic, and the language of the Bramins, which is only known to their doctors.

INDIA ON THIS SIDE THE GANGES, is a peninsula, and by some called Western India. It is seated between the seventh and fortieth degree of north latitude, and its breadth is very unequal, because it continually grows less, as far as Cape Comorin, which is the southern point. This country is entirely within the torrid zone, and therefore the air is hotter than Indostan; but it resembles that country very much, as to the nature of the soil, its produce, manners, and religion. It is divided into several territories, of which the most powerful are the kingdom of Visapour on the west, and those of Golconda and Carnate on the east. Almost all the nations of Europe have factories in this country, as the English, Dutch, French, Danes, and Portuguese. Hence the coasts are much better known than the inner parts, because all the settlements are fixed there. This peninsula is divided into the western coast, which comprehends the kingdom of Visapour, and the coasts of Canara

and Malabar, and the eastern coast with the neighbouring territories, in which are the kingdoms of Golconda, Oriza, Carnate, Jengi, Tangaor, and Madara.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES, is a larger country than the former, and is likewise a peninsula. It is seated between the first and the twenty-seventh degree of north latitude, and is in breadth, from east to west, between the 92d and the 104th degree of longitude. It is bounded on the north by Tibet and Boutan; on the east by Tonquin, and Cochinchina on the south, and by the Indian Ocean, the bay of Bengal, and the streights of Malacca on the west, being near two thousand miles in length, from north to south. It comprehends the kingdoms of Afem, Afa, Pegu, Laos, Siam, Cambodia, and Malacca, governed by their own princes, only the Dutch have usurped the dominion of Malacca. The government of these kingdoms is monarchical, but what revenues and forces each may have is uncertain, because we have no intercourse with them, except on some part of the coasts. They have the same periodical rain here as those already mentioned, which assuages the heat of the climate, and causes all the low grounds to be overflowed; they likewise receive some refreshment every day by the sea breezes. These floods oblige the natives to build their houses on high wooden pillars, and to live in their upper rooms for four or five months, having no communication with one another, but by boats. The complexion of the natives in these parts is an olive colour, and their religion Paganism in various sects. They have a vast number of elephants, and consequently must have a great deal of ivory. Our merchants frequent these countries in search of gold, precious stones, canes, opium, and the same sorts of merchandize that are found in other countries within the tropics. But they have no other corn besides rice, which they plant at the beginning of the rains, and when the waters run off the fields, it is then the time of their harvest.

INDIES (WEST) the islands first discovered in America, which were so called from their being supposed to be near the East Indies, though they are distant from them no less than half the circumference of the globe. They contain the Bahama, Caribbee, and Antilles islands. The largest of these are Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement, on the west side of the island of Sumatra, in the East-Indies, seated one hundred and sixty miles north-west of Bencoolen. Lat 2. 20. S.

INDUS, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains that separate Tartary from India, and running from north-east to south-west, passes through the provinces of Cashmere, Attock, Multan, Buccor, and Tetra, discharging itself by several channels into the Indian Ocean, a little below the city of Tatta. It is a noble, deep, and navigable river, and will bear vessels almost of any bulk, but the mouth of it is so choaked up with sand, that ships cannot enter it. Kouli Kan, otherwise called Scha Nadir, made this river the boundary between Persia and Indostan.

INGATSTONE, a town of Essex, on the road to Colchester and Ipswich, with several convenient inns, but it has no market, and only one fair, on December 1, for cattle of all sorts. It is five miles west-south-west of Chelmsford, twenty-seven on the same point from Colchester, and twenty-three east-north-east from London.

INGELBURGA, or ISEMBURGA, the daughter of Volde-mar I. king of Denmark, and the wife of Philip Augustus, king of France. Their marriage was celebrated with extraordinary magnificence, but the very first night the king was disgusted with his bride. The cause was attributed to some secret fault or defect in the queen's person; but people were ignorant what this fault was. Ingelburga had all the qualities that could render a woman amiable, and was as virtuous as she was fair. Philip, however, divorced her, on the pretence of being too nearly related, the sentence of divorce being read by the archbishop of Rheims, legate of the holy see, and, in 1196, he married Agnes de Merarie. Ingelburga warmly opposed this sentence, and vindicated her rights as a wife and queen with incredible firmness. The king, in order to make her submit, in vain made her endure whatever is most distressful in banishment, captivity, and indigence, nothing could oblige her to renounce her rank and dignity. Her brother, Canute IV. king of Denmark, complained to pope Celestin III. of the outrage committed against his sister. That pontiff declared the sentence of separation void; but his death prevented his pursuing the affair. Innocent III. his successor, who disliked king Philip, carried it on with vigour, and enjoined the king to take again Ingelburga, his lawful wife. The archbishop of Rheims, and the other bishops who had been concerned in the divorce, trembled before the pope, and abandoned the king's cause. That prince making no haste to obey the pope, an interdict was pronounced against Philip and his whole kingdom. The king now becoming furious, revenged himself on the clergy, drove the bishops from their sees, the canons from their churches, the ministers

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nifters from their parishes, and confiscated their goods; but at length seeing the confusion which daily increased in his dominions, he endeavoured to produce a reconciliation between himself and the pope, and consented that the affair of the divorce should be decided by the two legates of the holy see, and the prelates of the kingdom, in the presence of the queen's relations. The assembly was held at Soissons, where the affair was discussed with much heat on both sides; but Philip finding that the decision would not be favourable, resolved to prevent it. He one morning, says Mezerai, took Ifemburga to his lodging, and there mounting her behind him, carried her away, having first caused the legates to be informed that he acknowledged her to be his wife; but continued to treat her with indifference, or rather with aversion. She survived him, and died on the 29th of July, 1236, at about sixty years of age.

INGELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the place of residence of the emperors, and for several councils which have been held here. It is seated on the river Salva, upon an eminence, from whence there is a delightful prospect. It is five miles south-west of Mentz, and five west of Bingen. Long. 8. 5. E. Lat. 49. 49. N.

INGOBERGA, the wife of Cherebert, king of France, finding that her husband carried on a gallant correspondence with two of her maids of honour, who were of low birth, their father being a wool-comber, was so exasperated, that to make the king sensible of the meanness of his choice, she obliged their father to come to the palace, and work there at his business. At length she introduced the king into the room where he was at work. The prince was surprised at seeing the father of his mistress; on which Ingoberga, seeing his embarrassment, cried in an ironical tone, I had a mind to give you the pleasure of seeing with what dexterity your father-in-law manages his wool. The queen had however no reason to applaud herself for the success of this stratagem; for the king was so exasperated at this piece of raillery, that he divorced her, and married one of those who had caused her jealousy. Upon this Ingoberga retired into a convent, where she lived many years, and died there in 589, at seventy years of age.

INGOLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Danube, thirty miles west of Ratibon, and forty-five north of Munich, with a famous university, founded in 1410. It submitted to the emperor in 1704, and was taken by the Austrians in 1743, who kept it till 1745. The fortifications are strong, the houses generally well built, and the streets broad and strait. They have likewise a castle, which is very strong, and one of the finest arsenals in Germany. In the great church there is an image of the Virgin Mary, of beaten gold, which with the jewels and other ornaments, is said to have cost fifty thousand crowns. It is five miles north-east of Newburg, forty fouth of Ratibon, and forty-five north-by-east of Munich. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 48. 42. N.

INGRIA, a province of Russia, bounded by the lake Ladoga, the river Nieva, and the gulph of Finland, on the north; by Great Novogorod on the east and south; and by Livonia on the west. It is seated at the bottom of the gulph of Finland, and is fertile in fish and game. Here is a remarkable hunting of elks, which come in troops from Finland, in the spring and autumn. This country was conquered by Peter the Great. Petersburg is the capital city.

INN, a great river, which rises in a mountain of the Alps, called Septimerberg, and runs north-east through Tyrol, by Inspruck, and continuing its course north-east through Bavaria, passes by Kustain, Oetingen, and Brunau, discharging itself into the Danube, between Passau and Instadt.

INNERKITHING, a parliament and sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the north shore of the frith of Forth of Edinburgh, from which it is ten miles distant. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

INNERLOCHY, or **FORT WILLIAM**, a fortress lately erected in the Highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a bay or lake, in the county of Lochaber, twenty-eight miles south-west of Lochness, and one hundred miles north-west of Edinburgh. Long. 5. 15. W. Lat. 56. 55. N.

INNISKILLING, a little strong town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh, seated between two lakes. In 1593 it was seized by the rebels, who made a vigorous defence, but were at length obliged to surrender. In the year 1689 the people of this town were attacked by a party of king James's army. The inhabitants were commanded by colonel Wolfey, who gained a remarkable victory, on the 30th of July, in the same year. It is twenty miles east of Ballishannon. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

INNOCENT I. a native of Alba, succeeded pope Anastasius on the 27th of April, 402. He zealously defended St. Chrysostom, condemned the Novatians and Pelagians, and

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governed the church in such a manner, that he obtained the praises of St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and several great men of his time. He wrote several epistles, and dying on the 12th of March, 407, was succeeded by Zozimus.

INNOCENT II. a Roman, before called Gregory, was elected pope after Honorius II. on the 14th of February, 1130, by a part of the cardinals; the others electing, the next day, cardinal Peter da Laon, who took the name of Anaclete II. Roger, king of Sicily, and David, king of Scotland, espoused the interest of Anaclete, whilst the others declared in favour of Innocent II. but this pope, finding that he could have but a feeble assistance at Rome, went to France, and held several councils there, but afterwards returned to Rome, when he crowned the emperor Lotharius in 1133. Anaclete dying in 1138, cardinal Gregory was elected pope in his room, who took the name of Victor IV. but a short time after he made a voluntary abdication. Innocent held the second general council de Lateran at Rome, condemned the opinions of Abelard and Arnold of Brescia, and died on the 27th of September, 1143. He was succeeded by Celestine II.

INNOCENT III. a native of Anagnia, was called Lotharius before his election, and succeeded Celestine III. on the 11th of January, 1198, at thirty-seven years of age. He immediately endeavoured to carry on the crusade to the Holy Land, and even set up a crusade against the Albigenes; put the kingdom of France under an interdict, because Philip Augustus had divorced Ingaburga; crowned Peter II. king of Arragon; put the kingdom of England under an interdict, declaring that the subjects of king John were absolved from their oath of allegiance, and even deposed that prince by a bull, published in 1211; and the following year he published a general bull for the crusade. In his time the orders of St. Francis, St. Dominic, &c. were established. He wrote many Letters, a good edition of which was published in 1682, in two volumes, folio, and a *Treatise de Contemptu Mundi*. He died on the 19th of July, 1216, and was succeeded by Honorius III.

INNOCENT IV. a Genoese, before called Sinibaldus de Fieschi, was elected pope at Anagni, on the 25th of June 1243, nineteen months after the death of Celestine IV. He quarrelled with the emperor Frederick II. who had been his friend while he was cardinal, and went to France to avoid the effects of that prince's resentment. In 1245 he held the first general council of Lyons, in which he excommunicated Frederick; and it is said that he then gave the red hat to the cardinals, intimating by that colour, that they ought always to be ready to spill their blood in defence of the church. The cardinals wore this new kind of hat, for the first time, at Cluni, where the pope had an interview with St. Lewis. Frederick II. dying in 1250, Innocent IV. returned into Italy the following year. He resolved to recover the kingdom of Naples, but his troops were defeated by Mainfroi or Manfred. He died on the 7th of December, 1254. There have been several editions of the works of this pope, who was so well skilled in the civil law, that he obtained the title of The Father of Law. He was succeeded by Alexander IV.

INNOCENT V. called Peter of Tarantaise, from his being born in that town, was elected pope at Arezzo, on the 21st of February, 1276. He wrote Commentaries on the four Books of the Sentences, and other works. He died five months after his election, on the 22d of June, and was succeeded by Adrian V.

INNOCENT VI. before called Stephen d' Albert, was born in the village of Brissac, in the diocese of Limoges, in France, and succeeded pope Clement VI. on the 18th of December, 1352. He obliged all ecclesiastics to reside on their benefices; encouraged men of learning and merit; strove to put an end to the wars between the kings of England and France, and died at Avignon, on the 12th of September, 1362. He was succeeded by Urban V.

INNOCENT VII. before called Cosmus de Meliorati, was born at Sulmona, in Abruzzo, and was elected pope on the 17th of October, 1404, on condition that he would abdicate the papal chair, if Peter de Luna, otherwise Benedict XIII. would do the same; but as he did not keep his promise, the Romans rose against him, and called Ladislaus king of Naples to their assistance, which obliged him to retire to Viterbo; however, he was afterwards recalled, and died at Rome, on the 6th of November, 1406. He was succeeded by Gregory XII.

INNOCENT VIII. a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, before called John Baptist Cibo, succeeded pope Sixtus IV. on the 29th of August, 1484, and appeared very zealous for the re union of the Christian princes against the Turks. He took care to enrich his family by all possible methods, and died on the 25th of July, 1492, aged sixty. He was succeeded by Alexander VI.

INNOCENT IX. called John Anthony Fachinetti, was born at Bologna in 1519, and was elected pope after the death of Gregory

Gregory XIV. on the 29th of October, 1591, but died two months after, and was succeeded by Clement VIII.

INNOCENT X. a Roman, before called John Baptist Pamphilius, succeeded pope Urban VIII. on the 15th of September, 1644. He drove the Barbarians from Rome, though he owed his elevation to them; gave too much authority to Donna Olympia, his sister-in-law, and condemned the five famous propositions of Jansenius. He died at Rome on the 7th of January, 1655, aged eighty-one, and was succeeded by Alexander VII.

INNOCENT XI. before called Benedict Odescalchi, was born at Como, in the duchy of Milan, in 1611. He became cardinal bishop of Navarre, and succeeded pope Clement X. on the 21st of September, 1676. He had a great quarrel with the court of France, on the subject of the right belonging to the kings of France, of disposing of benefices during the vacancy of an episcopal see, and the immunities enjoyed by ambassadors at Rome. He sent considerable succours to the emperor and the Venetians, against the Turks; condemned the opinions of Molinos and the Quietists, and died on the 12th of August, 1689. He was succeeded by Alexander VIII.

INNOCENT XII. before called Anthony Pignatelli, was born at Naples, on the 13th of March, 1615, and was elected pope after the death of Alexander VIII. on the 12th of July, 1691. He condemned Mons. de Fenelon's Maxims of the Saints, and died on the 27th of September, 1700, aged eighty-six. He was succeeded by Clement XI.

INNOCENT XIII. before called Michael Angelo Conti, was born of a noble family at Rome, on the 15th of May, 1655. He was unanimously elected pope after the death of Clement XI. on the 7th of May, 1721, and died on the 7th of March, 1724, aged sixty-nine. He was the eighth pope of the family of Conti, and was succeeded by Benedict XIII.

INNSBRUCK, a city of Germany, in the circle of Austria, capital of the country of Tyrol. It was formerly the residence of the ancient counts of Tyrol, and is in general well built, especially the suburbs, where there are a great many stately houses. The roofs are flat on the top, and the rain, instead of running from the eaves, is gathered in the middle, from whence it is conveyed by pipes into the street. The great church at the Franciscan monastery is a noble structure of hewn stone, and on the top is a vast statue of the emperor Maximilian I. in alabaster, with twenty-eight brazen statues of other princes and princesses, larger than the life, which make a noble appearance. The palace is a convenient large building, but neither regular nor beautiful, though the gardens belonging to it are very fine. It has a good library, and a large collection of rarities, among which are agates, crystals, corals, jaspers, hyacinths, Turkey stones, several lumps of virgin gold and silver, dug out of the mines of Germany; a vast number of ancient coins and medals, a Persian suit of armour, richly adorned with Turkey stones and rubies, and the arms of the house of Austria, exactly represented in diamonds and rubies. In the city there are many handsome fountains and spacious market-places; the other structures most worthy of notice are the Jesuits college, the Capuchin convent, the churches of St. Sebastian and St. Nicholas, and a large armoury, which, as they pretend, contains arms for thirty thousand horse and foot, among which are two cannons of a prodigious size. There is a house in this town called the Chancery, with a porch whose roof, the inhabitants say, was formerly covered with plates of gold, by the archduke Frederick, but many are of opinion that they were only brass gilt. This city is seated on the river Inn, fifty-five miles south of Munich, and seventy north of Trent, and is subject to Austria. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

INO, in fabulous history, the daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, who losing his senses, killed Learchus, one of his sons, when Ino running with Melicerte, her remaining boy, leaped with him from the rock Molyris into the sea. Neptune received them with open arms, and gave them a place among the marine deities, only changing the name of Ino into that of Leucothea, and Melicerte into that of Palaemon.

INTERIAN D'AYALA (JOHN) a learned Spanish monk, died at Madrid, on the 20th of October, 1730, aged seventy-four. He was the author of many works in Spanish, which are esteemed, and also of a treatise in Latin, intitled *Pictor Christianus Eruditus*, in folio, in which he exposes the errors many painters have fallen into in performing pictures on religious subjects.

INVEGES (AUGUSTIN) a learned Sicilian Jesuit, and native of Sciacca, died at Palermo in 1677, aged eighty-two. He wrote in Italian, An History of the City of Palermo, in three volumes, folio, and other works which are esteemed.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, seated on the river Lochline, forty-five miles

north-west of Glasgow, and seventy-five north-west of Edinburgh. Long. 5. 0. W. Lat. 56. 28. N.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Marr, seated on the river Don, thirteen miles west of Aberdeen, and eighty north-east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 57. 16. N.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town of Scotland, capital of the county of Inverness. The harbour is only fit for small vessels, and the river Ness, before it falls into the sea, has a bridge of free-stone over it, with seven arches. It has a good castle, built on an eminence, from whence there is a prospect over the town into the fields and gulph. The English have a church here, and the Irish another. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ness, sixty miles north-east of Onnerloch, and one hundred and six north of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 57. 36. N.

IO, in fabulous history, the daughter of Inachus and Ismena. Jupiter having one day met her returning from her father's grotto, endeavoured to seduce her, but she flying his embraces, he involved her in so thick a mist, that she lost her way, so that he easily overtook and enjoyed her; but Juno suddenly descending, dispelled the cloud, when Jupiter as suddenly transformed into a white heifer, which so pleased Juno, that she desired to have her, and Jupiter, to allay her jealousy, was obliged to yield her up. The goddess immediately gave her in charge to Argus, who had an hundred eyes, and who being killed by Mercury, the goddess sent the Furies to pursue her wherever she went; when being weary of life, threw herself into the sea, which from her name was called Ionian. After which she was deified by Jupiter, and appointed to preside over the winds and navigation.

JOAB, general of the army of king David, defeated the Syrians and the other enemies of David, and took the fort of Zion from the Jebusites, who thinking it impregnable, committed it to the care of the lame and blind, whom they placed on the walls. He signalized himself in all David's wars, but was guilty of basely murdering Abner and Amasa. He procured a reconciliation between Absalom and David, and afterwards slew Absalom, contrary to the express orders of the king. He at length joined Adonijah's party, and was put to death by the order of Solomon, in about the one thousand and fourteenth year before the Christian era.

JOACHIM, or **JEHOIAKIM,** the son of Josiah, was set on the throne of Judah by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, in the six hundred and tenth year before the Christian era. He tore and burned the books of Jeremiah, and treated the prophet Uriah with great cruelty. He was dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar, and put to death by the Chaldeans, who cast his body out of Jerusalem, and left it without burial, about the six hundredth year before the Christian era.

JOACHIM (St.) said to be the husband of St. Anne, and the father of the Blessed Virgin. We have no account of his life; he is not even mentioned in the Holy Scriptures; nor is there any ancient book that takes notice of him, except one which is treated by St. Augustin as apocryphal.

JOAN BEAUFORT, queen of Scotland. See **BEAUFORT.**

JOANNA (St.) an island of the Indian ocean, in the longitude of 44. 25. E. and lat. 12. 0. S. It is two hundred and forty miles east from the main land of Africa, and two hundred west-by-north of the north end of Madagascar. The north side shoots out into two points, twenty-six miles asunder, between which there is a great bay. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the East India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover by eating limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The island abounds with horned cattle, goats, fowls, rice, pepper, cocoa-nuts, plantanes, bananoes, oranges, lemons, limes, pine-apples, guavas, plums, yams, and potatoes. They have likewise honey and sugar-canes, and the soil is so rich, it seems proper for any other vegetables; all these, except the cocoa nuts, may be gathered at pleasure. The prospect of the country is exceeding beautiful, and may be called without exaggeration a terrestrial paradise, every valley being a delightful grove, and the hills covered with variety of ever-green trees, combined with water-falls and cascades, render it impossible that they should receive any addition from art. The town where the king resides is at the east side of the island, and though it is three quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above two hundred houses. However the villages are thick, and there are cottages almost every where. Their principal houses are built with stone, with a quadrangle in the middle, and are only one story high. All the other houses or rather huts, are slightly composed of plaistered reeds, and yet the mosques are tolerable structures, very neat and clean on the inside. The horned cattle are a kind of buffaloes, having a large hump on their shoulders, which is very delicious eating. They have neither horses nor asses, nor beasts of prey, but they have monkeys of several sorts, and bats as large as a weasel; they have

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have also various sorts of birds, which have not yet been distinguished by any English name. They have a fish called the parrot-fish, which for beauty of colours and delicious eating, surpasses all the rest, and is about three feet and a half in length.

JOASH, or **JEHOASH**, king of Judah, was the son of Ahaziah, whom he succeeded about the eight hundred and seventy-eighth year before the Christian era. Athaliah, the mother of Ahaziah, had seized the government, and caused all the princes of the royal blood to be murdered, except Joash, who was in his cradle, and alone escaped; he being saved by Jehosheba, the sister of Ahaziah. Jehoiada the priest set this young prince on the throne at seven years of age, and caused Athaliah to be put to death. Joash governed with great wisdom while he followed the counsels of Jehoiada, but after the death of that priest, he suffered himself to be seduced by the flattery of his courtiers, worshipped idols, and drew upon himself and his kingdom the anger of the Almighty. He was even so ungrateful as to put to death Zachariah, the son of Jehoiada. But his crimes did not remain unpunished; he was defeated and treated disgracefully by the Syrians, and at length murdered in his bed by his own subjects, about the eight hundred and thirtieth year before the birth of Christ.

JOASH, or **JEHOASH**, king of Israel, succeeded his father Jehoahaz, and gained three battles over the Syrians, as the prophet Elisha had foretold. He also defeated Amaziah, king of Judah, and died at Samaria, in the eight hundred and twenty-sixth year before the Christian era. He was succeeded by Jeroboam II.

JOB, a celebrated patriarch, who is represented by St. James as a model of patience, was born in the country of Uz, between Idumæa and Arabia, is by some thought to be the same with Jobab, the great grandson of Esau, mentioned in Genesis xxxvi. Job was just, upright, and feared God; he educated his children in virtue, and frequently offered sacrifices for the secret faults they might have committed. To prove this holy man, God permitted him to be stripped of all his wealth, and his children were crushed to death under the ruins of a house, while they were feasting; to add to his affliction, his body was covered with painful ulcers. His wife then judging his piety was vain, prompted him by her discourse to blasphemy and despair, but without effect. Three of his friends who went to visit him, insulted him instead of giving him consolation, and endeavoured to prove that he must have been guilty of great crimes, since he was punished with such severity; but the Lord undertook the defence of his servant, and restored him to perfect health, blessed him with a numerous family of children, and great riches. The style of the book of Job is sublime and poetical, the expressions bold and noble, and the thoughts lively, grand, and beautiful. This work is generally imagined to have been written by Moses, or by some later author, while others maintain that it is of still greater antiquity.

JOBERT (LEWIS) a learned Jesuit, was born at Paris, and was the author of several works, among which is a Treatise on Medals, which is esteemed. He died at Paris, on the 30th of October, 1719, aged seventy-two.

JOCASTA, the daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, and the wife of Laius. She was the mother of Oedipus, whom she afterwards married without knowing him, and had by him Polynices and Eteocles, who killed each other in a battle fought to obtain the crown, on which Jocasta killed herself.

JOCUNDUS, or **JUCUNDUS (JOHN)** a celebrated Dominican, born at Verona, acquired great reputation in the sixteenth century by his skill in the arts and sciences, and particularly by his knowledge in antiquity and architecture. The emperor Maximilian had a particular esteem for him, as had the learned in all parts of Europe. He died at a great age, in 1530. He published editions of Cæsar, Vitruvius, Frontinus, and other works. By his means there were found in a library at Paris, most of Pliny's Epistles, which were afterwards printed by Aldus Manutius.

JODELLE (STEPHEN) lord of Limodin, and a French poet, died at Paris, the place of his birth, in 1573, aged forty-one. He wrote several tragedies and other pieces, in verse.

JOEL, the son of Phatuel, and the second of the lesser prophets, foretold, about the seven hundred and eighty-ninth year before the birth of Christ, the captivity of Babylon, the descent of the Holy Ghost on the apostles, and the last Judgment. His prophecy is in Hebrew, and contains only three chapters. The style is strong, expressive, and figurative.

JOHN (St.) the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus Christ, was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. He retired into a desert, where he lived on locusts and wild honey; and about the year 29 began to preach repentance, and to declare the coming of the Messiah. He baptized his disciples, and the following year Christ himself was baptized by him in the river Jordan. Some time after, having reproved Herod An-

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tipas, who had a criminal correspondence with Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, he was thrown into prison; and Salome, the daughter of Philip and Herodias, having danced at a festival in the presence of Herod, that prince was so pleased with her, that he promised to grant her whatever she asked, even though she should require the half of his kingdom. Herodias, who was resolved to be revenged on John the Baptist, made her ask for his head. Salome obtained her request; he was beheaded in his prison: his head was brought to Salome, and then carried to Herodias, who, according to St. Jerome, pierced his tongue with the bodkin she used to fasten up her hair, to revenge herself after his death for the freedom of his reproaches.

JOHN (St.) the Apostle, or the Evangelist, was the brother of St. James the Great, and the son of Zebedee. He quitted the business of fishing to follow Jesus, and was his beloved disciple. St. John was witness to the actions and miracles of our Saviour: he was present at his transfiguration on mount Tabor, and was with him in the garden of Olives. He was the only apostle who followed him to the cross; and to him Jesus Christ left the care of his mother. He was also the first apostle who knew him again after his resurrection. He preached the faith in Asia, and principally resided at Ephesus, where he maintained the mother of our Lord. He is said to have founded the churches of Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. He is also said to have preached the gospel amongst the Parthians, and to have addressed his first epistle to that people. When at Rome, the emperor Domitian caused him to be thrown into a chaldron of boiling oil, when he came out unhurt, on which he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he wrote his Apocalypse. After the death of Domitian, he returned to Ephesus, where he composed his Gospel, about the year 95, and died there under the empire of Trajan, about the year 101, and the ninetieth year of his age.

JOHN (St.) a martyr of Nicomedia, who was broiled to death on a gridiron, during the persecution of Diocletian, on the 24th of February, 303.

JOHN CALYBITES (St.) was of an illustrious family of Constantinople, and the son of Eutropius and Theodora, who early educated him in the knowledge of the sciences, and discovering that he had a strong inclination to virtue, gave him the book of the Gospels, finely written, and magnificently bound, in order that the child might be attracted by the beauty of the book to read it with more attention. However, it is said, that at twelve years he privately left his father's house, and became a monk in the monastery of the Acemetes, carrying with him his book of the Gospels. Six years after, the desire of seeing again his parents, made him return to Constantinople, when meeting in his way a poor man covered with rags, he changed cloaths with him, and laid himself down before his father's house; where he obtained leave from the domestics to build a little cabin near the door. He there lived entirely unknown, and exposed to the contempt of the world. However his father, affected by the patience with which he supported his poverty, sent him every day the necessaries of life. In short, being at length at the point of death, he made himself known to his father and mother, and presenting them the book of the Gospels, said, "I am the son you have so long sought for," and then expressing his gratitude, expired. This story has all the air of a fiction.

JOHN CLIMACUS (St.) also surnamed the Scholastic, and the Sinaite, was born in Palestine, about the year 525. At about the sixteenth year of his age he retired to the monastery of mount Sinai, of which he was made abbot, after he had continued there forty years. He wrote a work intitled *Climax*, or the Holy Ladder; and another intitled *A Letter to the Pastors*, which has had several editions in Greek. He died on the 30th of March, 625, aged eighty.

JOHN the Almoner, a celebrated patriarch of Alexandria, born in the island of Cyprus, in the sixth century. After the death of his wife and children, he was, in 610, notwithstanding all his endeavours to the contrary, elected patriarch of Alexandria; when his charity and liberality to the poor occasioned his obtaining the name of the Almoner. He gave audience to all who came, and never refused an alms to any who asked him. Notwithstanding the immense revenues of his church, he lay upon a little bed with only a coarse blanket for his covering. This being known to a rich man of Alexandria, he bought him bed cloaths at a great price, entreating him to make use of them for his sake. The patriarch covered himself with them the next night; but could not sleep, or avoid reproaching himself with lying so much at his ease, while any of the poor were dying with cold and hunger; and therefore the next day sent the bed cloaths to be sold; when the rich man bought them, and returned them to him again; and the patriarch sold them a second time, and then a third, telling him merrily, "We shall see which of us will be weary first." A prodigious

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number of instances are mentioned of this patriarch's charity to the poor, especially during the famine which happened in Egypt in 615, and the pestilence which followed it. At length the Persians threatening to invade Egypt, St. John the Almoner retired into the island of Cyprus, and died there, on the 11th of November, 616, aged fifty-seven. From him the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem took their name.

JOHN OF MALTA (St.) the first patriarch, and founder of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, was born in the village of Fauçon, in Provence, on the 24th of June, 1160. Pope Innocent III. gave him, as the distinguishing mark of his order, a white habit, to which was affixed a red and blue cross. After which he went into Barbary, and brought away an hundred and twenty slaves. He died at Rome, on the 22d of December, 1214, aged fifty-four.

JOHN I. a native of Tuscany, succeeded pope Hormisdas on the 13th of August, 523. The emperor Justin having published very severe edicts against the Arians, Theodoric, king of Italy, sent this pope to him, to Constantinople; but upon his return caused him to be sent prisoner to Ravenna, where he died for want, on the 17th of May, 526, and was succeeded by Felix III.

JOHN II. a Roman, surnamed Mercurius, was elected pope after the death of Boniface II. on the 31st of December, 532. He wrote a letter to the emperor Justinian, on the subject of the Acemites, approved the famous proposition of the Scythian monks, *Unus est Trinitate passus est carne*, which had made much noise under Hormisdas, and died on the 27th of May, 535. He was succeeded by Agapetus.

JOHN III. a Roman, succeeded pope Pelagius I. on the 18th of July, 560. He shewed great zeal for the decoration of churches, and died on the 13th of July, 573. He was succeeded by Benedict I.

JOHN IV. a native of Salona, in Dalmatia, was elected pope after the death of Severinus, on the 24th of December, 640. He condemned the Monothelites, and died on the 11th of October, 642. He was succeeded by Theodorus.

JOHN V. a native of Antioch, in Syria, was chosen pope after Benedict II. on the 23d of July, 685. He died on the first of August, 686, and was succeeded by Conon.

JOHN VI. a Greek, succeeded pope Sergius, on the 28th of October, 701, and died on the 9th of January, 705.

JOHN VII. a Greek, was ordained pope after the death of John VI. on the first of March, 705, and died on the 17th of October, 707. He was succeeded by Sisinnius.

JOHN VIII. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Adrian II. on the 14th of December, 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bold, on the 25th of December, 875, and afterwards implored his assistance against the Saracens. In 878 he went into France, and at his return to Italy received Photius to communion with the church, and at the desire of Basilus, emperor of the East, restored him to the see of Constantinople. This pope was much employed about the temporal affairs of France and Italy, and died on the 15th of December, 882.

JOHN IX. a native of Tivoli, succeeded pope Theodorus II. in July, 901, and died in August, 905. He was succeeded by Benedict IV.

JOHN X. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Landon, in 914. He defeated the Saracens in 916, and was strangled in prison, by order of Marozia, an unchast woman, the wife of Guy, duke of Tuscany. He was succeeded by Leo VI.

JOHN XI. the son of pope Sergius III. and of the harlot Marozia, was, if we may believe Luitbrand, placed very young in the papal chair, after the death of Stephen VII. in 931. Marozia having married Hugh, king of Lombardy, after the death of Guy, her son Alberic put her in prison with pope John, and afterwards governed the church, according to his own caprice. John died in prison in 936, and was succeeded by Leo VII.

JOHN XII. a Roman, the son of Alberic, a Roman patrician, seized the papal chair after the death of Agapetus, when but eighteen years of age. He was ordained on the 20th of August, 956, when he changed his name of Octavian to that of John XII. This was the first pope who changed his name. In order to make head against Berenger, king of Italy, he called to his assistance the emperor Otho I. whom he crowned at Rome, and promised him an inviolable fidelity; but a short time after he revolted against that prince, which obliged Otho to return to Rome, from which city John had fled. In 963 this pope was deposed, in a council held in the presence of the emperor, and Leo VIII. elected in his room; but the emperor leaving the city, John returned the next year, assembled a synod, and caused all the acts made against him to be burnt. He died on the 14th of May, 964, after having scandalized the church by his vicious life, and was succeeded by Benedict V.

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JOHN XIII. a Roman, was ordained pope after the death of Benedict V. on the first of October, 965, by the emperor's authority, but was obliged by the Romans to leave the city. He however returned to it again the following year, and crowned the emperor Otho the Younger, on Christmas-day, 967. He died on the 6th of September, 972. To this pope Baronius attributes the invention of the ceremony of baptizing of bells. He was succeeded by Benedict VI.

JOHN XIV. succeeded Benedict VII. on the 10th of July, 984, and it is said quitted the name of Peter, which he bore before, out of respect to the prince of the apostles, whose name has been borne by none of his successors. He was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, by the antipope Boniface VII. and died there of want, or poison, on the 20th of August, 985.

JOHN XV. the son of Robert, was elected pope after the death of John XIV. but whether he died before his ordination, or whatever else was the reason, says a celebrated French author, he is only reckoned among the popes to fill up the number.

JOHN XVI. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of the antipope Boniface VII. and that of John, the son of Robert, in 985. He canonized St. Uldoric bishop of Augsberg, on the third of February, 993, which was the first instance of a solemn canonization. John XVI. composed the differences between Ethelred, king of England, and Richard, duke of Normandy; took all possible measures to restore and preserve peace between the Christian princes, and died of a violent fever, on the 7th of May, 996. He was succeeded by Gregory V.

JOHN XVII. born of an illustrious Roman family, was elected pope after the death of Sylvester II. on the 13th of June, 1003, and died on the 7th of December the same year.

He ought not to be confounded with the antipope John XVII. before called Philagathus, whose hands and ears were cut off, and his eyes put out, by order of the emperor Otho III. in 998.

JOHN XVIII. a Roman, succeeded pope John XVII. on the 26th of December, 1003, and died on the 18th of July, 1009. He was succeeded by Sergius IV.

JOHN XIX. the son of Gregory, count of Tuscanelle, and the brother of pope Benedict VIII. succeeded that pope on the 6th of June, 1024. He crowned the emperor Conrad II. and died on the 8th of November, 1033. He was succeeded by Benedict IX.

JOHN XXI. succeeded pope Adrian V. on the 18th of September, 1276, he ought to be named John XX. since the last pope of the same name was John XIX. but as some have given the title of pope to John the son of Robert, and have also bestowed the same title on the antipope Philagathus, this has been distinguished by the name of John XXI. He sent legates to Michael Paleologus, to exhort him to observe what had been resolved upon in the council of Lyons, held under Gregory X. and revoked the constitution of that pope relating to the election of a sovereign pontiff. He died at Viterbo, on the 16th of May, 1277. He had been a physician, and wrote several philosophical and medicinal works. He was succeeded by Nicholas III.

JOHN XXII. a native of Cahors, before called James d'Euse, was well skilled in the civil and canon law, and was elected pope after the death of Clement V. on the 7th of August, 1316. He published the constitutions called *Clementines*, which were made by his predecessor, and drew up the other constitutions called *Extravagantes*. Lewis of Bavaria being elected emperor, John XXII. opposed him in favour of his competitor, which made much noise, and was attended with fatal consequences. That prince, in 1329, caused the antipope Peter de Corbiera, a cordelier, to be elected, who took the name of Nicholas V. and was supported by Michael de Cefenne, general of his order; but that antipope was the following year taken and carried to Avignon, where he begged pardon of the pope, with a rope about his neck, and died in prison two or three years after. Under this pope arose the famous question among the Cordeliers, called the bread of the Cordeliers, which was, Whether those monks had the property of the things given them, at the time they were making use of them? for example, Whether the bread belonged to them when they were eating it, or to the pope, or to the Roman church? This frivolous question gave great employment to the pope, as well as those which turned upon the colour, form, and stuff of their habits, whether they ought to be white, grey, or black; whether the cowl ought to be pointed or round, large or small; whether their robes ought to be full, short, or long; of cloth, or of serge, &c. The disputes on all those minute trifles were carried so far between the minor brothers, that some of them were burned upon the occasion; as if the whole of religion depended upon such idle particularities. He died at Avignon, on the fourth of December, 1334, at above ninety years of age, after having set in the papal chair eighteen years and four months, and was succeeded by Benedict XII.

JOHN XXIII. before called Balthazar Cossa, was born at Naples, and was elected pope on the 17th of May, 1410, by sixteen cardinals, who were at Bologna when pope Alexander died. John XXIII. was a great man for the management of temporal affairs, in which he discovered an heroic courage; but he had not the least notion of those which were spiritual. He called the general council of Constance in 1414, and there, on the second of March, 1415, accepted a form of cession, by which he promised to renounce the papacy, if Gregory XII. and Peter de Luna, who took the name of Benedict XIII. would also renounce it. But he immediately repented of this step, and retired in disguise from Constance. His escape, which could only serve to continue the schism, obliged the council to depose him, on the 20th of May in the same year. This sentence being afterwards made known to him, he submitted to it, and in 1419 was delivered from prison, in which he had been confined near four years. He then went to throw himself at the feet of Martin V. who had been elected sovereign pontiff in the above council, and acknowledged him for the true pope. Martin gave him a very good reception, continued him in the rank of cardinal, and made him dean of the sacred college; but he did not long enjoy these posts, for he died six months after, on the 22d of November, 1419.

JOHN of Antioch, the disciple of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, succeeded Theodotus, patriarch of Antioch, in 427. He zealously defended the sentiments of his friend Nestorius, and would not appear at the general council of Ephesus in 431, where they waited fifteen days for his coming. He however went afterwards with his suffragans, and held a council of thirty bishops, which condemned St. Cyril of Alexandria, and Memnon of Ephesus. They at the same time restored the Pelagians, who had been deposed, and declared that the sin of Adam does not pass from father to son. He at length resigned his bishoprick, and Domnus, his nephew, was, in 436, elected in his room.

JOHN the Younger, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Eutychius in 582, he held a synod in 587 to examine into the condemnation of Gregory of Antioch, and in that synod took the title of oecumenical, or universal bishop. Pope Pelagius opposed this title with great warmth, and even threatened to excommunicate him, if he persisted in retaining it. John the Younger gave his whole substance to the poor, and after his death, which happened in 595, there was nothing found in his house but an old gown, and a bad wooden bed, which the emperor Maurice took, and lay upon whenever he was disposed to do penance.

JOHN I. surnamed Zymiscus, was declared emperor of Constantinople in 969. He conquered the Russians and Bulgarians, and gained several victories over the Saracens. He was the first who engraved the figure of Jesus Christ on money, with this legend, "Jesus Christ, king of kings." He was poisoned at Damascus by one of his domestics, and died at Constantinople. He was succeeded by Basilus and Constantine.

JOHN II. COMNENUS, emperor of Constantinople, surnamed Calo John, or John the Fair, because he was the handsomest and best made prince of his time, succeeded his father Alexis Comnenus in 1118. He gained several victories over the Barbarians, and died on the 8th of April, 1143, of a wound he received in his hand when hunting, by a poisoned arrow. It is said, that a physician told him that his life might be preserved, if he would suffer his hand to be cut off; but this he refused, saying, that he had need of both his hands to guide the reins of so large an empire. He was succeeded by his eldest son Manuel.

JOHN III. DUCAS, reigned at Nice in 1222, while the Latins kept the city of Constantinople; he extended his empire by his victories, and died in 1255, after a glorious reign of thirty-five years. He was succeeded by his son Theodorus the Younger.

JOHN IV. LASCARIS, succeeded his father Theodorus in 1259, but Michael Palæologus the Despot caused his eyes to be put out a short time after, and then usurped his throne.

JOHN V. CANTACUZENUS, the minister and favourite of Andronicus Palæologus the Younger, rebelled in 1345 against John Palæologus, the son of Andronicus, and caused himself to be declared emperor. He afterwards married his daughter to that young prince, by which he, for some time, preserved the peace of the empire; but John Palæologus quarrelling with him, and obtaining the assistance of the Genoese, defeated him in several battles, and in 1357 obliged him to resign the imperial ornaments. John Cantacuzenus then retired to a monastery on mount Athos, where he became a monk. He wrote in Greek an excellent history of what passed under the reign of Andronicus, his own reign, and other works.

JOHN VI. PALÆOLOGUS, surnamed Calo John, succeeded his father Andronicus the Younger, in the empire of Constantinople. He ceded the island of Lesbos to the Genoese,

and in 1372 suffered Amurath I. emperor of the Turks, to take Adrianople. His reign was very unhappy, for he was obliged to resign the empire to his son Emanuel, and died in 1391.

JOHN VII. PALÆOLOGUS, emperor of Constantinople, reigned after the voluntary abdication of his father Emanuel in 1422. The Turks having taken Theffalonica, and gradually making new conquests, he went to implore the assistance of the Latins, and was magnificently received at the council of Florence, when, in 1439, an union was concluded between the Greek and Latin churches; the emperor at length returned into the East, and died on the 31st of October, 1448.

JOHN, surnamed Lackland, king of England, was the fourth son of king Henry II. and ascended the throne without much opposition, in 1199, after the death of his brother Richard I. though Arthur, duke of Brittany, to whom it lawfully belonged, as being the son of Godfrey, his eldest brother, disputed it with him; but the young prince being taken by surprize at Mirabeau in Brittany, in 1202, was murdered in prison. Upon this, Constance, the mother of Arthur, implored the assistance of Philip Augustus, king of France, who promised to strip him of all the lands he possessed in France; and pope Innocent III. not only excommunicated him, but absolved all his subjects from their oath of allegiance: at length the pope sent Pandulph his nuncio into England, who offered the king the pope's protection on condition of his swearing to obey the pontiff, and to resign his crown to him. To this John consented, and repairing to Dover church, in the presence of the priests and people, took off his crown, disrobed himself, and laid all his ensigns of royalty at the feet of the nuncio, who was seated on a throne. After which he signed a paper, by which he resigned the kingdom of England, with the lordship of Ireland, to the holy see; and bound himself as a vassal to pay seven hundred marks annually for England, and three hundred for Ireland; and then did homage to the pope in the person of his nuncio, who kept the crown and scepter five days in his possession.

The barons of England, fired with indignation at this meanness, and oppressed by the heavy taxes with which he loaded them, had recourse to arms, and demanded a re-establishment of the laws of Edward the Confessor, and a renewal of the charter of Henry the First: which being refused by the king, they elected Robert Fitzwalter for their general, entered London, and besieged him in the Tower. The king complied, when he could no longer resist, and agreed to meet the barons in Runnemead, or the Mead of Council, between Stains and Windsor; and there being unable to obtain supplies from his people, and finding himself too weak to withstand his enemies, granted whatever they desired, and hence arose the famous charter of liberties called Magna Charta, which he was obliged to sign, and also the charter of the liberties of the forest; charters that have been since esteemed the foundation of the English liberties. The king however, though he had ratified these charters with a solemn oath, brought over an army from Flanders, and ravaged the whole kingdom; upon this the barons applied for assistance to the king of France, promising the crown to his son Lewis, if he freed them from John's tyranny. Lewis soon came to their assistance, landed at Sandwich, and took Rochester, while John retired to Winchester, having prevailed on the pope to excommunicate both the French king and the English barons; but being deserted by some of his mercenaries, the dauphin besieged Dover, while the barons invested Windsor; after which the country was ravaged by both parties, who came to no engagement. At length grief and fatigue threw the king into a fever, which is said to have been heightened by his eating of peaches and drinking new ale. He died on the 18th of October, 1216, in the fifty-first year of his age, and the seventeenth of his reign. Others say he died of poison. He was succeeded by Henry III.

JOHN, king of France, succeeded his father Philip de Valois, on the 22d of August, 1350, at forty years of age. He beheaded Ralph, count of Eu and Guines, who was accused of carrying on a correspondence with the English, and that without the least form of law; which alienated the minds of his subjects, and was in part the cause of the misfortunes of his reign. Charles, the eldest son of king John, being made duke of Normandy, invited Charles, king of Navarre, to be present at his reception at Rouen, and there made him prisoner. This piece of treachery made Philip the king of Navarre's brother, and many lords, take up arms. They called to their assistance Edward III. king of England, who sent his son Edward the Black Prince, who ravaged Auvergne, Limosin, and Poitou, when king John having assembled his troops, came up with him at Maupertuis, in some vineyards two leagues from Poitiers. The prince of Wales seeing himself in this extremity, demanded a peace, offering to restore all he had taken in France, and to agree

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to a truce for seven years; but king John, who believed himself sure of a victory, refused to listen to these conditions, and attacked the English, on the 19th of September, 1356, when, though he had eighty thousand men, and the English only eight thousand, he was defeated and taken prisoner. After this famous battle, which was called the battle of Poitiers, the dauphin had the government of the kingdom. King John continued four years a prisoner in London, till a peace was concluded on the 8th of May, 1360. He then returned to France, and united to his crown the duchies of Burgundy and Normandy, and the earldoms of Champagne and Toulouse. After which, he returned into England, to treat about the ransom of the duke of Anjou, or to visit a lady who had engaged his affections; but died in the Savoy, on the 8th of April, 1364, aged fifty-four, after his having reigned near fourteen years. This prince made it his glory to keep his promise inviolably, and being solicited to break the treaty of Bretagne, which had been made with the English during his imprisonment in England, he replied, "That if truth and fidelity were lost by mankind, they ought to be found in the hearts and mouths of kings." He was succeeded by his eldest son Charles V.

JOHN SOBIESKY, king of Poland, and one of the greatest warriors in the seventeenth century, was, in 1665, made grand marshal of the crown, and, in 1667, grand general of the kingdom. He conquered several countries from the Cossacs and Tartars, defeated the Turks on several occasions, and particularly at the famous battle of Choczim, fought on the 11th of November, 1673. John Sobieski was elected king of Poland on the 20th of May, 1674, and raised the siege of Vienna in 1683. He spoke several languages, loved the sciences and men of learning, and had all the qualities of an hero. He died at Warsaw, on the 17th of June, 1696, aged seventy-two.

JOHN I. king of Portugal and the Algarves, surnamed the Father of his Country, was the natural son of Peter the Severe. He was raised to the throne after the death of his brother Ferdinand, in 1383. He conquered the king of Castile, took Ceuta and other places in Africa, and died on the 14th of August, 1433, aged eighty-three.

JOHN II. king of Portugal, surnamed the Great and the Severe, succeeded his father Alphonso V. in 1481. He beheaded the duke of Braganza, took incredible pains in settling Portuguese colonies in the Indies and in Africa, distinguished himself, in 1476, at the battle of Toro, against the Castilians, and showed great love to his people. He died on the 25th of October, 1495, aged forty-one.

JOHN III. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Emanuel, in 1521. He received ambassadors from David, king of Ethiopia, and the king of Camboia ceded to him the fortress of Diu in the Indies. He died of an apoplexy, on the 22d of August, 1557, aged fifty-five.

JOHN IV. king of Portugal surnamed the Fortunate, was the son of Theodore of Portugal, duke of Braganza, and was born on the 19th of March, 1604. He was the next heir to the crown of Portugal, which the Spaniards had made themselves masters of, in 1580, after the death of king Sebastian and the cardinal Henry. The Portuguese, who groaned under the oppression of the Spaniards, at length shook off the yoke, and proclaimed John, duke of Braganza, king of Portugal, by the name of John IV. on the 15th of December, 1640, when he governed with such wisdom and prudence, that he maintained himself on the throne in spite of his enemies. He obtained a celebrated victory over the Spaniards near Badajoz, on the 26th of May, 1644, and had great advantages in Brazil over the Dutch. He was a mild and affable prince, and was remarkable for the plainness of his dress, and his disregard to the pleasures of the table. He died on the 6th of November, 1656, leaving two sons and a daughter, the eldest of whom, named Alphonso, first succeeded to the throne, and the daughter was married to Charles II. king of England.

JOHN, surnamed the Fearless, count of Nevers, and afterwards duke of Burgundy, was born at Dijon, on the 28th of May, 1371. He succeeded his father, Philip the Bold, eight years after he had been taken prisoner by Bajazet II. emperor of the Turks, at the battle of Nicopolis. He gave birth to the quarrels which arose between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, and caused Lewis of France, duke of Orleans, to be assassinated at Paris, on the 23d of November, 1407, which kindled a civil war. John the Fearless afterwards went to the assistance of John of Bavaria, bishop of Liege, and returned to Paris under the reign of Charles VI. when he rendered himself master of the government, and occasioned infinite disorders in the kingdom; but the dauphin having drawn him to a conference upon the bridge of Montreuil Faut-Yonne, he was there killed by Tannegui du Chatel, on the 10th of September, 1419.

JOHN V. duke of Britany, surnamed the Valiant and the Conqueror, was attacked by all the forces of France. He

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gained seven battles, and killed John de Blois, his competitor, at the battle of Aurai, fought on the 29th of September, 1364. He died at Nantes, on the 1st of November, 1399.

JOHN of Orleans, count of Dunois and Longueville, great chamberlain of France, and one of the most celebrated generals of his age, was the natural son of Lewis of France, duke of Orleans, who was assassinated at Paris, on the 23d November, 1407. He was born in 1403, and distinguished himself very early in several sieges and battles. He courageously defended the city of Orleans against the English, and by the assistance of Joan of Arc, made them raise the siege. He afterwards obtained several other advantages over the English, and took Mans, and all the principal places of Normandy and Guienne. Charles VII. to reward his merit, gave him the title of the Restorer of his Country, legitimated him, gave him the earldom of Longueville, and several other lands, and made him great chamberlain of France. He died on the 24th of November, 1468.

There have been several other princes of the name of John.

JOHN WILLIAM FRIZO, prince of Orange. See ORANGE.
JOHN SCOT ERIGENA, a famous Irishman, in the ninth century, went to France under the reign of Charles the Bald, who had a particular esteem for him. He is believed to be the first who wrote against transubstantiation and the real presence, in a book he wrote against Paschase Radbert. He was driven from Paris, and retired to England, where he was murdered by his scholars, who stabbed him with their penknives, about the year 883. The above work was condemned in several councils; and Berenger, who had made use of the authority of that work, was sentenced to throw it himself into the fire.

JOHN ANDRE, a learned Italian in the fourteenth century, published editions of many ecclesiastical and profane authors, and was one of the principal restorers of learning in Italy. He died in the island of Corsica, in 1493.

JOHN DA CASTEL BOLOGNESE, a celebrated engraver in the sixteenth century, worked for the emperor Charles V. and pope Clement VII. He engraved on small stones the rape of the Sabines, the Bacchanals, engagements at sea, and other subjects.

JOHN DA UDINA, a celebrated painter of the sixteenth century, was born at Udina, and was the disciple of Raphael. He acquired a great reputation throughout all Italy, and particularly excelled in the representation of animals, drapery, landscapes, buildings, flowers, and fruit. In his time, there were discovered under the ruins of Titus's palace, those small figures, which from being found under the earth in grottoes were called grotesques; and small history paintings were also dug up at the same place, done in stucco. John da Udina copied these paintings; he even discovered the secret of making stucco, which had been lost, and surpassed all other painters in making grotesque ornaments. He died at Rome, in 1564.

JOHN MILANESE composed, about the year 1100, a book under the name of the Physicians of the College of Salerno, which treated of medicine, and contained one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine Latin verses, of which three hundred and seventy-two are only now remaining. This book is well known under the title of the School of Salerno. René Moreau's Observations on that work are esteemed.

JOHN of Bruges. See BRUGES.

JOHN of Leyden, a famous enthusiast in the sixteenth century, so called from the place of his birth, was a journeyman taylor, whose real name was John Boccold, or Beukels. He, with John Matthias, a taylor of Haerlem, fixed his residence at Munster, in Westphalia; and these fanatics having great resolution, the appearance of sanctity, and a plausible and confident manner of discoursing, they soon gained many converts. They were of the sect of the anabaptists, and besides maintained that the office of magistracy was an encroachment on spiritual liberty; that all the distinctions occasioned by birth, rank, or wealth, should be abolished, and that all Christians, throwing their possessions into one common stock, should live in that state of equality which became members of the same family.

Among their converts were Rothman, a Lutheran, who first preached the protestant doctrine at Munster, and Crippebolding, a citizen of good birth and considerable eminence. Emboldened by the countenance of such disciples, they openly taught their opinions; and not satisfied with that liberty, they made several unsuccessful attempts to seize the town, in order to get their tenets established by authority. At last, having secretly called in their associates from the neighbouring country, they, in February, 1534, suddenly took possession of the arsenal in the night time, and running through the streets with drawn swords and horrible howlings, cried out alternately, "Repent, and be baptized," and "Depart, ye ungodly." The senators, the canons, the nobility, together with the more sober citizens,

gens, whether papists or protestants, terrified at their threats and outcries, fled in confusion, and left the city under the dominion of a frantic multitude, consisting chiefly of strangers. Being now without controul, they, at first, shewed such reverence for the ancient constitution, as to elect two senators of their own sect, and to appoint Crippebolding and another proselyte consuls; but this was nothing more than form, for all their proceedings were directed by Matthias, who, in the style, and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was instant death to disobey. Having begun with encouraging the multitude to pillage the churches, and deface their ornaments, he enjoined them to destroy all books except the Bible, as useless or impious; he appointed the estates of such as had fled to be confiscated, ordered every man to bring forth his goods, silver, and precious effects, and to lay them at his feet; the wealth amassed by this means he deposited in a public treasury, and named deacons to dispense it for the common use of all; he then commanded all of them to eat at tables prepared in public, and even prescribed the dishes that were to be served up each day. Having thus finished his plan of reformation, he collected vast magazines of every kind; he repaired and extended the fortifications, obliging every person, without distinction to work in his turn; he formed such as were capable into regular bodies, and endeavoured to add the vigour of discipline to the impetuosity of enthusiasm. He sent emissaries to the baptists in the Low Countries, inviting them to assemble at Munster, which he dignified with the name of Mount Sion, that from thence they might set out to reduce all the nations of the earth under their dominion. He himself was unwearied in attending to every thing necessary for the security and increase of the sect, animating his disciples, by his own example, to refuse no labour, as well as to repine at no hardship. Mean while the bishop of Munster having assembled a considerable army, advanced to besiege the town. On his appearance, Matthias sallied out at the head of some chosen troops, attacked one quarter of his camp, forced it, and, after great slaughter, returned to the city loaded with glory and spoil. Intoxicated with this success, he appeared the next day brandishing a spear, and declared, that, in imitation of Gideon, he would go forth with a handful of men, and smite the host of the ungodly. Thirty persons, whom he named, followed him without hesitation in this wild enterprise, and, rushing on the enemy with a frantic courage, were cut off to a man.

The death of their prophet occasioned at first a great consternation among his disciples; but Boccold, otherwise called John of Leyden, soon reviving their spirits, succeeded him in the direction of all their affairs, but wanting courage, was contented with carrying on a defensive war. Soon after the death of his predecessor, having, by obscure visions and prophecies, prepared the multitude for some extraordinary event, he stripped himself naked, and marching thro' the streets, proclaimed, with a loud voice, "That the kingdom of Sion was at hand, that whatever was highest on earth should be brought low, and whatever was lowest should be exalted." In order to fulfil this, he caused the churches to be levelled with the ground, he degraded the senators chosen by Matthias, and depriving Crippebolding of the consulship, the highest office in the common-wealth, gave him the post of hangman, to which the other submitted, not only without murmuring, but with the utmost joy. In the place of the deposed senators, he named twelve judges, according to the number of tribes in Israel, to preside in all affairs; retaining himself the same authority which Moses anciently possessed, as legislator of the people. But soon dissatisfied with the power of a prophet, he caused himself on the 25th of June to be crowned king of Sion, and assuming all the pomp and state of royalty, we are told, wore a crown of gold, and the richest and most sumptuous garments. A Bible was carried on his one hand, a naked sword on the other. A great body of guards accompanied him, when he appeared in public. Having now attained the height of power, Boccold, it is said, discovered passions, which he had hitherto restrained, or only indulged in secret; he instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people for several days concerning the lawfulness, and even the necessity of taking more wives than one, which they asserted to be one of the privilege granted by God to the saints, and then he himself set them an example, of using what he called their Christian liberty, by marrying at once three wives; among which the widow of Matthias, a woman of singular beauty, was one. He afterwards gradually added to the number of his wives, till they amounted to fourteen, though the widow of Matthias was the only one dignified with the title of queen. After his example no man remained satisfied with a single wife; but all gave themselves up to the most licentious and uncontrolled gratification of their desires.

Luther, who had testified against these delusions on their first appearance, now exposed them with great strength of

argument, and acrimony of style, and called loudly on all the states of Germany to put a stop to a phrenzy no less pernicious to society than fatal to religion. The princes of the empire, assembled by the king of the Romans, voted a supply of men and money to the bishop of Munster, who had converted the siege of the town into a blockade. The forces raised, in consequence of this resolution, were put under the command of an officer of experience, who approaching the town towards the end of spring in the year 1535, found the fortifications so strong, and so diligently guarded, that he durst not attempt an assault. It was now above fifteen months since these insatuated people had established their dominion in Munster, during which they had undergone prodigious fatigue in working on the fortifications, and performing military duty; and notwithstanding the prudent attention of their king to provide for their subsistence, and his frugal and regular oeconomy in their public meals, they began to feel the approach of famine. But such was the ascendant which Boccold had acquired over the multitude, and so powerful the fascination of enthusiasm, that their hopes were as sanguine as ever, and they hearkened with implicit credulity to the visions and predictions of their prophets, which assured them that the Almighty would speedily interpose, in order to deliver the city. The faith, however, of some few began to fail, and being suspected of an inclination to surrender to the enemy, they were punished with immediate death, as guilty of impiety in distrusting the power of God. It is said, that one of the king's wives having uttered certain words that implied some doubt concerning his divine mission, he instantly called the whole number together, and commanding the blasphemer, as he called her, to kneel down, cut off her head with his own hands; and so far were the rest from expressing any horror at this cruel deed, that they joined him in dancing, with a frantic joy, around the bleeding body of their companion. By the first of June the besieged endured the utmost rigour of famine; but chose rather to suffer hardships, the recital of which is shocking to humanity, than to listen to the terms of capitulation offered them by the bishop. But at last a deserter less intoxicated with the fumes of enthusiasm, escaped to the enemy, and offered to lead a party to a weak part of the walls in the night. The proposal was accepted, the walls were scaled, on the 24th of June, and one of the gates being seized, the rest of the army entered. The deluded inhabitants, though surprised, defended themselves in the market-place, with valour heightened by despair; but being overpowered by numbers, most of them were slain, and the rest taken prisoners. Among the last were the king and Crippebolding. The king, loaded with chains, was carried from city to city, as a spectacle to gratify the curiosity of the people, and was exposed to all their insults. His spirit, however, was not broken by this sad reverse of his condition; and he adhered with unshaken firmness to the opinions he had advanced. After this he was brought back to Munster, the scene of his royalty and crimes, and put to death with the most exquisite and lingering tortures, all which he bore with astonishing fortitude. This extraordinary man, who had been able to acquire such amazing dominion over the minds of his followers, and to excite commotions so dangerous to society, was only twenty-six years of age. *Robertson's Hist. of the Emperor Charles V.*

Many writers, and what is more extraordinary, the above admirable historian, represent these rebels as the origin of the sect of baptists; but there is undoubted proof of there being baptists in several parts of Germany and the Low Countries before the siege of Munster, who never embraced the absurd opinions of these mad enthusiasts, as there are still both in the Netherlands and in England, who are, in general, as unexceptionable in their morals as any other sect of Protestants.

JOHN of Austria. See JUAN of Austria (Don).

JOHN'S (ST.) one of the Phillipine islands, of the East Indies, in Asia, lying east of Mindanao, from which it is separated by a narrow streight. Long. 125. 25. E. Lat. 7. 0. N.

JOHN'S (ST.) an island of North America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Scotland on the south and west, and Cape Breton on the east. It is subject to Great Britain. Lat. 47.

JOIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, and diocese of Sens, with a very handsome castle. It has three parishes, and is very advantageously seated on the river Yonne, seventeen miles from Sens, and fifteen from Auxerre. Long. 3. 25. E. Lat. 47. 6. N.

JOHNSON (SAMUEL) an eminent divine and author, born in Warwickshire, in the year 1649. He was educated at Cambridge, and having entered into holy orders, was presented to the living of Curingham, in the hundreds of Essex; but the air of that place not agreeing with him, he was obliged to leave it to the care of a curate. He was afterwards

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terwards domestic chaplain to the lord Russel; and when that lord, in conjunction with others, carried on the bill of exclusion against the duke of York, Mr. Johnson, to promote that design, wrote a book entitled *Julian the Apostate*, against which Dr. Hickey having published, by way of answer, a book called *Jovian*, Mr. Johnson replied in a treatise entitled *Julian's Arts to undermine and extirpate Christianity*, together with *Answers to Constantius the Apostate and Jovian*; but, before he published it, the lord Russel was imprisoned, and, about two months after his being beheaded, Mr. Johnson was summoned to appear before the king and council, and, on the 3d of August, 1683, was committed prisoner to the Gatehouse, whence being bailed, and all endeavours to discover and seize the copies of his book being vain, the prosecution was dropt, and an information in the king's bench lodged against him for writing *Julian the Apostate*, for which he was fined five hundred marks, and committed prisoner to the King's Bench till he should pay it. Here he lay in very necessitous circumstances, and during his confinement published several pieces, among which was one entitled *An humble and hearty Address to all the Protestants in King James's army*, at which the court was so incensed, that he was condemned by the king's bench to stand three times in the pillory, to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and to be degraded from the priesthood. On the first of December, 1686, his sentence was put in execution, which he bore with great firmness, though it was performed with a whip of nine cords knotted, with which he had three hundred and seventeen stripes, and the king immediately gave away his living. He continued in prison till three months after the Revolution, when the parliament taking his case into consideration, resolved that the judgment against him was cruel and illegal, and presented two addresses to king William on his behalf, on which his majesty gave him one thousand pounds in money, and settled three hundred pounds a-year upon him, out of the post-office, for his and his son's life. On Sunday, November the 27th, 1692, an attempt was made to murder him, when seven persons broke into his house, and five of them with a lantern, got into his chamber, where he was in bed with his wife and young son, when, after his receiving several wounds, one of the assassins cried, "Pistol him for the book he wrote," for he had before published his book concerning the Abrogation of King James II. However, upon Mrs. Johnson's passionate entreaties, they went off, without rifling the house, or doing him farther mischief, and he recovered of his wounds. He died in May, 1703. He wrote some other works besides those already mentioned, all of which have been printed together in one volume folio.

JOHNSON (JOHN) a learned divine, was born on the 30th of December, 1662, and educated at Cambridge. He afterwards enjoyed several benefices in the church, and particularly the vicarage of Appledore, on the borders of Romney-Marsh, and that of Cranbrook. He wrote, 1. *The Clergyman's Vademecum*. 2. *The propitiatory Oblation in the Eucharist*. 3. *The Unbloody Sacrifice*. 4. *A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws*. 5. *A Paraphrase, with Notes, on the Book of Psalms*: and after his death were published some of his posthumous discourses. He died on the 15th of December, 1725, in the sixty-third year of his age.

JOHNSON (MARTIN) a famous landscape painter, was bred a seal engraver, and arrived at great perfection in landscape views, which he studied with great application, making choice of the delightful prospects of England for his subjects, and performed them with judgment, freedom, and warmth of colouring. Some of his performances are in the possession of the curious in England, but they are very scarce. He died in London, about the beginning of the reign of king James II.

JOHNSON (ABRAHAM) an excellent painter of Antwerp, did some things in his youth that set him above all the young painters of his time; but falling in love, he neglected his business; and for some time after his marriage, minded nothing but his pleasures. His circumstances then growing low, he complained of the little justice done to his merit, and growing jealous of Rubens, challenged him to draw a picture with him, appointing the judges who were to decide whose performance was best. Rubens replied he willingly submitted to him in that point, and the world would do them both justice. There are some of Johnson's works in the churches at Antwerp, and a descent from the cross, drawn for the great church at Boisleduc, so admirably performed, that it has been taken for Rubens's, and Mr. De Piles assures us, that it is not inferior to the works of that great painter.

JOHNSON (BENJAMIN). See JONSON.

JOHNSON (Mrs.) the Stella of dean Swift, under which name he always mentions her, was the daughter of sir William Temple's steward, and the concealed, though undoubted

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wife of Swift. Sir William Temple bequeathed her in his will a thousand pounds, as an acknowledgment of her father's faithful services. She had an elevated understanding, with all the delicacy and softness of her sex. Her voice, though sweet in itself, was rendered still more harmonious by what she said. Her wit was poignant without severity; her manners were humane, polite, easy, and unreserved: wherever she came she attracted attention and esteem. She was strictly virtuous, sincerely religious, and constant, though not ostentatious, in her devotions. She had great skill in music, and was perfectly well versed in all the arts proper to employ a lady's leisure. Her wit was a fund of perpetual cheerfulness, and her prudence kept that cheerfulness within proper bounds. In short, she exactly resembled the description Homer has given of Penelope:

A woman loveliest of the lovely kind,

In body perfect, and complete in mind.

This is the character given of Stella by those who knew her best. How long she remained in England after sir William Temple's death, is not known; but it appears that she was married to Dr. Swift in the year 1716, by Dr. Ashe, then bishop of Clogher, though she could never prevail upon him to acknowledge her openly as his wife. The flaw which in Swift's eye reduced the value of such a jewel, was the servile state of her father; he was a man of probity, but he was the steward of sir William Temple. Hence Dr. Swift and Mrs. Johnson preserved the same manner of life after marriage as before it. They lived in separate houses; he remaining at the deanery, she in lodgings at a distance from him, and on the other side of the Liffey. Nothing appeared in their behaviour inconsistent with decorum, or beyond the limits of Platonic love. They conversed like friends, but industriously took care to summon witnesses of their conversation; a rule to which they adhered so strictly, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove that they had ever been together without a third person. A conduct so unnatural gave room for various comments and reflections; but however unaccountable this renunciation of the marriage rights may appear to the world, it certainly did not arise from any consciousness of too near a consanguinity between them, though the general voice of fame was willing to make them both the natural children of sir William Temple; but this could not be true, sir William being employed as a minister abroad from the year 1665 to 1670, so that Swift's mother, who never crossed the sea, except from England to Ireland, was out of all possibility of a personal correspondence with him, for two years before his birth. It may be imagined that a woman of Stella's delicacy must repine at such a situation. The outward honours she received are frequently bestowed on a mistress: though a wife, she was not acknowledged in that character, and though strictly virtuous, was obliged to submit to all the appearances of vice, except in the presence of those few witnesses of the cautious manner in which she lived with her husband. Hence inward anxiety disturbed by degrees the calmness of her mind, and the strength of her body. She began to decline in her health in the year 1724, and from the first symptoms of decay, rather hastened than shrunk back in the descent; tacitly pleased to find her footsteps tending to that place where they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. She died about the end of January 1727, or 1728, absolutely destroyed by the peculiarity of her fate; a fate which perhaps she could not have endured by an alliance with any other man upon earth. *Lord Orrery's Life of Swift.*

JOINVILLE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a magnificent castle or palace. It is seated on the river Main, fifteen miles south of St. Dizier, and one hundred and twenty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

JOINVILLE (JOHN Sire DE) seneschal of Champagne, distinguished himself by his valour, and wrote the History of St. Lewis in French; the best edition of which is that of M. de Cange, in 1668, in folio, with learned remarks. He died about the year 1319, at near ninety years of age.

IOLAUS, in fabulous history, the son of Iphicles, assisted Hercules in overcoming the hydra, by procuring and lighting firebrands, as fast as Hercules cut off its heads. As a reward for this piece of service, Hercules prevailed on Hebe to restore him to youth, when decrepid with age.

IOLE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Euritus, king of Cechalia, by his second wife; she was beloved by Hercules, who demanded her in marriage, on which Euritus challenging Hercules, promised to give him Iole as the price of his victory, but Euritus, after being conquered, refused to deliver her up; on which Hercules killed him, and took away his daughter, whom he afterwards bestowed upon his son Hillus; but Dejanira, Hercules's wife, becoming jealous of Iole, sent her husband the poisoned shirt she had received from Nessus, with a view to reclaim him, which occasioned the death of that hero.

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IOLIA, *ἰολία*, in Grecian antiquity, a Theban festival, instituted in honour of Hercules and his companion Iolaus. It lasted several days; on the first of which were offered solemn sacrifices; on the next were horse-races; and on the next, wrestling. The victors were crowned with garlands of myrtle, and sometimes rewarded with tripods of brass.

JOLY (**CLAUDIUS**) chanter and canon of the church of our Lady at Paris, and official to the archbishop, was born on the second of February, 1607, and distinguished himself by his great merit and learning. He wrote many works which are esteemed, and died at Paris, on the 15th of January, 1700, aged ninety-three.

ION, a Greek poet, of the isle of Chio, flourished about four hundred and fifty-two years before the Christian æra. His tragedies are lost.

JONAH, or **JONAS**, the son of Amittai, and the fifth of the twelve lesser prophets. About the seven hundred and seventy-first year before the birth of Christ, God commanded this prophet to go to Nineveh, and threaten that great city that he would destroy it, on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants; but Jonah, instead of obeying the divine command, embarked for Tarshish, when a tempest arising, the mariners threw him into the sea, on which he was swallowed by a great fish, and after being three days and nights in its belly, was cast upon land. God then commanded him a second time to go and preach to the Ninevites. Jonah then obeyed, and foretold that in forty days the city would be destroyed; but the Ninevites repenting, were pardoned; on which Jonah, fearing to pass for a false prophet, retired to a hill at a distance from the city; where God, by a miracle, condescended to shew the unreasonableness of his discontent. It has been observed, that the great fish which swallowed up Jonah was not a whale, for there are no whales in the Mediterranean where this prophet was cast, besides, the throat of the whales are too narrow to admit the passage of a man through it. The learned therefore have concluded, says the abbé l'Advocat, that it was a kind of rekin or lamia.

JONAS (**JUSTUS**) a protestant divine, born at Northhausen, in Thuringia, on the fifth of June, 1493. He was one of Luther's most zealous disciples. He contracted a strict friendship with Melancthon; became principal of the college of Wittemburg, and afterwards dean of the university of that city. He wrote a treatise in favour of the marriage of priests, and other works, and died on the 9th of October, 1555.

JONAS (**ARNAGRIMUS**) a learned Iclander, acquired great reputation by his skill in the sciences, and particularly in astronomy. He was coadjutor to Gundebran de Thorlac, bishop of Holar, in Iceland. He refused that bishoprick, after the death of Gundebran, and died in 1649. He wrote several works, the principal of which are *Idea veri Magistratus*, and his History and Description of Iceland.

JONATHAN, the son of Saul, is celebrated for his valour, and for his inviolable friendship to David. He twice defeated the Philistines, and would have been put to death by Saul for eating an honey-comb, if the people had not prevented it. He was killed with his father and brothers, in a battle fought against the Philistines, in the one thousand and fifty-fifth year before the Christian æra. David was deeply afflicted at his death, and composed a noble hymn in his praise.

JONATHAN, one of the greatest generals the Jews ever had, was the son of Mattathias, and the brother of Judas Macchabeus. He forced Bacchides, the Syrian general, who made war with the Jews, to accept a peace; conquered Demetrius Soter, and afterwards Apollonius, that prince's general; but after having imprudently suffered himself to be drawn to Ptolemais, by Tryphon, who had laid a snare for him, he was put to death, in the one hundred and forty-fourth year before the Christian æra.

JONES (**IGNO**) a celebrated English architect, was the son of Ignatius Jones, a cloth-worker of London, and was born in that city, about the year 1572. He was at first put apprentice to a joiner, but early distinguished himself by his inclination to drawing, or designing, and was particularly taken notice of for his skill in landscape painting: this afterwards recommended him to the favour of William, earl of Pembroke, who was a great patron of all the liberal arts, and who, admiring Mr. Jones's genius, took him into his patronage, and sent him abroad with a handsome allowance, in order to perfect himself by viewing and studying the works of the greatest masters, ancient and modern, in Italy, and the polite parts of Europe. Thus supported, he spent many years in completing his education; to which end, choosing the city of Venice for the chief place of his residence, he suffered nothing of real value any where to escape his notice; and the improvements he thus acquired, gave him such reputation all over Europe, that Christian IV. king of Denmark, sent for him, and appointed him his ar-

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chitect-general. He had enjoyed this post some years, when that prince, whose sister Anne had married king James I. made a visit to England in 1606. Mr. Jones took this opportunity of returning home; and expressing a desire to continue in his native country, the queen appointed him her architect; and being not long after taken in the same character into the service of prince Henry, he discharged his trust with such judgment and fidelity, that the king gave him the reversion of the place of surveyor-general of his works. After the death of prince Henry, in 1612, our architect returned to Italy, and continued there some years, improving himself still farther in his favourite art, till the surveyor's place fell to him, and then returned to England, to enrich his country with the fruit of his studies. Soon after his arrival, the office of works being found several thousand pounds in debt, he voluntarily gave up his own dues, and prevailed with the comptroller and pay-master to do the like. In 1620 he drew up an account of Stonehenge, which he supposed to have been originally a Roman temple, of the Tuscan order, inscribed to Cælus, and the same year he was appointed, among others, a commissioner for repairing St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Upon the death of king James I. he was continued in his post by king Charles I. whose consort likewise entertained him in the same station. He had drawn the designs for the palace of Whitehall in his former master's time, and that part of it called the Banqueting-house was now erected. While he was raising these noble monuments of his fame as an architect, he was employed in the pompous machinery used in masques and interludes. Several other designs of Inigo Jones were executed in this reign, as the queen's chapel at St. James's palace; the side of Somerset-house next the garden; the church and piazza of Covent-Garden; the royal chapel at Denmark-house: he also laid out the ground-plot of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, and designed the duke of Ancafter's house on the west side of that noble square. By these means he acquired a handsome fortune; but his loyalty afterwards exposed him to considerable losses. In November 1640, he was called before the house of lords, upon a complaint of the parishioners of St. Gregory's, in London, against him, for damages done to that church, and afterwards, during the usurpation, he was constrained to pay four hundred pounds, by way of composition for his estate. He died in 1652, and was interred in St. Bennett's, near Paul's wharf, in London, where a monument was erected to his memory. Several of his designs have been published by Mr. Kent, Mr. Collin Campbell, and Mr. Isaac Ware; and he left in manuscript some curious Notes on Palladio's Architecture, which are inserted in an edition of Palladio, published in 1714.

JONES (**HENRY**) a remarkable poet, was born at Drogheda, in Ireland, was of mean extraction, and was originally bred a bricklayer; but having a natural inclination to poetry, frequently applied to that at the expence of his mechanical vocation. Being an indigent poet, and desirous of obtaining some patron, his genius broke out in panegyrics, as being the most likely to procure him friends; and in 1745, when the earl of Chesterfield was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was taken notice of by that nobleman, who treated him with great generosity, brought him to England, recommended him to many of the nobility here; and not only, by his influence and interest, procured him a large subscription for publishing a collection of his poems, but is said to have taken on himself the alteration of his tragedy of the Earl of Essex, and prevailed on the managers of Covent-garden theatre to bring it on the stage. This tragedy, which is an improvement on Banks's play of the same name in point of language, procured him some money and reputation; and, to a person possessed of more œconomy than Mr. Jones, would have been the means of establishing him in a moderate state of independence. His poetical merit in his other writings lies pretty much in the same scale, that of mediocrity; and it is probable, that Mr. Jones would not have been taken so much notice of, had he not been bred a bricklayer. His knowledge was, however, much greater than could possibly be expected from a man bred to daily labour, but his temper was under the dominion of his passions, and consequently uncertain and capricious. As he had no idea of œconomy, he appeared to think himself born rather to be supported by others, than under any obligation to secure to himself the profits which his writings and the munificence of his patrons, from time to time, afforded him. After experiencing many reverses of fortune, which his overbearing spirit and imprudence, in regard to pecuniary concerns, drew upon him, he died in great want, in April, 1770, in a workhouse, in London. An example to those of superior capacities and attainments, who despising the common maxims of life, frequently when it is too late, feel the want of not pursuing them.

IONIA, anciently a province of the Lesser Asia, or Natolia, bounded by Etolia on the north, Lydia on the east, Caria

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on the south, and the Archipelago on the west, which had formerly the name of the Ionian Sea from this province, and the chief cities were Ephesus and Smyrna.

JONQUERA, an ancient city of Spain, in Catalonia. It is a small town, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and is now nothing but the shadow of what it was formerly. It is twenty miles north of Gerone, and twenty south of Perpignan. Long. 2. 57. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

JONQUIERES, a town of France, in Provence, twelve miles south-west of Aix, and ten north-west of Marseilles. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

JONSON (**BENJAMIN**) one of the most celebrated dramatic poets of his time, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Westminster, in the year 1574. He was educated at Westminster-school, where Camden was his master; from whence his mother, who had married a bricklayer for her second husband, took him home, and obliged him to work at his father-in-law's trade; but being extremely averse to that employment, he enlisted himself a soldier, and being taken to the English army in the Netherlands, distinguished himself by his bravery, killing and despoiling one of the enemy in the view of both armies.

Upon his return to England, he resumed his former studies, and was admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge; but being unable to supply the decent conveniences of a learned ease, he entered into an obscure play-house called the Curtain, in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch, or Clerkenwell; but his attempts as an actor could neither recommend him to a share in any of the theatres, which were then very numerous in London, nor provide him a support; on the contrary, they rendered him a subject of ridicule. While he was thus a retainer to the stage, he had the misfortune to be engaged in a duel with one of his brother-actors, and was wounded in the arm, by his adversary's sword, which was ten inches longer than his own. However, he killed his opponent, who had challenged him. For this offence he was committed to prison, and during his confinement was visited by a popish priest, who taking advantage of his dejection of spirits, made him a convert to the church of Rome, in which he continued for twelve years.

When or by what means he obtained his discharge from prison is uncertain. At his first entrance into the play-house he had written a play or two, which had been condemned; he was twenty-four years of age when he offered another to the stage, which he had put into the hands of a person who had carelessly run it over, and was just upon returning it, with the answer, that it would be of no service to their company, when Shakespear casting his eye upon it, found something in it that pleased him, and therefore not only read it through, but brought it upon his own stage, where he was a manager, and acted a part in it himself. This was an introduction to farther favours from Shakespear, who ever after continued to recommend our young poet, and his productions, to the public; he ever lent his hand in finishing some of them, and played a part in every play wrote by Jonson, as long as he continued on the stage. The first dramatic performance he printed, was his comedy entitled *Every Man in his Humour*, acted in 1598, after which he for some time regularly produced a play every year, and in 1600 made his court to queen Elizabeth, whom he complimented under the allegorical personage of the goddess Cynthia, in his *Cynthia's Revels*, which was that year acted by the children of the queen's chapel.

On the accession of James I. he joined with Chapman and Marston, two other dramatic writers, in a comedy called *Eastward Hoe*, in which, being accused of reflecting on the Scots, they were all three committed to prison, and were in danger of losing their ears and noses; but upon their submission, received a pardon; at which Jonson was so rejoiced, that he gave an entertainment to his friends, among whom were Camden and Selden. In the midst of the entertainment, his mother drinking to him, shewed him a paper of poison, which she told him she intended to have given him with his liquor, after having taken a part of it herself, had the sentence of his punishment passed.

As queen Elizabeth had encouraged the taste of masques, so in the reigns of James and Charles I. the exhibition of them became the principal diversion of the court, and Jonson was the principal person who distinguished himself in writing these pieces, while the dresses and decorations were managed by Inigo Jones: but Jonson at length quarrelling with him, made him the subject of his ridicule, in the character of sir Lantern Leatherhead, in his comedy of *Bartholomew Fair*.

At length Mr. Jonson gained so high a reputation, that he was made poet-laureat to king James I. and in 1630 he wrote a petition to king Charles I. craving, that as his royal father had allowed him an annual pension of an hundred marks, he would make them pounds. This was granted, and accordingly a new patent was issued, appointing him an annual pension of one hundred pounds, and a tierce of

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Spanish wine. In his last sickness he often said, that he repented of the profanation of the Scriptures in his plays. He died on the 16th of August, 1637, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where there is a monument erected to his memory, containing his bust, and the short inscription, "O rare Ben Jonson." Besides his plays, masques, and entertainments, he wrote, 1. *An English Grammar*. 2. *A Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry*. 3. *Timber, or Discoveries on Men and Matter*. 4. *Poems, Epigrams, &c.* The most complete edition of his works was printed in 1756, in seven volumes, octavo.

JONSTON (**JOHN**) a learned naturalist and physician, born at Sambter, in Poland, on the third of September, 1603. He travelled into all the kingdoms in Europe, and acquired the esteem of the learned. He afterwards purchased the territory of Ziebendorf, in the duchy of Lignitz, in Silesia, and died there, on the 8th of June, 1675, aged seventy-two.

JORAM, or **JEHORAM**, king of Judah, succeeded his father Jehoshaphat in the eight hundred and eighty-ninth year before the Christian æra. He was so far from imitating his father's piety, that he became a cruel and idolatrous prince. He put his brothers and the great men of the kingdom to death, and at the persuasion of his wife Athaliah, set up idols in all the cities of Judea. God, in order to punish him, raised against him the Idumæans, Arabians, and Philistines, who entered Judea, and destroyed all before them with fire and sword. Joram himself was seized with a dreadful disease, by which he was tormented for two years, and of which he died, in the eight hundred and eighty-fifth year before the Christian æra.

JORAM, or **JEHORAM**, king of Israel, was the son of Ahab, and succeeded his brother Ahaziah, in the eight hundred and ninety-sixth year before the Christian æra. He conquered the Moabites, as had been foretold by the prophet Elisha, and was afterwards besieged by Benhadad, king of Syria. This siege reduced the city to such a famine, that a woman went to Joram to complain that she and another woman had agreed to eat their children, and that she had begun by giving up hers, which they had eaten together; but that the other mother had concealed her son, and would not suffer him to be eaten. The prince terrified at so barbarous and unexpected an incident, tore his cloaths, and was enraged at Elisha; but the prophet comforted him by saying, that the next day, at the same hour, corn and other provisions would bear almost no value: this prediction was accomplished; for the Syrians being struck with terror, fled, and left a rich booty in the camp, which restored plenty to Samaria. Joram however was not amended by this miracle, he continued his impieties, and the worship of false gods; but at length being wounded in a battle against Hazael, the successor of Benhadad, he was conducted to Jezreel, where he was wounded with an arrow in the field of Naboth, by Jehu his general, who caused his body to be thrown to the dogs, in the eight hundred and eighty-fourth year before the Christian æra.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey, in Asia, in Palestine. It rises in Mount Libanus, in the north, and runs south for a hundred and fifty miles quite through the country, forming two lakes; the first of which is almost dry in summer, and has been called the sea of Gallilee, and the lake of Tyberias, being about twelve miles long, and eight broad. The other is called the Dead or Salt Sea, or the lake of Sodom and Gomorrah, and is about seventy miles long, and sixteen broad. The river Jordan is not above twenty yards broad, and discharges itself into the lake called the Dead Sea.

JORDANO (**LUCA**) a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Naples in 1632, in the neighbourhood of Joseph Ribera, by whose works he was so powerfully attracted, that he left his childish amusements to enjoy the pleasure of looking at them. This determined his father, who was a middling painter, to place him under the direction of that master, with whom he made such advances, that at seven years of age his productions were surprizing. At length hearing of the excellent models for painting at Venice and Rome, he privately quitted Naples, and went to Rome, where he assisted Pietro de Cortona in his great works; and his father, who had been looking for him, found him at work in St. Peter's church. From that city they went together to Bologna, Parma, and Venice, Luca every where drawing the works of the great masters, especially those by Paul Veronese, whom he proposed for his model. His father, who sold his drawings and sketches at a great price, kept him close to his work, and that he might lose no time, prepared his dinner for him himself, often saying, *Luca, fa presto*, or, *Luca make haste*, a name which he retained. The number of the pieces he drew gave him a surprizing facility, and great elevation of thought. Afterwards he went with his father to Florence, where he copied the works of Leonard da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Andrea del Sarto.

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After thus studying the works of the great painters, Luca quitted his master's manner, and formed a taste and manner that had somewhat of all the others; whence Bel-lori calls him the ingenious bee that extracted his honey from the flowers of the best artists. His reputation was soon established, and all public works were trusted with him, and he executed them with the greatest facility. Charles II. king of Spain, seeing some of his pictures, was so pleased with them, that he sent for him to paint the Es-corial. The king and queen frequently went to see him work, and commanded him to be covered in their presence. Within two years he finished the ten arched roofs, and the stair-case of the Escorial. Afterwards he painted the grand saloon of Buen Retiro, the roof of the royal chapel at Ma-dríd, and several other works. He was so eager at his bu-siness, that he did not even rest from it on holidays, for which being reproached by a painter of his acquaintance, he answered, "If I was to let my pencils rest, they would grow rebellious, and I should not be able to bring them to order without trampling on them." The whole court was amused by his lively humour and smart repartees. The queen of Spain one day enquiring after his family, wanted to know what sort of a woman his wife was, Luca painted her on the spot, in a picture he was at work upon, and shewed her to the queen, who was the more surprized, as she had not perceived what he was about, and was so pleased, that she took off her pearl necklace, and desired him to present it to his wife in her name. He had the art of imitating the manners of all the great masters so perfectly as to occasion frequent mistakes. Thus the king shewing him a picture of Bassani, and expressing his concern that he had not a companion, Luca painted one for him so exactly in Bassani's manner, that it was taken for a picture of that master. In return the king knighted him, gave him several places, nominated one of his sons judge and president of the vicariate of Naples, and made another captain of horse. One of the king's coaches attended him every evening. His majesty even married his daughters to gentlemen of his court, and bestowed good places on them for portions.

The great works he had executed in Spain increased his reputation when he returned to Naples; so that notwith-standing his quickness, he could not supply the eagerness of the citizens; and his school grew into such repute, that there was a great resort to it from Rome and all quarters: he loved his disciples, readily touched their works, and assisted them with his designs. His manner had great light-ness and harmony; but in his haste he often exposed to the public pictures that appear incorrect, and in which he seems to have been but little acquainted with anatomy. He ge-nerously made presents of altar-pieces to churches that were unable to purchase them; and painted gratis the cupola of St. Bridget, where, by a particular dexterity, that roof, which is rather flat, appears very much elevated by the lightness of the clouds that terminate the perspective. He obtained great riches, and died at Naples in 1705, aged seventy-three.

He executed three plates in aqua-fortis, a St. Anne, the prophet Elias ordering the priest of Baal to be killed, and the woman taken in adultery.

JORDANS (JAMES) one of the most celebrated painters in the Flemish school, was born at Antwerp in 1593, where he learned the principles of his art, from Adam Van Ort, but copying the works of the other masters, and studying nature, he struck out a manner entirely his own, and thus became one of the most able painters in the Netherlands. He improved most under Rubens, for whom he worked. His genius lay in the grand gusto in large pieces, and his manner was strong, true, and sweet. He was extremely industrious, and finished several pieces for the city of Antwerp, and all Flanders. He also worked for the kings of Sweden and Denmark. He died at Antwerp in 1678, aged eighty-four.

JORNANDES, of Gothic extraction, was secretary to the Gothic kings in Italy, and was afterwards bishop of Raven-na. He wrote a book, which is still extant, *De Rebus Go-thicis*, which he composed about the year 552, and another *De Regnorum Successione*.

JOSEPH, a celebrated patriarch, the son of Jacob and Ra-chael, was born in Mesopotamia about the one thousand seven hundred and forty-fifth year before the birth of Christ. Jacob had a greater affection for him than for the rest of his brothers, which exciting their jealousy and hatred, they threw him into a pit, and afterwards sold him to some Ishmaelitic merchants, who were travelling into Egypt, and then made their father believe that he had been devoured by wild beasts. The merchants sold Joseph to Potiphar, the captain of Pharaoh's guard. This officer's wife conceived a criminal passion for Joseph; but not being able to make him comply with her wishes, she accused him to Potiphar of having attempted her honour. On this ac-cusation Joseph was thrown into prison, where he at first suffered greatly, but by his virtue and wisdom he came to

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have the management of the other prisoners. Having fore-told to king Pharaoh's chief butler, and his chief baker, what would happen to them, he was at length brought be-fore that prince, on account of two dreams which gave him much uneasiness. Joseph, who was then thirty years of age, explained Pharaoh's dreams, and told him that they signified that there would be seven years of plenty, which would be followed by seven years of famine. Pharaoh ad-miring his wisdom, made him his prime minister, and gave him the superintendence of Egypt. Joseph erected great magazines of corn during the seven plentiful years; and the time of famine arriving, Jacob sent his sons into Egypt to purchase corn. They were immediately known to Joseph, but he would not make himself known to them, but pretended to take them for spies; he even kept Benja-min, the youngest of his brothers as an hostage. At length he discovered himself, and having expressed his tenderness by his tears and caresses, he desired them to bring their fa-ther Jacob into Egypt. That patriarch went thither with his whole family, and Pharaoh gave him lands for his sup-port. Joseph married Aseneth, the daughter of Potiphar, high-priest of Heliopolis, and had by her Manasses and Ephraim. He died about the one thousand six hun-dred and thirty-fifth year before the Christian era, aged one hundred and ten, after having governed Egypt eighty years.

JOSEPH, the husband of the Virgin Mary, and the reputed father of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Juda, and de-scended in a direct line from king David. He lived at Na-zareth, a town in Galilee, where he practised some manual art; and, according to St. Justin, was a joiner or carpen-ter; or, according to St. Hilary, a locksmith. However this be, Joseph was contracted to the Virgin Mary; when she was found with child an angel appeared to him, and told him that she had conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, and should bring forth the Saviour of the world. He accompanied her to Bethlehem, where the son of God was born; and afterwards fled with Jesus and Mary into Egypt, from whence he did not return till after Herod's death. Joseph went every year to Jerusalem to celebrate the feast of the Passover, and carried Jesus with him at twelve years of age; but the scriptures mention no other particulars of his life or death; it is however believed that he died before our Saviour, for if he had been living at his crucifixion, he probably would not have recommended his mother to the care of St. John.

JOSEPH of Arimathea, a just and virtuous member of the Jewish Sanhedrim, thus named from the place of his birth, a little town on Mount Ephraim. He would not consent to the condemnation of Jesus Christ: afterwards he obtained Pilot's permission for taking down our Saviour's body from the cross, and buried it in a new sepulchre hewn out of a rock in his garden.

JOSEPH BEN GORION, or **GORIONIDES**, a famous Jewish historian, whom the rabbis very absurdly confound with the celebrated historian Josephus, lived towards the end of the ninth century, or the beginning of the tenth. He wrote a history of the Jews in Hebrew, which is still extant, and which Gagnier has translated into Latin. It appears by that book itself, that it could not be composed before the ninth century, and that the author was probably a Jew of Languedoc.

JOSEPH, the fifteenth emperor of the house of Austria, was the son of the emperor Leopold I. and Magdalen III. prin-cess palatine, his third wife. He was born at Vienna on the 28th day of July, 1678; was crowned king of Hungary on the 9th of December, 1687; elected king of the Ro-mans on the 24th of January, 1690; and succeeded the emperor his father on the fifth of May 1705. He inherited his father's sentiments and maxims. He engaged the duke of Savoy, the English, and the Dutch, to espouse his inte-rest against France, and strove to make the archduke ac-knowledged king of Spain; but Philip V. remained the peaceable possessor of that crown in spite of all their endea-vours to the contrary. In 1706 the emperor Joseph put the electors of Cologne and Bavaria under the bann of the empire, and the following year made himself master of the kingdom of Naples. He subdued the revolted Hungarians, and died of the small-pox on the 17th of April 1711, aged thirty-three, leaving only two princesses by Wilhelmina Amelia of Brunswick-Hanover, his spouse. He was suc-ceeded by his brother Charles VI.

JOSEPH ALBO, a learned Spanish Jew of the fifteenth cen-tury, was born at Soria, and in 1412 was at the famous conference held between Jerome de Sainte Foi and the Jews. He died in 1430. He wrote a famous work, en-titled in Hebrew *Sepher Ikkarim*, i. e. The Book of Foun-dations. Several learned men have undertaken to translate it into Latin, but no translation of it has yet appeared.

JOSEPH of Paris, a famous Capuchin, better known by the name of Father Joseph, was born at Paris, on the 4th of November 1577, and distinguished himself by founding the

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the order of the religious Benedictines of Calvary. He died on the 18th of December 1638, aged fifty-one.

JOSEPH (ANGELO DE SAINT) a barefooted Carmelite, who wrote a good Persian Dictionary, intitled *Gazophylacium Linguae Persarum*, which he published at Amsterdam in 1684.

JOSEPHUS (FLAVIUS) a celebrated Jewish historian, born during the reign of the emperor Caligula, in the year 37, and was still living under that of Domitian. He was of a noble family, for by his father Mattathias, he was descended from the high-priests of Jerusalem, and on the mother's side, was of the royal blood of the Macchabees. At sixteen years of age, he embraced the sect of the Essenes, and three years after that of the Pharisees. At twenty-six years of age Josephus made a voyage into Italy, where, by the protection of a Jewish comedian, he obtained all that he desired from Nero, and Poppaea. At his return to Judea, he was made captain-general of the Gallileans, and signalled himself on several occasions, till the taking of Jotaphata, where he was made prisoner by Vespasian, whom he foretold would obtain the empire. He was afterwards at the taking of Jerusalem by Titus, and composed, as an eye witness, his seven excellent books on the Wars of the Jews. Josephus afterwards lived at Rome, where he enjoyed the privileges of a Roman citizen, and where the emperors loaded him with favours, and granted him large pensions. Besides the above work, he wrote twenty books of Jewish antiquities, which he finished under Domitian. Two books against Appian. An elegant Discourse on the Martyrdom of the Macchabees, and his own life. These works are extremely well written in Greek.

JOSHUA, the general of the armies of Israel, was the son of Nun, and of the tribe of Ephraim. God chose him in the life-time of Moses, to govern the Israelites, and he succeeded that legislator in the fourteen hundred and fifty-first year before the birth of Christ. He passed Jordan dry shod with the people of Israel; circumcised the Jews who were born in the wilderness; took Jericho in a miraculous manner, seized Hai by stratagem; and, after a number of signal victories, became master of the land of Canaan, which he conquered in the space of six years. He distributed the lands between the twelve tribes, and died at one hundred and ten years of age. We have a canonical book written in Hebrew under his name, which many of the learned attribute to him, but it is not certain that he was the author of it.

JOSIAH, a wise and pious king of Judah, succeeded his father Ammon, in the six hundred and forty-first year before the birth of Christ, when but eight years of age. He destroyed the places and altars consecrated to idols, established virtuous magistrates, and repaired the temple. Towards the end of his reign, Necho king of Egypt, made war on the Medes and Babylonians, and advanced to the valley of Megiddo, which was in the kingdom of Judea, when Josiah, opposing his passage, was wounded with an arrow, of which he died at Jerusalem, in the six hundred and tenth year before the Christian era, aged thirty-nine.

JOTHAM, the youngest of the sons of Gideon, escaped the slaughter which Abimelech made of his seventy brothers, and reproached the inhabitants of Shechem for having made this Abimelech their king, by the famous fable of the olive, the fig-tree, the vine, and the bramble. This happened about the one thousand two hundred and thirty-third year before the Christian era. *Judges ix.*

JOUBERT (LAURENCE) a learned physician, and chancellor of the university of Montpellier, was born at Valence, in Dauphiny, on the 6th of December, 1529, and died at Lombez, on the 29th of October, 1582. He was the author of several works, in French and Latin. The latter are on medicinal subjects, and are printed together in two volumes, folio.

JOVE. See **JUPITER.**

JOVIANUS (FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS) was born at Singidon, in Pannonia, about the year 331, and was the son of count Varonianus. He was elected emperor, after the death of Julian the Apostate, in 363, and immediately concluded a peace with the Persians; but as this peace appeared shameful and prejudicial to the empire, it exposed him to the raillery of the Pagan historians. He made his army embrace the Christian religion, ordered the Pagan temples to be shut up, restored peace to the church, and recalled the exiled bishops; but this happy reign was of short duration, for he was smothered in his bed, at a place called Dadastunum, between Galatia and Bithynia, by the smoke of coals, which had been kindled in his chamber, on the 17th of February, 364, aged thirty-three; after having reigned only seven months, and twenty days. The Abbe de la Bletterie has written his life.

JOVINIANUS, a monk of Milan, who flourished in the fourth century, maintained that there was no merit in fasting; that the state of virginity has no advantage over that of marriage, and that the mother of our Saviour did not

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continue a virgin after the birth of our Saviour. At length, leaving his monastery, he went to Rome, where he prevailed upon several devout virgins to marry, asking them, if they were better than Sarah, Susannah, and all the other married women, who are praised in the holy Scriptures. For these doctrines, and this behaviour, St Augustine and St Jerome wrote against him, and he was condemned by pope Siricius, and by a council, held by St Ambrose in Milan, in 390. He was banished by the emperor Theodosius, and afterwards by Honorius, and died about the year 412.

JOVIUS (PAUL) in Italian *Giovio*, a celebrated historian, was born at Como in Italy, in the year 1483. As his father died in his infancy, he was educated by his eldest brother Benedict Jovius, under whom he became well skilled in classical learning, and then went to Rome, for the sake of enjoying the benefit of the Vatican library. He there wrote his first piece, *De Piscibus Romanis*, which he dedicated to cardinal Lewis of Bourbon. He received a pension of five hundred crowns, for many years, from Francis I. king of France, which attached him so zealously to that prince, that when he was taken prisoner, and carried into Spain, he represented him not as a captive, but as a conqueror. In return Francis, pleased with his agreeable flattery, expressed such kindness for him, that Paul, who was unwilling to lose any thing for want of asking, tried his interest for some other favours from Anne de Montmerency, countess of France; but the constable was affronted at his forwardness, and taxed him with impudence. Paul resented the refusal as an injury, and the constable being some time after disgraced, our historian gave a very unfavourable representation of him. In return, Montmerency being recalled to court after the death of Francis, and made master of the palace to Henry II. he struck Jovius's name out of the list of pensioners. Jovius did not suffer his spirits to sink under this misfortune: he had obtained a high reputation in the learned world by his writings, and having always shewed great respect to the house of Medici, on whose praises he had expatiated in his works, he applied to Clement VII. and obtained the bishoprick of Nocera. He is allowed to have been a man of wit as well as learning; he was master of a bright and polished style, and has many curious observations; but he was steeped in lewdness, and a dissolute course of life. His principal piece is his history, which is that of his own time throughout the world, beginning with 1494, and extending to the year 1544. This was the chief business of his life. For he formed the plan of it in the year 1515, and continued working upon it till his death, which happened at Florence, on the 11th of December, 1552. It is printed in three volumes, folio.

JOUVENCI, or rather **JOVAENCY**, (**JOSEPH DE**) a Jesuit, born at Paris, on the 14th of September, 1643. He taught rhetoric with extraordinary reputation at Caen, at la Fleche, and at Paris, and died at Rome, on the 29th of May, 1719, aged seventy-six. His principal works are, 1. Two volumes in duodecimo of Latin Orations. 2. A small Treatise, much esteemed, *de Ratione discendi et docendi*. 3. Latin notes on Persius, Juvenal, Terence, Horace, Martial, Ovid's Metamorphoses, &c. 4. The fifth part of the History of the Jesuits in Latin, from 1591 to 1616, folio: this is a continuation of the History of the Jesuits by Father Orlandin, Sachini, and Poussines. Jouvenci's works are remarkable for the elegance and purity of his Latin.

JOUVENET (JOHN) an excellent French painter, born at Rouen, on the 12th of April, 1644. He was the son of Lawrence Jouvemet, who was also a painter, and sent him to Paris to perfect himself in designing. He was employed by M. le Brun, first painter to Lewis XIV. and passed through all the offices in the academy of painting. He had a genius for painting large figures in spacious places, in which he is to be ranked among the best masters France has produced. He also finished a considerable number of portraits. He died at Paris, on the 5th of April, 1717, aged seventy-three.

JOYEUSE (ANNE DE) duke, peer, and admiral of France, first gentleman of the chamber, and governor of Normandy, was one of the principal favourites of king Henry III. In 1589 he commanded an army in Guienne against the Calvinists, where he gained several advantages over them, and would give no quarter to a detachment he surprised at Mont St. Eloi; but this cruel action cost him his life, for having lost the battle of Coutras, on the 20th of October, 1587, the Calvinists killed him in cold blood, crying out, Mont St. Eloi, though he offered them a hundred thousand crowns to save his life.

IPHIANASSA, in fabulous history, daughter of Prætus king of the Argives, who, with her two sisters Lysippe and Iphimoe, thinking themselves more beautiful than Juno, were struck with madness, and imagined themselves cows; but being afterwards cured by Melampus, Iphianassa was given to him in marriage.

IPHICRATES, general of the Athenians, had that command

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mand conferred upon him at twenty years of age, in the three hundred and ninety-fifth year before the Christian æra. He became famous for the exactness of his military discipline: he made a war on the Thracians, restored Scuthes, who was an ally of the Athenians, attacked the Lacedæmonians, and, on many other occasions, gave signal proofs of his conduct and courage. Many ingenious repartees have been mentioned of this general: a man of good family with no other merit than his nobility, reproaching him one day for the meanness of his birth, he replied, "I shall be the first of my race, and thou the last of thine."

IPHIGENIA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, was conducted to the altar in order to be sacrificed to Diana; that goddess being no otherwise to be appeased for Agamemnon's having sacrificed one of her hinds; but when Iphigenia was ready to receive the fatal stroke Diana had pity on her, and put a hind in her place.

IPHIMEDIA, in fabulous history, the wife of Aloeus, was ravished by Neptune, by whom she had Orus and Ephialtes, two giants who grew nine inches every month.

IPHIS, in fabulous history, the daughter of Lygdus and Telethusa. While Telethusa was pregnant, Lygdus expressed his wishes to have a son; but at the same time let her know that if she brought forth a daughter, he had doomed the hapless innocent to death. The goddess Isis, however, encouraged Telethusa to put her confidence in her, promising to assist her. Iphis therefore was no sooner born than she was declared to be a boy, and the deceit being successfully carried on, Lygdus procured for her a beautiful maid, who was in love with Iphis, and who at the same time that she returned her affection, lamented her sex. At length, when they were at the point of being married, Telethusa and Iphis implored the assistance of Isis, who changed the maid into a youth.

IPHITUS, the son of Proxonides, king of Elis, in Peloponnesus, was contemporary with Lycurgus, and restored the Olympic games in the four hundred and forty-second year after their institution by Hercules. It is believed, that this re-establishment was made in the eight hundred and eighty-fourth year before the Christian æra, that is one hundred and eight years before the epocha of the vulgar Olympiads, which falls in the seven hundred and seventy-sixth year before the Christian æra.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk. It is a place of great antiquity, and extends from St. Mathew's to St. Helen's, near a mile on the road, and is as much from north to south. It is pleasantly seated on the river Jipp, or Orwell, over which there is a fair stone bridge, leading to that part called Stoke. It was once fenced about with a wall or rampart, the traces of which are still to be seen. It had eight hundred burgesses in Edward the Confessor's time, with six or seven monasteries. But at present it is divided into four wards, containing twelve parish churches, and there were seven or eight other churches and chapels, which are long since ruined. The last charter was given them by Charles II. It is governed by two bailiffs, and ten other port-men, two chamberlains, a recorder, a town-clerk, and twenty-four common council-men. The two members of parliament are elected by the freemen at large. It has a guild-hall, two hospitals, a free-school, with a good library, and several alms-houses. The quarter sessions for the Ipswich division are held here, and they have the privilege of holding pleas for all actions. The bailiffs and four of the port-men are justices of the peace. It was plundered by the Danes in 991, who demolished the ditch and rampart of the town, and forced the inhabitants to pay ten thousand pounds, and king Stephen demolished the castle, which had been built by William the Conqueror. Cardinal Wolsey, who was a native of this place, and the son of a butcher, began to erect a college here, which he did not finish. There are the ruins of several religious houses still to be seen, and one of them is converted into a mansion-house, and has a park and bowling-green belonging to it. Here is a convenient key, and a custom-house, and very large ships have been built here, for as the tide rises twelve foot high, such ships may now get up, within a small distance of it, though at low water the harbour is almost dry. Ipswich is thought a cheap place to live in, because house-rent is easy, the inns good, and all manner of provisions in plenty. However, the houses are built in the old fashion, and the streets are large, though there are few people to be seen in them. Its markets are on Tuesdays and Thursdays for meat, on Wednesdays and Fridays for fish, and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds. The fairs are on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; on July 25, for fruit and toys; and on September 25, for butter and cheese. It is twenty miles north-east of Colchester, and sixty-nine north-east of London. Long. 1. 6. E. Lat. 52. 12. N.

IREBY, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays.

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days, and two fairs, on February 24, and September 21, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a valley, at the spring-head of the river Ellan. The many Roman statues, altars, and inscriptions that are often dug up here, sufficiently shew its antiquity. It is at present a pretty good town; it is divided into the higher and lower, and the market for corn and provisions is considerable. It is ten miles north-east of Cockermouth; fourteen south-south-west of Carlisle, and three hundred north-west of London. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

IRELAND, called *Hibernia*, *Iuernia*, and *Ierna* by the Latins, *Yverdon* by the Welch, and *Ering* by its inhabitants; it is a large fruitful island, seated on the west of Great Britain, and is two hundred and fifty miles in length from north to south, and one hundred and fifty in breadth from east to west. It is sixty miles distant from Holy-head in North-Wales, and fifteen from Galloway in Scotland, being seated between fifty-one and fifty-six degrees of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean; on the east by St. George's Channel, which divides it from Great Britain; and on the south and west by the Western Ocean. It is divided into four large provinces, namely Ulster on the north, Leinster on the east, Munster on the south, and Connaught on the west. The whole area or superficial content of this island, is computed to contain near eighteen millions of acres English measure. Leinster contains twelve counties, namely, Louth, East-Meath, West-Meath, Longford, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford, and Kilkenny. Ulster contains nine counties, namely, Donegal or Tyrconnel, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh, Downe, Monaghan, and Cavan. The province of Munster contains six counties, viz. Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, Kerry, and Clare. Connaught comprehends five counties, namely, Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim.

Though Ireland lies pretty far north, yet the air is more temperate than in more southern countries, but then it is very moist, from the frequent rains that fall therein; and the winter is long, beginning early and ending late. But it does not consist so much in the extremity of cold, as the frequency of the rain; for the cold is so moderate, that all sorts of cattle may remain in the fields all the year, both night and day, there being generally but little frost or snow. Besides the rain, the west winds are very frequent and violent, which often end in storms; and there have been instances of their being so great, that the inhabitants of the flat countries have suffered greatly by inundations. When the spring arrives, which is generally towards the end of April, the sky is serene, and the air dry for five or six weeks, and then frequent showers begin to fall again. They have likewise fine weather towards the end of autumn for five or six weeks, which happens very opportunely for the getting in their harvest. This country is extremely boggy in many parts, which, no doubt, contributes greatly to the moisture of the air, and if these lands were drained, it would very probably contribute not only to the health but to the plenty of the island. The soil in most places is abundantly fruitful, and fit for pasture or tillage. They feed a great number of horned cattle, with the beef of which a great number of ships from England are victualled. The ground is likewise proper for hemp and flax, which it now produces in great plenty, to the advantage of their now flourishing linen-manufactures. This country likewise abounds in wool, of which they export a vast quantity both wrought and unwrought, particularly in yarn. The hills and mountains of Ireland are distinguished by the names of Knock, Slieve, and Beinn, the first signifying a low hill, standing singly; the second a craggy high mountain, ascending gradually, and continued in ridges; and the last a mountain of the largest size, ending in a sharp abrupt precipice. The first sort of hills may be seen for ten miles in length, from Kells in the county of Meath, to Bailborough in the county of Cavan, as also about Down-Patrick. The second kind of mountains, that is those that are very high, are but few in number; those of Carlingford extending to Dundalk, best deserve this character, for they may be seen at the distance of forty miles. There are likewise some about Lough-Sully, in the northern parts of the county of Donegal, and likewise the Curlicus, which separate the counties of Sligo and Roscommon in the province of Connaught. The Mangerran mountains in the county of Kerry, the Croagh-Patrick in the county of Mayo, the Gaulty mountains in the county of Tipperary, the Sliebloom, which extends in a ridge through part of the King's and Queen's counties, and part of the county of Tipperary, the Brandon mountains in the county of Kerry, the Slieugalen in the county of Tyrone, the large mountains in the county of Wicklow, particularly the Sugar-loaf hill, the mountains of Mourne, and Iveah in the county of Downe, which are reckoned amongst the highest of the kingdom,

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are of the sort which end in an abrupt precipice. These mountains in general are of great advantage to the inhabitants, as being the cause of springs and rivers, and as they are the beds of mines, minerals, coals, quarries of stone, slate, and marble, veins of iron, lead, and copper, in all which they abound.

In Ireland there are many loughs, or lakes, which are more frequent in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, than in other parts of the kingdom. The smaller lakes in the county of Downe, are Lough Rin, Lough Dinny, and Lough Carnan, the last of which is remarkable for being the scene of the massacre in 1641. In the county of West-Meath, are Lough Line, Lough Direvaugh, Lough Fiele, Lough Iron, Lough Banian-Annagh, and Lough Drin, which last has trouts, which occasion vomiting. In the county of East-Meath is Lough Romar; in the county of Cavan, Lough Silline; in the county of Donegall, Lough Fin and Lough Derg, in an island of which the Papists pretend St. Patrick's Purgatory is yet to be seen.

Perhaps no country in the world abounds more in spacious and commodious harbours, inasmuch, that it would take up a great deal of room only to mention them. There are likewise many considerable rivers, some of them navigable a good way in-land. The names of the most considerable are, the Barrow, the Neor, the Squir, the Black-Water, the Ban, the Lee, the Boyne, and the Shannon. This last is the largest and the noblest of them all, and rises out of a ridge of mountains, called Slieu-Neren, in the county of Leitrim, where it forms a considerable lough. It divides the kingdom as it were into two peninsulas, and receives a great number of lesser rivers in its passage.

The trade of this kingdom might be very great, if it was not for rivalling England in some manufactures, which are for that reason forbid to be wrought. The chief exports consist in linen-cloth and yarn, lawns and cambricks, which the English laws give great encouragement to. To these may be added wool and bay-yarn, which are allowed to be exported into England only, as also beef, pork, green hides, tanned leather, dried calf-skins, tallow, butter, candles, cheese, ox and cow horns, ox-hair, horse-hair, lead, copper-ore, herrings, dry-fish, rabbit-skins, otter-skins, goats-skins, salmon, and a few other particulars. Though Ireland was formerly over-run with woods, they have been so cleared away lately, that they have not now timber enough for common uses, for which reason the iron-works have suffered very much, inasmuch, that the inhabitants have been obliged to search for wood in the bogs and morasses.

It cannot be denied that Ireland has produced many shining geniuses, and their bravery and military skill is well known, especially when they serve in the armies abroad. In regard to the language, the Welch and the native Irish would be the same, if they had received no mixture from other tongues. The established religion is the same of that in England, only there are yet great numbers of Roman Catholics, besides Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers. There is but one university in Ireland, and that is at Dublin, which consists of one college only, founded by queen Elizabeth.

The curiosities of Ireland are its exemption from serpents, and other venomous creatures, which the credulous think is owing to a miracle wrought by St. Patrick; but this was mentioned by Solinus, some years before St. Patrick existed. The Irish wolf-dogs are remarkable for their great strength and size, and the goshawks, and ger-falcons are said to be the finest in the world. The latter is the largest bird of the falcon kind, and approaches to the size of a vulture. The moose-deer, or at least their horns, have been discovered under ground in bogs, of an immense size. But the most stupendous and surprising curiosity is the Giants Causeway, in the county of Antrim. It is of a triangular shape, and extends from the foot of a steep hill into the sea, nobody knows how far; however, the length at low water is six hundred feet, it consists of many thousand pillars, of different forms, some of them being triangular, and so on to octangular, but most of them are pentagonal and hexagonal, but all irregular and of unequal sizes, from sixteen to twenty-six inches in diameter; each pillar or column is made up of several joints, or pieces, from twelve to twenty-four inches long, the end of one being concave, and the other convex. The height of these is from thirty-two to thirty-six feet high above the strand, but how far they reach under ground is unknown, though they have been traced to the depth of eight feet.

The government of Ireland differs little from that of England, the kings of England always sending lord-lieutenants, or vice-roys, to administer public affairs. They have likewise their houses of parliament in the same manner. They have the same law-courts as in England, called the chancery, king's bench, common-pleas, and exchequer. They have

likewise judges who go the circuits, and justices of the peace in the same manner as with us. But the chief person of every county is the high sheriff.

It is the general opinion that the first inhabitants of Ireland were colonies from Britain, though some think they came from Gaul. The first colony that assumed the regal title were called Firbolges, which is the same as Belgians, supposed to come from the Belge of Britain, and are said to have settled in Ireland in the year of the world 2657, and ruled eighty years under nine kings. These were dispossessed by the Tuath de Danans, or Danonians, a people from Britain, in the year of the world 2737, who governed Ireland one hundred and ninety-seven years, during the reigns of nine monarchs, when the great revolution was brought about by the Millefians, in the year of the world 2934. These are said to have come from Spain, and having vanquished the Danonians, were rulers of Ireland for two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven years, during the reigns of one hundred and sixty-six kings, till the year of Christ 1172. St. Patrick is said to have preached the Gospel in Ireland, and to have converted a great part of the nation to Christianity in and after the year 432. In 795 they were invaded by the Danes or Norwegians, with various success, till the arrival of the English; in 964 Edgar king of England subdued a great part of Ireland, with the city of Dublin; in 1014 there was a bloody battle between Bryan Boro, king of Ireland, and Cittrick the Dane, king of Dublin, when the former obtained the victory. In 1110 the Romish form of worship was settled in Ireland; and 1168 Dermot Mac Murrough king of Leinster, being a cruel tyrant, was deposed, and went over to Henry II. then in Aquitaine, at war with France, to implore his aid, who gave Dermot credentials; after which he went to Bristol, inviting the English to assist him; and in May 1169 there were got together thirty knights, sixteen jacks or light-coats of mail, and about three hundred archers and footmen, who landed at Wexford, and they being joined by five hundred of Dermot's men, that town was taken after four days resistance: afterwards other fresh recruits arriving, they besieged and took Waterford. Then they summoned Dublin, and became masters of the city, when they made a great slaughter of the citizens, and got a great booty. A few years after this, that is in 1172, king Henry sailed for Ireland, with two hundred and forty ships, and landed at Waterford, which he took, and from thence marched to Dublin, which was surrendered into his hands; and this was soon followed by the submission of the whole kingdom. He introduced the laws of England, and first held a parliament at Dublin, distributing large tracts of land to his grantees and followers. In 1173 there was a rebellion, which was soon quashed by his return back from England. In 1314 the king of Scotland endeavoured to divert the English arms from his own country, by sending his brother Edward Bruce to invade Ireland, who had such success, that in 1316 he was crowned king of Ireland at Dundalk. After which he ravaged the country through which he passed towards Waterford, but was obliged to march back to Ulster; his forces were defeated by an English general, and Bruce himself was slain, with two thousand of his men. Thus an end was put to this revolution, and the Scotch government in Ireland. There were afterwards various rebellions with different success, but none so formidable as in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the Irish rebels were supported by forces from Spain; but they were routed by the lord deputy Mountjoy before Kinsale, and the Spaniards were forced to leave the kingdom. In 1608 there was another rebellion, begun by Chaur O'Dogharty, but he being shot accidentally, some of his adherents were taken and executed. The rebellion and massacres of 1641 exceeded all the cruelties that were ever perpetrated; but at length the Irish rebels were totally subdued by Oliver Cromwell, and an end was put to the war by the confiscation of many of their estates in 1653. King James II. encouraged by the great number of papists, entered this kingdom, and restored all the forfeited estates; but king William brought them back to their obedience in two successful battles, and the estates of great numbers of Irish nobility and gentry were adjudged to be forfeited.

IRENÆUS (St.) bishop of Lyons, was born in Greece about the year 120. He was the disciple of Pappias and St. Polycarp, by whom, it is said, he was sent into Gaul in 157. He stopped at Lyons, where he performed the office of a priest; and in 178 was sent to Rome, where he disputed with Valentinus, and his two disciples Florinus and Blaf-tus. At his return to Lyons he succeeded Photinus, bishop of that city, and suffered martyrdom in 202, under the reign of Severus. He wrote many works in Greek, of which there only remains a barbarous Latin version of his five books against heretics; some Greek fragments in different authors, and pope Victor's letter mentioned by Eusebius. The best editions of his works are those of Erasmus,

mus, in 1526, of Grabe, in 1702, and of Father Maffuet, in 1710. St. Irenæus' style is close, clear, and strong, but plain and simple. Dodwell has composed six curious dissertations on the works of St. Irenæus.

He ought not to be confounded with St. Irenæus the deacon, who in 275 suffered martyrdom in Tuscany, under the reign of Aurelian. Nor with St. Irenæus, bishop of Sirmich, who suffered martyrdom on the 25th of March, 304, during the persecution of Dioclesian and Maximianus.

IRENE, empress of Constantinople, was celebrated for her beauty, policy, and ambition. She was born at Athens in 769; she married Leo IV. emperor of the East, and governed the empire with great prudence, after the death of that prince, during the minority of her son Constantine VIII. In 787 she called the second general council of Nice, against the Iconoclastes, and continued her government till the year 390, when Constantine deprived her of her authority, and made himself many enemies by his vices and debaucheries. Irene, taking advantage of this ill conduct, caused her son to be arrested in 797, and had his eyes put out. After which barbarous action, she reigned alone at Constantinople till the year 802, when Nicephorus being declared emperor, banished her to the island Mitylene, where she died, on the 9th of August, 803. Charlemagne had sought her in marriage, but she had the address to amuse him with vain hopes.

IRIS, in fabulous history, the daughter of Thaumias and Electra, and the sister of the Harpies. She was the messenger of Juno, as Mercury was of Jupiter, and is represented as of surprizing beauty; for the ancient poets represented that fine appearance in the heavens, which we call the rainbow, under the name of Iris, and being at a loss how to account for the production of this seeming phenomenon, it was called the daughter of Thaumias, a poetical personage, whose name signifies Wonderful.

IRNERIUS, **WERNERUS**, or **GUARNERUS**, a celebrated German civilian, and the restorer of the Roman laws, was in great credit in Italy with the princess Matilda. He prevailed on the emperor Lothaire to order that the Justinian law should resume its ancient authority at the bar, and that the Code and Digest should be read in the schools. Irnerius was the first who practised that profession in Italy: afterwards he taught civil law at Boulogne, in France, with reputation, and died before the year 1150.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transilvania, make part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, Five Indian nations in North America. Their country is bounded by Canada on the north, by New York and Pensilvania on the east and south, and by the lake Ontario on the west. These Americans are valiant, and generally unite in their designs, and have taken part with the English. Their country is very cold, and their religion full of superstitions. Their manners are changed much from what they were, since the introduction of spirituous liquors among them. However, they are very fond of dancing and sports; are given to hospitality, are true friends and irreconcilable enemies. They are like all the rest of the native Americans, very pensive, and very idle. They have neither king nor chief, but every thing is determined by a council; and the women are fond of painting themselves with red. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint their faces, in order to look more terrible.

IR'IS, a great river of Asia, in Siberia, which after having watered a vast extent of land, falls into the river Oby; the waters are white, and very light, abounding in fish, particularly sturgeon and delicate salmon.

IRWIN, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the bailiwick of Cunningham; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, or the frith of Clyde. The harbour was formerly very good, but it is now so choked up with sand, that it will admit none but small vessels. It is fifteen miles east of the isle of Arran, and sixty three west of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 55. 35. N.

ISAAC, the patriarch, was the son of Abraham and Sarah, and was born in the one thousand eight hundred and ninety-sixth year before the birth of Christ, when his mother was ninety years of age, and his father a hundred. He was called Isaac, which signifies Laughter; because Sarah laughed when an angel said, That she should have a son. Isaac was tenderly beloved by his father and mother. However, as a trial of Abraham's faith, God commanded him to offer him in sacrifice. Isaac was twenty-five years of age when the patriarch lifted up his arm to sacrifice him on Mount Moriah; but God being pleased with his obedience and piety, stopped his hand by the ministration of an angel, and ordered him to sacrifice a ram in his stead. Isaac married Rebecca, by whom he had Jacob and Esau, and died in the one thousand seven hundred and sixteenth year before the Christian æra, aged an hundred and eighty.

ISAAC, a monk of Constantinople, in the fourth century, built a cell near that city, and foretold to Valens, who was march-

ing against the Goths, that he would not return from that expedition. The prince being enraged, threw him into prison, and threatened to put him to death at his return; but he was killed in battle on the 9th of August, 378. Isaac was present at the council of Constantinople in 381, and died about the end of the fourth century.

ISAAC KARO, a rabbi, the son of the rabbi Joseph Karo, was one of the Jews who left Spain on an edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, in March 1492, which obliged the Jews to quit their dominions in the space of four months, or else to embrace the Christian religion. Karo went first to Portugal, and travelling thence to Jerusalem, he lost his children and his books on the road. After this misfortune he lived in great solitude, and to divert his mind from the thoughts of his lost children, wrote a book intitled *Toledot Jisrach*, The Generations of Isaac, of which there have been several editions, the last of which was printed at Amsterdam, in 1708. Buxtorf ascribes to our rabbi a ritual, intitled *Ewen Hahsefer*, The Rock of Support.

ISAAC COMNENES, emperor of Constantinople, seized the throne of Michael Straticus, on the 8th of June, 1057. He did not answer the hopes that had been entertained of his prudence and valour; but, on the contrary, rendered himself detestable by his avarice and cruelty. He resigned the empire to Constantine Ducas, whom he preferred to John his brother, and Theodore his nephew, on the 25th of November, 1059, and retired into a monastery, where he ended his days.

ISAAC ANGELUS, was declared emperor of the East, on the 12th of September, 1185, in the room of Andronicus Comnenes, whom he put to a cruel death. His reign was very unhappy, on account of his negligence and debauchery. He was dethroned on the 10th of April, 1195, by his brother Alexis Angelus, who caused his eyes to be put out.

ISAAC LEVITE (JOHN) a learned Jew, who embraced Christianity, and taught Hebrew at Cologne. He defended the genuineness of the Hebrew text, and proved with great learning, against William Lindanus, that the Jews had not corrupted it.

ISABELLA FORT, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the west side of the river Scheld, opposite to Antwerp. Long. 3. 10. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. There is another fort of the same name, two miles north-west of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

ISABELLA (ST.) an island of the South Sea, the greatest of the isles of Solomon, being five hundred miles in circumference. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568, and its eastern part is called the Burnt Cape.

ISADAGAS, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Escura. The inhabitants are said to be free, polite, and hospitable to strangers. It is seated in a country abounding in cattle and excellent honey.

ISÆUS, a Greek orator, born at Colchis, in Syria, was the disciple of Lyfias, and the master of Demosthenes, and taught eloquence at Athens, about three hundred and forty-four years before the Christian æra. Sixty-four orations are attributed to him, but he composed no more than fifty, of which only ten are now remaining. He took Lyfias for his model, and so well imitated his style and elegance, that we might easily confound one with the other, were it not for the figures which Isæus first introduced into frequent use. He was also the first who applied eloquence to politics, in which he was followed by his disciple Demosthenes.

He ought not to be confounded with Isæus, another celebrated orator, who lived at Rome in the time of Pliny the Younger, about the year 97.

ISAIAH, the first of the four greater prophets, was the son of Amos, and was of royal blood, his father being brother to Azariah, king of Juda. He prophesied under the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from the seven hundred and eighty-fifth to the six hundred and eighty-first year before the Christian æra; when king Manassah caused him to be put to death in a very advanced age. His prophecies are in Hebrew, his style is noble, sublime, and florid; he speaks so clearly of Jesus Christ, and of the great circumstances of his life and death, that he appears to be rather an evangelist and an historian, who relates what has already happened, than a man who foretels what was not to be accomplished till several ages were passed.

ISAURE (CLEMENCE) a lady of Toulouse, was celebrated for her wit and virtue, at the end of the fourteenth century, and instituted the Floral games that are annually celebrated at Toulouse, in the month of May, when they make an eulogium upon her, and crown with flowers her statue, which is of marble, and placed in the town-house. Catel pretends that Clemence Isaire is an imaginary person, and that there were seven inhabitants of Toulouse, who established the Floral games in 1323. But Dom Vaisette proves, in his History of Languedoc, that Clemence Isaire was a real person, and at least founded the revenue for providing the prizes

prizes still distributed every year in the month of May, to those who make the best pieces of poetry. These prizes are a violet of gold, an eglantine of silver, and a marigold of the same metal.

ISCHIA, an island belonging to the kingdom of Naples, fifteen miles west of the city of the same name. It was called by the Romans in Pliny's time *Enaria*, and it is said that people of several nations came thither from Greece, being invited by the fertility of the island, and in hopes of getting gold. The castle called *Gironda*, which now gives name to a part of the island, was built by the Sicilians. Monte Epomeo, in this island, was formerly a volcano, and cast out fire. It has several ports, but none of them fit for large vessels. The city and fortress of *Ischia* stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a long bridge. The rock is about seven furlongs in circuit, and the city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, its situation being very singular and striking. At the end of the bridge next the city, are iron gates, which open into a vault, or subterraneous passage, through which you must go to enter the city; it is now in a decaying condition, on account of the danger of passing and repassing over the bridge, in stormy weather. There are several other towns and villages in the island, among which *Forens* is well inhabited, and fortified with a wall and twelve towers. It has also an harbour, formed and secured by a mole, where the wines of the island are shipped for Rome and other places. Monte Epomeo is in the middle of the island, and is now called *St. Nicholas*, from a church on the top dedicated to that saint. From hence you have a prospect of the whole island, and here are fish-ponds and lodging rooms, all cut out of the rock. In Monte Abuceto there is a fine spring of excellent water, which is conveyed by aqueducts to the suburbs of *Celfa*. This island is thick set with gardens and delightful villas; its wines are exquisite, and its fruits excellent; and there is great plenty of game, as hares, rabbits, partridges, and several sorts of wild fowl. The hot baths are thirty-five in number, impregnated with various sorts of metals and minerals, and are good against many diseases. The sudatories or sweating places in this island are nineteen, where there are either artificial huts or natural caves, in whose floors are chinks and crevices, through which the warm steams and vapours arise, and are of excellent use to cleanse the body from bad humours. The above city is situated in Long. 13. 55. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.

ISEIA, *Isia*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival observed in several cities in honour of *Isis*, who is said to be the first who taught men the use of corn, in memory of which benefit, it was customary for the worshippers to carry vessels full of wheat and barley.

ISELIN (JAMES CHRISTOPHER) in Latin, *Iselius*, one of the most learned men in profane and ecclesiastical antiquities of his time, was born at *Basil*, on the 12th of July, 1681. In 1704 he was made professor of history and eloquence at *Marpurg*. In 1707 he was recalled to *Basil*, to teach history and antiquities there; and was afterwards made rector and librarian of that university. He died on the 14th of April, 1737, aged fifty-six. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *De Gallis Rhenum Transiuntibus Carmen heroicum*. 2. *De Historicis Latinis melioris Aevi Dissertatio*. 3. Many dissertations and orations on different subjects.

ISELSTEIN, a town in the Low Countries, on the river *Isel*, three miles from *Utrecht*.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes takes the title of duke. There are some iron mines in the neighbourhood. It is thirty-one miles west of *Erfurt*, and fifteen west of *Saxe Gotha*. Long. 9. 17. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

ISENARTS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria, thirty-five miles north-west of *Gratz*, and is considerable for its iron mines.

ISENBURGH, a town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river *Seine*, eight miles from *Coblentz*, and belongs partly to the elector of *Treves*, and partly to the prince of *Chimai*. Long. 7. 14. E. Lat. 50. 28. N.

ISENGHEIN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the river *Mandera*, five miles from *Courtray*. Long. 13. 18. E. Lat. 50. 54. N.

ISER, a considerable river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of *Tyrol* and *Bavaria*, and having washed the cities of *Munich* and *Landshut*, falls into the *Danube*, between *Strauberg* and *Passau*.

ISERE, a river which has its source in Mount *Iferano*, on the confines of *Piedmont* and *Savoy*, and having traversed a great extent of country, falls into the *Rhone*, four miles above *Valencia*.

ISERNIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of *Naples*, and in the county of *Molise*, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the *Apenines*, thirty-five miles north of *Capua*,

and fifty-two north of *Naples*. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

ISHBOSHETH, the son of *Saul*, reigned seven years and a half after the death of his father, over ten of the tribes of *Israel*; but having affronted *Abner*, the general of his army, to whom he owed his crown, that general entered into the service of *David*, and caused him to be acknowledged king by the ten tribes, about the one thousand and forty-eighth year before the Christian era. Some time after, two *Benjamites* murdered *Ishbosheth* in his bed, and carried his head to *David*, who instantly caused them to be put to death, and ordered a magnificent funeral for *Ishbosheth*.

ISHMAEL, the son of *Abraham* and *Hagar*, was born in the one thousand nine hundred and tenth year before the Christian era, when *Abraham* was eighty-six years of age. He was driven from his father's house at the solicitation of *Sarah*, and was educated in the desert, after having been protected by an angel. *Ishmael* married an Egyptian woman, by whom he had twelve sons, who became very powerful. He died in the one thousand seven hundred and seventy-third year before the birth of *Christ*, at one hundred and thirty-seven years of age. From him are descended the *Arabs*, the *Ishmaelites*, the *Saracens*, and other nations. *Mahomet*, in the *Koran*, glories in being descended from the family of *Ishmael*.

ISHMAEL (MULEY). See **MULEY ISHMAEL**.

ISHMAEL. See **ISMAEL**.

ISIDORUS CHARACENUS, a Greek author, in the reign of *Ptolemy Lagus*, about three hundred years before the Christian era, composed several historical treatises, and a Description of *Parthia*, which has been published by *David Hæschelius*.

ISIDORUS of *Alexandria*, an anchorite, born in *Egypt*, about the year 318. He defended *Athanasius*; and quarrelled with *Theophilus*, patriarch of *Alexandria*, who drove him from the desert of *Nitria*, and from *Palestine*, with thirty other anchorites; but in the year 400 he took sanctuary at *Constantinople*, where he was well received by *St. Chrysostome*, and where he died in 403, aged eighty-five.

ISIDORUS, called *Damiatensis*, or *Pelusiota*, from his living in a solitude near that city, was one of the most famous of all *St. Chrysostom's* disciples, and died on the fourth of February, 440. We have two thousand and twelve of his epistles in five books. They are short, but well written in Greek. The best edition of *St. Isidorus Pelusiota's* works is that of *Paris*, in Greek and Latin, printed in 1638, in folio.

ISIDORUS of *Seville*, was born at *Carthage*, in *Spain*, and educated by his brother *Leander*, bishop of *Seville*, whom he succeeded in 601. He was for thirty-five years the oracle of all *Spain*, and died on the fourth of April, 636. He wrote, 1. *Originum sive Etymologiarum Libri viginti*. 2. A Chronicle. 3. Commentaries on the historical Books of the Old Testament; and other works: the best edition of all which is that of *Paris*, in 1602. He was not the author of the Collection of *Canons* that have been attributed to him.

ISIDORUS MERCATOR, or **PECCATOR**, is believed to have lived in the eighth century. He was the author of a Collection of *Canons* that have been for a long time attributed to *Isidorus* of *Seville*. They include the forged decretals of above sixty popes, from *St. Clement* to pope *Sirius*, and the canons and councils held till 683. *Riculfus*, archbishop of *Mentz*, brought that pretended collection into *Spain*, about the year 800, and spread it over *France*. It has had a great number of editions.

ISIGNI, a town of Lower Normandy, in *France*, fifteen miles from *Bayeux*, with a small harbour. It is remarkable for its salt works, its cyder, and its butter. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 49. 20. N.

ISIS, in Pagan worship, the wife of *Osiris*, and a famous goddess of the Egyptians, from whom, in the opinion of several writers, all the goddesses of the Greeks and Romans were formed; whence she was called *Myrionyma*, the goddess with a thousand names. The Egyptians celebrated the festival of this goddess with the utmost solemnity, and her worship was also introduced among the Greeks and Romans, who erected temples to her.

The origin of this deity is very differently related, some imagining her to have been queen of *Egypt*; while others have thought that she was only an image set up and variously exhibited to make known the succession of seasons, and the several productions of the earth. This opinion the abbé *la Pluche* defends in a very ingenious manner. "The woman," says he, "who is both a mother and a nurse, was a natural image of the earth, and when they could with certainty judge of the produce of the year, by the state of the Nile, they proclaimed a plentiful year to the people, by surrounding *Isis* with a multitude of breasts; on the contrary, when the presages were unfavourable, she appeared only with one. They put a sickle in her hand to denote the time

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time of harvest; and the harvest being made in Egypt, when the Sun enters the sign Taurus, the horns of the bull were the mark of the great feast to be solemnized after the first crop. There were sometimes on Isis's head a crab, or the horns of a wild goat, according as they had a mind to signify either the entering of the Sun into the sign Cancer, or the feasts that were observed on her entering into that of Capricorn. All the changes Isis underwent had each its particular meaning, and Isis changed her dress as often as the earth.

ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, with the title of a barony, and a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Oise, three miles from Beaumont, and twenty from Paris. Long. 2. 13. E. Lat. 49. 7. N.

ISLE AUX BOEUFs, an island of America, in the gulph of Mexico, in the bay of Campeachy, about seventeen miles long, and eight broad. It is very fruitful in several places, and abounds in excellent fruit and cattle, whence the island takes its name, it being the same as the Island of Beves.

ISLE DE DIEU, an island of the bay of Biscay, on the coast of France, seated fourteen miles west of the coast of Poitou. Long. 2. 5. W. Lat. 46. 45. N.

ISLE OF FRANCE, a province of that kingdom, so called because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It comprehends, besides Paris, which is the capital, several territories, as Beauvoisis, Le Valois, Senlis, Vexin, Uripois, Gatinois, Multien, Goel, and Mantois.

ISLE JOURDAIN, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac. There is another town of the same name, in Poitou, in an island formed by the river Vienne. Long. 1. 8. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

ISMAEL, king of Persia, was the son of Scheich Eidar, a descendant of Ali, who had distinguished himself for his piety and contempt of worldly glory, and separating from the Turkish doctors, had set up a new religion, but some time after was murdered, when he left three sons, the eldest of whom fled to avoid their father's fate, and Ismael, the youngest, who was then a child, was snatched from the danger by his father's friends, and secretly educated in his father's principles. As he grew up, he discovered a zeal to support them, and was handsome, eloquent, and courageous. Those who had been forced by persecution to abandon the religious tenets of his father flocked to him. By their assistance he took several places, and led his forces to Tauris, where the gates being opened to him he entered in triumph. Alvante, the king, who had rendered himself odious to the people, had fled at his approach, and he thus became master of the city, without drawing his sword.

Alvante and his brother, who had been at variance, and had engaged in civil war, were now reconciled, by seeing their common danger; but while they were marching to join their forces, Ismael pursued the fugitive Alvante, and defeated him in a battle in which he was killed. He afterwards obtained two victories over Alvante's brother.

Ismael having now obtained possession of the throne, which he ascended in the year 1508, marched against the Iberians, now called the Georgians, the Albanians, who were then the inhabitants of a province of Shirvan, and the Tartars, and obliged them to pay tribute to Persia, which, for some years, they had refused. He then gained a signal victory over the king of Samarcand, and afterwards engaged in a war with the sultan of Egypt and the grand signior.

Ismael was reputed one of the greatest kings that ever ruled in the East. The Persians were prepossessed with such an high esteem for him, that they considered him as a man altogether divine; therefore, when they fought under his command, they braved dangers, and even death with the greatest intrepidity. He died at forty-five years of age, and left four sons, of whom Tæhmas, the eldest, succeeded to the throne, at eighteen years of age.

ISMAEL II. the grandson of the former, and the son of Tæhmas, was raised to the throne of Persia, in 1575, when he was forty-three years of age, on his eldest brother, Khoda Bende's refusing to accept the diadem. He delighted in war, and had been several years confined, for raising troops and opposing the enterprises of the Turks, who, contrary to the truces concluded with them, made frequent incursions into Persia. Tæhmas, though he shut up his son Ismael in prison, endeavoured to make his life as easy as possible, by sending the most beautiful women to him; but Ismael refused their embraces, declaring, that, as for himself, he was easy under his imprisonment, but could not tell whether he should have the fortitude to bear with his confinement, should he have children, and that he had rather have none than see them miserable.

Ismael began his reign by putting to death his younger brother, to whom his father had left the crown. Being desirous to know which of the grandees had advised his father

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to keep him so long a prisoner, he caused a report to be spread, that he was dead, when learning by his spies what had been said of him, he appeared again, and ordered some of his domestic enemies to be seized, and others flying with the forces under their command to the extremities of the kingdom, he pursued them. The Turks, alarmed at his motions, took the field, and made incursions into his dominions. Ismael, now enraged at his disappointments, put those to death whom he most suspected, and prepared for a war with his foreign enemies, but during these preparations, he was poisoned, after a reign of two years, and was succeeded by Mahommed Khoda Bende.

ISMAEL III. the second son of Mahommed Khouda Bende, got possession of the throne of Persia by the murder of Emir Hemse, his elder brother, in the year 1585, and soon after his being seated upon it, endeavoured to dispatch Abas the youngest, but was prevented by his governors, and measures were taken to destroy him. This was entrusted to his barber, who, while he was shaving him, cut his throat. The lords who were present, and were accomplices in the crime, instantly killed the barber, to prevent his discovering their concern in the murder. Thus the fratricide Ismael died in the same year as his brother, and Abas took possession of the crown.

ISNY, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on a rivulet of the same name, fourteen miles south-west of Kempten, seventeen north-east of Lindor, and sixty-three south-west of Augsburg. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

ISNIC, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, celebrated for the first general council, held there in 325. It is now remarkable for nothing but the remains of its aqueduct, though it was formerly a place of great note. The greatest part of it is inhabited by Jews. It is seated in a country fertile in corn, and excellent wine. With a fair wind, you may sail from hence to Constantinople in seven hours time, tho' it is 75 miles south-east of that city. Long. 30. 9. E. Lat. 40. 15. N.

ISOCRATES, one of the greatest orators of Greece, was born at Athens, in the four hundred and thirty-sixth year before the Christian era. He was the son of Theodorus, who had enriched himself by making musical instruments, and gave his son a liberal education. Isocrates was the disciple of Prodicus, Gorgias, and other great orators. He endeavoured at first to declaim in public, but without success; he therefore contented himself with instructing his scholars and making private orations. He always shewed great love for his country, and being informed of the loss of the battle of Cheronea, he abstained four days from eating, and died of vexation, in the three hundred and thirty-eighth year before the Christian era, aged ninety-eight. There are still extant twenty-one of his discourses or orations, which are excellent performances, and have been translated from the Greek into Latin by Wolfius. Isocrates particularly excelled in the justness of his thoughts, and the elegance of his expressions. There are also nine letters attributed to him.

ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is a sea-port town, and is seated fifteen miles south-east of St. Severina. Long. 7. 33. E. Lat. 39. 1. N.

ISPAHAN, or **SPAHAWN**, the capital of Imc Agemi, and the principal city of all Persia. It is seated in a fine plain, almost surrounded with mountains, which are seven or eight miles distant from it. Before the late wars and troubles of this kingdom, arts and sciences were more cultivated here than in any place between this and China. It is eighteen miles in circumference, and has a square said to be the finest in the world, in which there are prodigious numbers of magnificent palaces, among which that of the emperor outshines them all, being three miles in compass. This city contains one hundred and sixty fine mosques, and one thousand eight hundred spacious caravanseras, two hundred and sixty baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses and bazars, some of which are in streets arched over, with openings to let in the light; besides, they have many colleges, and streets with canals, whose sides are planted with high trees; though the streets are not paved, they are always clean, on account of the dryness of the weather. The air is so wholesome, that there are but few diseases. It seldom rains or snows here, and the weather is generally mild and temperate. There was anciently above a million of inhabitants, but since the ravages made by the intestine wars, it is nothing like what it was formerly. It was inhabited by people of all nations and all religions, on account of the great trade carried on here. There was a strong citadel, with a powerful garrison; but at present there is no possibility of giving any exact account of it, it having undergone the calamities of fire and sword; and perhaps it will not recover its former splendor in some ages. It was taken by

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Tamerlane the Great, in 1392, and Abas the Great made choice of it for the capital of the kingdom, and built most of the fine structures that were afterwards seen there. It is seated on the side of the river Zenderoub, over which there are three handsome bridges. It is two hundred miles north of Buzarah, three hundred south of the Caspian Sea, one thousand four hundred south-east of Constantinople, and one thousand six hundred north-west of Dehli, capital of Indostan. The English East India company had a factory here, and their factors lived in the greatest splendor till the civil wars. The late Schah Nadir seemed determined to remove the trade from this city to Meshed, in the province of Chorasan, near the Caspian Sea, it being his usual place of residence; but he being dead, there arose several competitors for the kingdom, whose continual wars have deprived it of its former flourishing state. Long. 52. 55. E. Lat. 32. 25. N.

ISPARETTA, in Pagan worship, the supreme God of the Malabarians, who before any thing was created, is said to have transformed himself into an egg, out of which the whole system of heaven and earth, and all things contained therein, were afterwards produced. From this divinity originally sprung Kiwelinga, whom they worship in their temples as a god, and from Kiwelinga three other gods took their rise, Brama, Vistnou, and Espara. Brama is said to create and make all things, Vistnou to rule over all things created, and Espara to destroy them again.

ISSEL, a river of the United Provinces, which, rising in Westphalia, runs north by Doelburg, and afterwards by Zutphen and Dauter, dividing Guelderland from the provinces of Overysel and Zutphen, and discharges itself into the Zuider-zee, near Campen.

ISSEL the Less, a river of the United Provinces, running west thro' Utrecht and Holland, till passing by Gouda, it turns to the south, and falls into the river Lech.

ISSOIR, an ancient town of France, in Lower Auvergne, it was besieged in 1577 and in 1590. It is seated on the river Couise, seventeen miles south of Clermont, thirty-two north of St. Flour, and two hundred and forty south of Paris. Long. 3. 25. E. Lat. 45. 34. N.

ISSOUDUN, a considerable town of France, with a castle. It drives a great trade in wood, cattle, cloth, stockings, and hats. It is seated partly in a fine plain, and partly on a small eminence, seated on the river Theols, seventy miles from Bourges, and one hundred and thirty south of Paris. Long. 2. 5. E. Lat. 46. 57. N.

ISTHMIAN GAMES, in Grecian antiquity, so called from their being celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth, were one of the four principal games of Greece. They were instituted in honour of Palæmon, or Melicertes, the son of Athamus, king of Thebes, and Ino, who, for fear of her husband, cast herself, with Melicertes in her arms, into the sea, where they were changed into marine deities, and took the names of Leucothoe and Palæmon. The body of the latter being cast ashore on the Corinthian isthmus, was honourably interred, and funeral games were instituted to his memory. These games were afterwards altered, enlarged, and reinstituted by Theseus, in honour of Neptune. The Isthmian games were observed every fifth year, and held so inviolably, that when Corinth was attacked by Mummius, the Roman general, they were not discontinued, but the care of them committed to the Sicyonians, till the rebuilding of Corinth, when they were restored to the inhabitants of that city.

ISTHUANFIUS (NICHOLAS) vice-palatine of Hungary, in the seventeenth century, studied at Padua and Bologna, and was employed by Maximilian II. and Rodolphus in the most important affairs. He wrote, in Latin, a History of Hungary, in thirty-four books, from the year 1490 to 1605, which was printed at Cologne, in folio. This is a curious work much esteemed.

ISTRIA, a peninsula, seated in the north part of the gulph of Venice, between the gulph of Trieste and the gulph of Quarnan. The air in this country is unwholesome, especially on the sea coasts, but the soil produces abundance of wine, oil, pastures, and timber proper for the building of ships. There are likewise quarries of fine marble. The Venetians possess at least two-thirds of this country, and the rest belongs to the house of Austria. The principal town is Cabo de Istria, subject to Venice.

ITALY, one of the principal countries of Europe, seated between seven and nineteen degrees of east longitude, and between thirty-eight and forty-seven degrees of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by Swisserland and the Alps, which separate it from Germany, on the east by the gulph of Venice, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the same sea and the Alps, which separate it from France. It is said to have taken its name from an ancient king of Sicily, called Italus, who taught the art of husbandry to the inhabitants. The Germans call it Welsch-Land, which is synonymous to Guelph-Land, be-

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cause, in the time of an inter-regnum, the ancient Germans called those Guelphs who adhered to the party of the pope, but at the best these are nothing but conjectures. Italy is said to resemble a boot, and is in length, from north-west to south-west, six hundred miles and upwards: but the breadth is very unequal, being in the north, which is called the boot-top, four hundred miles in breadth, in the calf of the leg one hundred and twenty, and about the instep eighty miles. After the dismembering the Roman empire by the barbarians, the Goths possessed a great part of Italy, and after them the Lombards founded a very powerful kingdom there, towards the end of the sixth century, which lasted about two hundred years, and still retains the name of Lombardy. Charlemagne having driven away the Lombards, seized Upper Italy, of which he gave a considerable part to the pope, but Lower Italy, that is to say, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, were retained by the Greek emperors of Constantinople, who were drove away from thence by the Saracens and Turks. Italy is now in the possession of the following principal sovereigns, that is, the pope, the queen of Hungary, the republic of Venice, the great duke of Tuscany, the king of the two Sicilies, and the king of Sardinia. The principal rivers of Italy are the Po, the Tiber, the Adige, and the Arno.

This country is, beyond all doubt, one of the finest and best in the world; but it is not so well cultivated as it might be and was formerly, partly from the great number of ecclesiastics, and partly from the exactions of their governors, who, by their oppressions, scarce make it worth while for the husbandman in some places to till the ground; however, the land is very fertile, and has properly acquired the name of the Garden of Europe. The air is very temperate and wholesome, unless in the State of the Church, and in some places on the sea-coast. It produces abundance of corn, rice, wine, oil, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits and flowers, honey, silk, and even cotton and sugar in the kingdom of Naples. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and the mountains of good pastures, which feed a great number of beasts. There are mines of sulphur, iron, and quarries of alabaster and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country, for, besides the Alps, there are the Apennine mountains, which run through its whole length, as also mount Vesuvius, which throws out stones, ashes, fire, and smoke. It has also several great lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Iseo, &c. As Italy, as has been said, is represented by the shape of a boot, it is divided into three principal parts; the top of the boot contains the ancient Lombardy, in the calf are the territories of the Church and Tuscany, and in the small of the leg and foot the kingdom of Naples; to which may be added a fourth part, comprehending the islands, of which Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the islands of Lippari are the principal. Besides the principal sovereignties already mentioned, there are several others, which we shall just mention; in the north of Italy are the duchies of Savoy, Piedmont, and part of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; the territory of Genoa, subject to the Genoese; the duchies of Milan, Mantua, and the rest of the duchy of Montferrat, are subject to the house of Austria; the duchy of Parma, is subject to the infant duke; the duchy of Modena to its own duke; and the large territories of Venice are subject to that republic. Tuscany is subject to the emperor. The pope's dominions almost surround the duchy of Tuscany and the state of Lucca. Lastly, the kingdom of Naples is subject to the king of the two Sicilies. There are a great number of archbishopricks and bishopricks; and there are several universities, the most famous of which are at Salerno, Naples, Rome, Firmo, Macerata, Bologna, Sienna, Pisa, Turin, Pavia, Padua, and Venice. There is but one language spoke in all Italy, which is a corruption of the Latin, and is thought to be the purest in Tuscany. The inquisition is established in all parts of Italy, to protect the Roman Catholic religion from the attempts of the reformed churches; however, there are foreign protestants in some places, who are allowed to live there on account of trade; and, for the same reason, there are Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, who are allowed the exercise of their religion. Properly speaking, Italy has no capital city, though Rome seems to deserve that title most; but there are several who are distinguished by some particular epithet, according to their supposed predominant qualities; thus Rome is called the Holy, Naples the Noble, Florence the Fair, Genoa the Superb, Milan the Great, Ravenna the Ancient, Venice the Rich, Padua the Learned, Bologna the Fat, Leghorn the Trading, Verona the Charming, Lucca the Pretty, and Casal the Strong. The Italians reckon their hours differently from other countries for the first hour after sun-set is the beginning of the twenty-four, which end at the same time the next evening. The Italians have a great number of good as well as bad qualities, for they are polite, prudent, ingenious, politic, and are not wanting in valour; but hav-

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ing enjoyed the happiness of peace a great while together, they are addicted to luxury and the most criminal pleasure, and have fallen into a softness directly opposite to the military genius of the ancient Romans; they are extremely revengeful; and there are some quarrels between families scarce ever to be reconciled.

ITTIGIUS (THOMAS) a learned professor of divinity, at Leipzig, was the son of John Ittigius, doctor of philosophy and medicine, and professor of physics in that city. He was minister of several churches, taught for a long time with reputation, and died on the 7th of April, 1710, at above sixty-six years of age. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on Volcanos. 2. A Dissertation on the Heresiarchs of the apostolic Times. 3. A History of the national Synods held by the Reformed in France. 4. An ecclesiastical History of the two first Centuries; and other works, in Latin.

ITYS, in fabulous history, the son of Tereus, king of Thrace, and Progne, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, whom his mother killed, and then served him up at her husband's table, to revenge herself on him for having ravished her sister Philomela. After Tereus had supped upon Itys, Progne shewed him the boy's head, and told him what she had done, on which Tereus being inflamed with rage, pursued Progne and Philomela with his drawn sword, when Progne was transformed into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, Itys into a pheasant, and Tereus himself into a lapwing.

ITZEHOA, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein. It is seated on the river Stoer, twelve miles north-east of Gluckstadt, and twenty north-west of Hamburg. Long. 9. 25. E. Lat. 54. 8. N.

JUAN OF AUSTRIA (Don) one of the greatest generals of the sixteenth century, was the natural son of the emperor Charles V. He was born at Ratibon 1547, and was privately educated in the country, by the wife of Lewis Quixada, grand-master of the emperor's household. That prince communicated the secret when dying to his son Philip II. who after his father's death had Don Juan educated at his court, and in 1570 sent him into the kingdom of Granada against the Moors. Don Juan defeated them; and the following year gained the famous naval victory of Lepanto, where the Turks lost twenty-five thousand men. He afterwards took Tunis, and Biserta; and in 1576 was made governor of the Netherlands. He then rendered himself master of Namur, and several other places; and in 1578 gained a celebrated battle over the allies at Gemblours. He died in his camp near Namur on the first of October 1578, aged thirty-two.

JUAN OF AUSTRIA (Don) the natural son of Philip IV. king of Spain, and of Maria Calderonna, an actress, was born in 1629, and became grand prior of Castile. In 1647 he commanded the king of Spain's army in Italy, where he reduced the city of Naples. He afterwards commanded in Flanders, and became generalissimo of the army and navy of Spain against the Portuguese. He had the principal administration of affairs at the court of king Charles II. and died at Madrid on the 17th of September, 1679, aged fifty.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, a town of America, in Chili, at the foot of the Andes in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guenaco; a territory belonging to this town is inhabited by twenty thousand Indians, tributary to the king of Spain. There are some mines of gold here, abundance of cattle, and a kind of very delicate almonds. It is forty miles north-west of Mendoza, and eighty-two north-east of St. Jago. Long. 66. 35. W. Lat. 33. 25. N.

JUBA, king of Maritania and Numidia, succeeded his father Hyempfal, and followed Pompey's party against Julius Cæsar. After Pompey's death he was defeated by Cæsar, and caused Petreius, the companion of his misfortunes, to put an end to his life at the conclusion of a repast, in the forty-sixth year before the Christian æra. His son Juba was carried in triumph to Rome, where he served to adorn Cæsar's triumph. He was afterwards educated at the court of Augustus, and became celebrated for his learning and his abilities. Augustus married him to Cleopatra the Younger, the daughter of Anthony and Cleopatra, and gave him the kingdom of the two Mauritanias, and a part of Getulia.

JUCUTAN, a large province of America, in New Spain; discovered by Ferdinando de Cordova in 1517. It is over-against the island of Cuba, and has timber proper for building ships, honey, wax, wild fowl, sugar, cassia, and a great deal of Indian corn. It is generally a flat level country, except towards the isthmus, very unhealthy, and thinly inhabited, the air being excessive hot, and the land near the coast is often overflowed. The chief town is Campeachy. It is between the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, the one being on the east and the other on the west of Jucutan, and here the English have been used to cut logwood.

JUDÆA, in Syria, being part of Turkey in Asia. See PALESTINE.

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JUDAH, the patriarch, gave his name to the tribe of Judah; which descended from him, and afterwards to the whole Jewish nation. He was the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, and was born one thousand five hundred and fifty-five years before the Christian æra, and died in the one thousand six hundred and thirty-sixth year before that period, aged one hundred and nineteen. From him were descended David and the Jewish kings.

JUDAH HAKKADOSCH, or the Saint, a rabbi celebrated for his learning and his abilities, was, according to the Jews, the friend and preceptor of the emperor Antoninus. About the middle of the second century, he collected the constitutions and traditions, which had prevailed among the Jewish magistrates and doctors, of which he composed a book which he intitled The Mishna, which is the text of the Talmud, forming a code of decrees and sentences passed by the ancient Jewish magistrates. Surrhenusius has given a good edition of it in Hebrew and Latin, with notes, in three volumes, folio.

JUDAH (LEON) an eminent protestant minister of Zurich, born in 1482, he embraced the opinions of Zuinglius, and acquired a great reputation. He wrote a Latin version of the Bible, and other works, and died at Zurich, on the 19th of July, 1542, aged sixty.

JUDAS MACCHABÆUS, a celebrated general of the Jews, was the third son of Mattathias, prince of that nation; he succeeded his father in the one hundred and sixty-sixth year before the Christian æra, and performed prodigies of valour against the enemies of his country. He conquered in several battles the most famous generals of Antiochus, king of Syria, viz. Apollonius, Seron, Ptolemy, Nicanor, Gorgias, Lycias, Bacchides, and Alcimus. Antiochus provoked at the defeat of so many generals, resolved to march in person against Judas Macchabæus; but he perished miserably. Judas cleansed Judæa from all the abominations that had been committed in it. He restored Jerusalem, and with great solemnity dedicated the temple in the one hundred and sixty-fifth year before the birth of Christ. He afterwards concluded an alliance with the Romans, and was killed in battle in the one hundred and ninety-first year before the Christian æra.

JUDAS ISCARIOT, thus called from his being born at a town of that name, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, was the apostle who betrayed our Lord. His avarice made him censure Mary Magdalen's pouring precious ointment on our Saviour's feet; and he delivered up the Son of God to the Jews for thirty pieces of silver. He was afterwards filled with horror at his treachery, when he restored the silver he received from the priest, and in a fit of despair hanged himself.

JUDE (St.) the apostle, also called Thaddæus, was the brother of St. James the Less. It is said, that after he had received the Holy Ghost with the other apostles, he went to preach the Gospel in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumæa, and Lybia, and that he died for the faith in the city of Berytus, about the year 80. He wrote his Epistle after the taking of Jerusalem, principally for the use of the converted Jews.

JUDENBURGH, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handsome castle. It is a neat elegant city, famous for two great annual fairs for cattle and other merchandize. Here is also a very good ducal palace, and a handsome college of Jesuits. It is seated on the river Muer, in an agreeable country, fifty-five miles west-by-north of Gratz, and one hundred south-west of Vienna. Long. 15. 20. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

JUDEX (MATTHEW) one of the principal authors of the Centuries of Magdeburg, was born at Tippolswald, in Misnia, on the 22d of September, 1528. He taught divinity with reputation at Magdeburg, and died at Rostock, on the 15th of May, 1564. He wrote several works.

JUDGMENT of God, in history, a form of trial by appealing to heaven, and referring the point in dispute to be determined, as our ancestors imagined, by the decision of unerring Wisdom and impartial Justice. The person accused submitted in some cases, to prove his innocence, by plunging his arm in boiling water; by lifting a red hot iron with his naked hand; by walking bare-foot over burning plough-shares, or by other experiments equally perilous and formidable. On other occasions he challenged his accuser to fight him in single combat. All these various forms of trial were conducted with many devout ceremonies; the ministers of religion were employed; the Almighty was called upon to interpose for the manifestation of guilt, and the protection of innocence; and whoever escaped unhurt, or came off victorious, was pronounced to be acquitted by the Judgment of God. In some cases, the trial was performed without any cruel circumstances, dangerous to the person who made it; particularly, we have an instance of a trial in the presence of the emperor Charlemagne, of this latter kind. In the year 775, a contest arose between the bishop of Paris, and

and the abbot of St. Denys, concerning the property of a small abbey. Each of them exhibited deeds and records, in order to prove their right; but instead of trying the authenticity, or considering the import of these, the point was referred to the *Judicium Crucis*. Each produced a person, who, during the celebration of mass, stood before the cross, with his arms extended; and he whose representative first became weary and altered his posture, lost the cause. The person employed by the bishop on this occasion, had less strength or less spirit than his adversary, and the question was decided in favour of the abbot. *Dr. Robertson's Hist. of the Emperor Charles V.*

JUDICIAL COMBAT, in history, a method of trial, authorized by the feudal government throughout all Europe. During this unhappy period in our history, the first maxim of honour with every gentleman, was to be ready to maintain with his sword whatever his lips had uttered. The form of trial by combat coinciding with this maxim, flattered and gratified the pride of the high spirited nobles. This mode of decision was accordingly considered as one of the happiest efforts of wise policy, and as soon as it was introduced, all the forms of trial by fire or water, and the other superstitious experiments before introduced, fell into disuse, or were employed only in controversies between persons of inferior rank, and it was received in every country with equal satisfaction. Not only questions concerning uncertain or contested facts, but general and abstract points in law were determined by the issue of a combat; and the latter was deemed the method of discovering truth more liberal, as well as more satisfactory, than that by examination and argument. Not only might parties, whose minds were exasperated by the eagerness and the hostility of opposition, defy their antagonists, and require him to make good his charge, or to prove his innocence with his sword; but witnesses, who had no interest in the issue of the question, though called to declare the truth by laws which ought to have afforded them protection, were equally exposed to the danger of a challenge, and equally bound to assert the veracity of their evidence, by dint of arms. To complete the absurdities of this military jurisprudence, even the character of a judge was not sacred from its violence. Any one of the parties might interrupt a judge when about to deliver his opinion; might accuse him of iniquity and corruption in the most reproachful terms, and throwing down his gauntlet, might challenge him to defend his integrity in the field; nor could he, without infamy, refuse to accept the defiance, or decline to enter the lists against such an adversary.

The form of trial by combat, like other abuses, spread gradually, and extended to all persons, and almost to all cases. Ecclesiastics, women, minors, superannuated and infirm persons, who could not with decency or justice be compelled to take arms, and to maintain their own cause, were obliged to produce champions whom they engaged, by affection or rewards, to fight their battles.

The solemnities of the Judicial Combat, were such as were natural in an action, which was considered both as a formal appeal to God, and as the final decision of questions of the highest moment. Every circumstance relating to them was regulated by the edicts of princes, and explained in the comments of lawyers, with a minute and even superstitious accuracy. Skill in these laws and rights were the only science of which warlike nobles boasted. Discernment, learning, integrity, were qualities less necessary to a judge than bodily strength, and dexterity in the use of arms. Daring courage, and superior vigour or address, were of more moment towards securing the favourable issue of a suit, than the equity of a cause, or the clearness of the evidence. Men of course applied themselves to cultivate the talents which they found to be of greatest utility; and the administration of justice, instead of accustoming them to listen to the voice of equity, or to reverence the decisions of law, added to the ferocity of their manners, and taught them to consider force as the great arbiter of right and wrong. *Robertson's Hist. of the Emperor Charles V. vol. i. quarto.*

JUDITH, a celebrated Jewish heroine, of the tribe of Simeon, was, at the death of Manasses, her husband, left a rich, young, and beautiful widow. She spent the time of her widowhood in Bethulia, when Holofernes, the general of Nebuchadnezzar, king of the Assyrians, having besieged that city, Judith went to his tent, supped with him, took his sabre, and cut off his head while he was asleep, and thus delivered the city of Bethulia, and the Jewish nation. The learned are not agreed as to the time when this happened.

JUDITH, empress of the West, was the daughter of Welf, or Guelf, count of Ravensberg. The emperor Lewis the Debonnaire, having lost his first wife, had the most lovely virgins of his court brought before him, and chose Judith as the most beautiful. This marriage was celebrated at Aix la Chapelle, in 819, and four years after she brought him a son, afterwards called Charles the Bald. The emperor had

three princes by his first marriage, among whom he had already shared his dominions: yet solicited by Judith, to whom he could refuse nothing, he made a considerable establishment for the young Charles. Hence proceeded the frequent revolts of the children by the first marriage, which reduced the weak and unhappy Lewis to the most severe extremities. Twice he was obliged to shut himself in a monastery, and twice he reascended the throne; preserving, in all the changes of his fortune, a boundless fondness for the ambitious Judith. Yet her amours with Bernard, count of Barcelona, were publicly censured. But Lewis paid little attention to these popular reports; he however caused proclamation to be made for any one to appear who was able to accuse the empress; but it was easy for him to imagine that none would dare publicly to accuse a princess who governed the emperor as she pleased. The emperor satisfied with this vain formality, at the death of Pepin, king of Aquitaine, agreed that the whole empire, except Aquitaine and Bavaria, should be divided between Lotharius his eldest son, and Charles the son of Judith, to the prejudice of the children of Pepin. This injustice occasioned the spilling of rivers of blood; till at length a reconciliation was produced between the children and grand-children of the first marriage and the son of Judith, when a new division was made. This Judith having lived to see, died at Tours, on the 19th of April, 843.

JUDOIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant. It was near this town that the confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, obtained that memorable victory over the French, called the battle of Ramillies, on the 23d of May, 1706. It is seated on the river Gheet, thirteen miles south-east of Louvain, and sixteen north of Namur. Long. 4. 55. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

IVELCHESTER. See **ILCHESTER**.

IVELLUS. See **JEWEL**.

JUENNIN (**GASPARD**) a learned divine, of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Varembois, in the diocese of Lyons, in 1650. He taught divinity in several houses belonging to the fathers of the oratory, and died at Paris, on the 16th of December, 1713, aged sixty-three. His principal works are, 1. A Treatise on the Sacrament, in Latin, two volumes, folio. 2. Theological Institutions, in Latin, seven volumes, duodecimo. This last work was condemned at Rome.

IVES (**ST.**) a borough town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a fair on Saturday before Advent Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops, and has an harbour in the Irish channel, though almost choaked up with sand. It is governed by a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, twenty-four inferior burgesses, with a recorder, town clerk, &c. Here is a handsome spacious church, which is sometimes exposed to the waves of the sea. It sends two members to parliament, and is seven miles north-east of Penzance, and two hundred and seventy-eight west-by-south of London. Long. 6. 15. W. Lat. 50. 15. N.

IVES (**ST.**) a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday and October 10, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese. It was called by the Saxons *Stepe*, and is said to have taken its name from Iva, a Persian bishop, who was interred here about the beginning of the seventh century, and his relics were afterwards removed to Ramsey abbey. This town was large and flourishing before it was unfortunately destroyed by fire, since which it has never quite recovered its former beauty. It had formerly a monastery, or rather cell, belonging to the abbey of Ramsey. It is six miles east-south-east of Huntingdon, seventeen west-north-west of Ely, and fifty-seven north of London. Long. 0. 7. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

JUGURTHA, king of Numidia, and a great enemy of the Romans, was the son of Manastabal. He was educated at the court of his uncle Micipsa, who, when dying, left him the guardianship of Adherbal and Hyempsal, his two sons. Jugurtha put the last to death while under his care, and caused the other to be killed, contrary to a promise he gave at the taking of Cirta. The Romans, who had been Adherbal's allies, declared war against the usurper; but, by his money, he corrupted the consul Calpurnius Bestia, and several other of the Roman senators, and dispersed the army, saying with contempt, "that Rome was to be sold, and that whoever could come up to the price, might have her." However, Jugurtha was at length defeated by Cæcilius Metellus, and two years after by Marius. At length his father-in-law Bocchus, king of Mauritania, delivered him up to Sylla, in the one hundred and sixth year before the Christian æra, when he was led in triumph to Rome, and afterwards confined in prison, where he died distracted.

IVICA, a capital town of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valencia and the island of Majorca, thirty-seven miles from each, with

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with a good harbour. The English became masters of it in 1706, but it was given back to Spain.

IVINGO, or **IVINGHOE**, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 6, and October 17, for cows, sheep, and hogs. It formerly had a nunnery, which is now demolished. It is five miles south-west of Dunstable, and thirty-three from London. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 51. 47. N.

JULIA, the daughter of Cæsar, married Pompey, and formed the knot of friendship which for a time united those two great men together; but dying in child-bed of a daughter, a little before the Christian æra, her death occasioned the fatal divisions which ruined the republic.

JULIA, the only daughter of the emperor Augustus, married Marcellus, then Agrippa, by whom she had three sons and two daughters, and afterwards Tiberius, by whom she had a child who did not live. She became so scandalous for her debaucheries, that Augustus sent her into banishment, and she died of hunger, in the forty-first year before the Christian æra.

Julia, her daughter, married Lepidus, by whom she had two children. She, like her mother, died in exile on account of her lewdness.

JULIA, the wife of Septimus Severus, the Roman emperor, and the daughter of Bassianus, priest of the sun. The astrologers had foretold that she should marry a sovereign prince; for which reason, Severus, before he came to the empire, made his addresses to, and married her. She was possessed of great talents, and had abilities for conducting affairs of importance. She applied herself to the study of philosophy; but historians relate, that her adulterous practices reflected ignominy on her husband. After Severus's death, she was unable to maintain unity and concord between her two sons, and Caracalla killed Geta even in her arms, when she herself received a wound; but durst not afterwards discover the least uneasiness on that account. Caracalla however let her enjoy a considerable share in the government, and on his being assassinated, the fear of being reduced to the condition of a private person, made her attempt to kill herself. Afterwards Caracalla's successor used her well; but she being informed that he intended to resent the injurious expressions she had vented against him, she starved herself to death.

JULIAN the Apostate, emperor of Rome, was the younger son of Julius Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, and was born at Constantinople, on the sixth of November, 331. He had like to have perished with his brother Gallus, in the cruel massacre of his family by the sons of Constantine, in which his father and nearest relations were murdered. The famous Eusebius of Nicomedia was intrusted with his education, and gave him a governor who endeavoured to form his mind, and to inspire him with gravity, modesty, and a contempt of the pleasures of sense; he however discovered a strong inclination to Paganism. At twenty-four years of age Julian went to Athens, where he applied himself to astrology, and attached himself to Maximus, a philosopher, who flattered his ambition by telling him he should arrive at the empire. He was made Cæsar on the sixth of November, 355, and had the chief command of the troops in Gaul, where Julian obtained great honour. He gained a celebrated victory near Strasburg over seven German kings: he several times vanquished the Barbarians, and in a short time drove out the Gauls. Constantius, by whom he became suspected on account of his extraordinary success, in order to weaken him, sent to demand a considerable part of his troops, under the pretence of a war against the Persians; but Julian's soldiers mutinied, and, in spite of his resistance, chose him emperor. He was then at Paris, where he had fixed his residence, and built a palace, the remains of which are still to be seen. The emperor Constantius, enraged at what had passed, was thinking of the means of subduing him, when he died, on the third of November, 361. Julian immediately went into the East, where he was acknowledged emperor, as he had been in the West. He then ordered by a public edict that the Pagan temples should be opened, and he himself performed the office of high priest. To those temples he assigned revenues, while he stripped the churches of their wealth. He made no use of violence in order to abolish Christianity; for he knew that violent measures had always rendered it more flourishing: he therefore behaved with great mildness to the Christians; recalled all who had been banished on account of religion under the reign of Constantius; and undertook to pervert them by his caresses, by temporal advantages, and by mortifications coloured over by artful pretences. Thus, when he stripped the churches of their riches, he alledged that it was to make the Christians enjoy the poverty recommended in the Gospel; he forbade the Christians pleading before the courts of justice, and enjoying public employments; he even prohibited their teaching polite literature, well knowing the great advantages they drew from profane authors, in their attacks on

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Paganism and irreligion. Though he on all occasions shewed a sovereign contempt for the Christians, whom he always called Galileans, yet he was sensible of the advantage they obtained by their virtue, and the purity of their manners; and therefore incessantly proposed their example to the Pagan priests. He, however, when he found that all other methods failed, gave public employments to the most cruel enemies of the Christians, when the cities in most of the provinces were filled with tumults and seditions, and many of them were put to death. It is even said, that Manuel and Ismael, two Persian ambassadors, suffered martyrdom for being Christians. He attempted to prove the falshood of our Lord's prediction with respect to the temple of Jerusalem, and resolved to have that edifice rebuilt by the Jews, about three hundred years after its being demolished by Titus; but all their endeavours served only the more perfectly to verify what had been foretold by Jesus Christ: for the Jews, who had assembled from all parts to Jerusalem, digging the foundations, flames of fire burst forth and consumed the workmen. However, the Jews who were obstinately bent on accomplishing that work, made several attempts, but all who endeavoured to lay the foundation perished by these flames, which at last obliged them entirely to abandon the work. This fact is mentioned by many historians. Julian engaged in a war with the Persians, but fighting in the foremost rank without his cuirass, he was mortally wounded by a dart. It is said, that he then caught in his hand some of the blood which flowed from his wound, and throwing it towards heaven, cried, "Thou, Galilean, hast conquered." But notwithstanding this popular report, Theodoret relates, that Julian discovered great joy at the approach of death; and employed his last moments in conversing with Maximus the philosopher, on the dignity of the soul, and died the following night, on the 26th of June, 363, aged thirty-two.

No prince was ever more differently represented by different authors, on which account it is difficult to form a true judgment of his real character; it must, however, be acknowledged, that he was learned, liberal, temperate, sober, brave, vigilant, and a lover of justice, clemency, and mildness; but, on the other hand, he was a pagan, and extremely addicted to superstition. We have several of his discourses, or orations; some of his letters; a treatise entitled *Misopogon*, which is a satire on the inhabitants of Antioch; and some other pieces, all wrote in an elegant style; they were published in Greek and Latin by Father Petau, in 1630, in quarto, and of which Spanheimius gave a fine edition in folio, in 1696. His most famous work was that he composed against the Christians, of which there are some fragments in St. Cyril's refutation of it. He was succeeded by Jovian.

JULIAN, a famous Pelagian, admired for his wit and eloquence, was bishop of Ecan, or according to others, of Capua. He was the intimate friend of St. Augustine; but writing against several of his works, was driven from his bishoprick, and after being often condemned by the popes and emperors, he died about the year 450. Several of his works are still extant.

JULIAN (St.) a harbour on the south of Patagonia, in South-America, where ships usually touch that are bound to the South Seas. Lat. 48. 15. S.

JULIERS, a duchy in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, seated between the rivers Maese and Rhine, and bounded by Prussian Guelderland on the north; by the electorate of Triers on the south; by the electorate of Cologne on the east, and by the Netherlands on the west. It is about sixty miles long, and thirty broad, and is a very plentiful country, abounding in cattle, corn, and fine meadows, and is well supplied with wood; but it is most remarkable for a fine breed of horses, and woad for dying, which is gathered here in abundance. The chief towns are Juliers, Aix-la-Chapelle, Duren, Munster-Eifel, Bedbur, Wesinburgh, and Lasteren. It is subject to the elector Palatine, with the consent of the kings of Prussia and Poland.

JULIERS, a city, capital of the duchy of Juliers in Westphalia; some think this city was founded by Julius Cæsar, or Julia Agrippina, but this is much questioned by others, because it is not mentioned before Antoninus's Itinerary, and Theodosius's Tables. The town is small, but well fortified, and neatly built; the houses are of brick, and the streets broad and regular. The citadel is large and very strong, containing a palace of the ancient dukes, and a spacious piazza. In the suburbs there is a monastery of Carthusians, nobly endowed by several dukes of Juliers. The town is but poorly inhabited, though they have a fine woollen manufactory in this country, and likewise another of linen. It was taken by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1610, and by the Spaniards in 1622. It is seated on the river Roer, fifteen miles north-east of Aix-la-Chapelle, seventeen miles west of Cologne, and twenty-nine east by north of Maastricht. Long. 6. 35. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

JUN

JULIO ROMANO. See the article of ROMANO.

JULIUS I. (pope) a Roman, succeeded St. Mark, bishop of Rome, on the 6th of February, 337, and died on the 12th of April, 352. There are two of his letters preserved in St. Athanasius's works. He was succeeded by Liberius.

JULIUS II. (pope) before named Julian de la Rovere, was the nephew of pope Sextus IV. and succeeded Pius III. on the first of November, 1503. He was extremely fond of war. He formed a league against the Venetians, against whom he sent the thunder of his excommunications; but finding that the victory which the French king Lewis XII. one of the chiefs of that league, had obtained over the Venetians, weakened that republic too much, he abandoned his allies, and joined those of Venice. He then openly declared against Lewis, put his kingdom under an interdict, and freed his subjects from their oath of allegiance. Lewis XII. on his side drew up an appeal to a general council that was called by the cardinals at Pisa.

The martial temper of this pope gave occasion to many writers to assert, that he one day threw St. Peter's keys into the Tiber, in order to make use only of St. Peter's sword. He had great courage, and a head well turned for politics, by which he always formed alliances, and broke them, as best suited his interest. He was a lover of wine and women, and is accused of the most unnatural lust. He was likewise charged with being eaten up with the venereal disease. The hatred he conceived against France, though he had there found a secure asylum under the pontificate of Alexander VI. was so excessive, that he had the inhumanity to give orders for killing all the French that should be met with in Italy, promising a reward to all who should murder them. He died on the 23d of February, 1513, aged seventy, and was succeeded by Leo X. who annulled all his proceedings against France.

JULIUS III. before named John Maria del Monte, succeeded pope Paul III. on the 7th of February, 1550. He continued the council of Trent, at which he had presided under Paul III. took up arms against Octavius Farnesse, duke of Parma, and died in 1555, at about sixty-eight years of age. He was remarkable for his profane and blasphemous discourses, and it is said, that there was so great an intimacy between this pope and cardinal Crescenzio, that they had mistresses in common, and maintained the children they had by them at a common expence, for want of knowing who was the genuine father. A little before his death he had feigned an indisposition, and the better to impose on the world, confined himself to a regimen, that brought a real distemper on him, of which he died.

JULIUS AFRICANUS. See AFRICANUS.

JULIUS CÆSAR. See CÆSAR.

JULPHA (OLD) a town, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins; the inhabitants being transplanted to Isphahan, within a mile of which they have a town called New-Julpha, by some looked upon as a suburb to that city. Here they were encouraged and assisted by the Persians to carry on a foreign trade, with all the countries of Asia, and were the most considerable merchants in the world. They are permitted to have the exercise of the Christian religion, which nearly resembles that of the Greek church, though they have several peculiarities of their own.

JUMALA, in Pagan worship, a god of the inhabitants of Finland and Lapland, whom they supposed to have command over all lesser gods, with an absolute dominion over life and death, and all the elements. He was represented in the figure of a man, sitting upon a kind of altar, with a crown upon his head, set with twelve precious stones, and a large chain of gold about his neck. He held on his knees a golden cup filled with money of the same metal, his temple was in a forest.

JUMIEGE, a town of Caux, in Normandy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Seine, twelve miles south-west of Rouen, eight south-west of Caudebec, and seventy-seven north-west of Paris. Long. o. 55. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

JUNCTIN, (FRANCIS) or rather GUINTINO, one of the most famous mathematicians and astrologers of the sixteenth century, was born at Florence. He wrote Commentaries on Sacrobosco's Sphere, and other works. He was crushed to death under the ruins of his library, though he had foretold that he should have a very different kind of death.

JUNGERMAN (GODFREY) a learned writer, born at Leipzig, in the seventeenth century. He was the first who published Cæsar's Commentaries in Greek; he also published a Latin version of the Pastorals of Longus, with notes, and other works. He died at Hanaw, on the 16th of August, 1610.

His brother Lewis Jungerman, was an excellent botanist, and had a great share in a work intitled *Hortus Eystellensis*, comprehending the figure and description of the plants in the bishop of Eichster's garden. He died at Altdorf, on the 7th of June, 1653.

JUP

JUNIUS (ADRIAN) one of the most learned men of the age in which he lived, was born at Horn in Holland, on the 1st of July, 1511. He travelled into all parts of Europe, and practised physic with reputation in England, where, among other works, he composed a Greek and Latin Lexicon, to which he added above six thousand five hundred words; an Epithalamium on the marriage of queen Mary with king Philip of Spain. He also wrote *Animadversæ et de Coma Commentarius*, which is the most applauded of all his works. He died on the 16th of June, 1575.

JUNIUS, or DU JON, (FRANCIS) professor of divinity at Leyden, and an eminent Calvinist minister, was born at Bourges, on the 1st of May, 1549, and died on the 13th of October, 1602, aged fifty-seven. He wrote, in conjunction with Emanuel Tremellius, a Latin version of the Hebrew text of the Bible. He also published Commentaries on a great part of the Holy Scriptures, and many other works, all in Latin.

JUNIUS (FRANCIS) or FRANCIS DU JON, the son of the preceding, was well skilled in the Oriental and Northern languages, and was born at Heidelberg in 1589. He at first designed to devote himself to a military life; but after the truce, concluded in 1609, he applied himself intirely to study. He came to England in 1620, and lived thirty years in the earl of Arundel's family. He was greatly esteemed, not only for his profound erudition, but also for the purity of his manners; and was so passionately fond of the study of the Northern languages, that, being informed there were some villages in Friesland where the ancient language of the Saxons was preserved, he went and lived two years in that country. He returned to England in 1675, and after spending a year at Oxford, retired to Windsor, in order to visit Vossius, at whose house he died, on the 19th of November, 1677. The university of Oxford, to which he bequeathed his manuscripts, erected a very handsome monument to his memory. He wrote, 1. *De Pictura Veterum*, which is admired by all the learned; the best edition of which is that of Rotterdam in 1694. He published the same work at London, in English. 2. An Explication of the old Gothic Manuscript, called the Silver one, because the four Gospels are there written in silver Gothic letters; this was published with notes by Thomas Marechal, or Marshal. 3. A large Commentary on the Harmony of the four Gospels by Tatian, which is still in manuscript. 4. A Glossary in five languages, in which he explains the origin of the Northern languages, published at Oxford in 1745, in folio, by Mr. Edward Lye.

JUNO, in Pagan worship, was the sister and wife of Jupiter, and the goddess of kingdoms and riches; and also styled the queen of heaven; she presided over marriage and child-birth, and was represented as the daughter of Saturn and Rhea. She married Jupiter; but was not the most complaisant wife; for, according to Homer, that god was sometimes obliged to make use of all his authority to keep her in due subjection; and the same author observes, that on her entering into a conspiracy against him, he punished her by suspending her in the air with two anvils fastened to her feet, and golden manacles on her hands, which all the other deities looked on without a possibility of helping her. However, her jealousy made her frequently find opportunities of interrupting her husband in the course of his amours, and prompted her to punish with unrelenting fury Europa, Semele, Io, Latona, and the rest of Jupiter's mistresses. Jupiter himself having conceived, without any commerce with a female, Juno, in revenge, conceived Vulcan by the wind; Mars by touching a flower, pointed out to her by the goddess Flora; and Hebe by eating greedily of lettuces.

Juno, as the queen of heaven, preserved great state: her usual attendants were Terror and Boldness, Castor, Pollux, and fourteen nymphs; but her most faithful attendant was the beautiful Iris, or the rainbow. Homer describes her in a chariot, adorned with precious stones; the wheels of which were of ebony, and which was drawn by horses with reins of gold. But she is more commonly painted drawn by peacocks. She was represented in her temple at Corinth, seated on a throne, with a crown on her head, a pomegranate in one hand, and in the other a sceptre, with a cuckoo on its top. This statue was of gold and ivory.

Some mythologists suppose, that Juno signifies the air; and others, that she was the Egyptian Isis, who being represented under various figures, was by the Greeks and Romans represented as so many distinct deities.

JUPITER, in Pagan worship, the father of gods and men, and the greatest of their deities, was the son of Saturn and Rhea. That goddess perceiving that her husband devoured her children as vast as she brought them forth, and being in pain for Jupiter, she substituted a stone in his room, which Saturn immediately swallowed. He was educated by the sound of the instruments of the Corybantes. Virgil tells us, that he was fed by the bees, out of gratitude for which he changed them from an iron to a golden colour. Some say,

say, that his nurses were Amalthæa and Melissa, who gave him goats milk and honey; and others, that Amalthæa was the name of the goat who nourished him, and which as a reward for her great services was changed into a constellation. According to others, he was fed by wild pigeons, who brought him ambrosia from Oceanus; and by an eagle who carried nectar in his beak from a steep rock; for which he rewarded the former by making them the foretellers of winter and summer, and the last by giving him immortality, and making him his thunder-bearer. When grown up, he defeated the Titans, dethroned his father Saturn, and divided his kingdom with his two brothers; Jupiter had the earth, Neptune the sea, and Pluto hell. Jupiter had several wives, the first of which, who was Metis, he is said to have devoured when big with child, by which he himself became pregnant, and Minerva issued out of his head, completely armed and fully grown. His second was Themis; the name of his third is not known; his fourth was the celebrated Juno, whom he deceived under the form of a cuckoo, who to shun the violence of a storm fled for shelter to her lap. He was the father of the Muses and Graces; and had a prodigious number of children by his mistresses. He metamorphosed himself into a satyr to enjoy Antiope; into an bull to carry off Europa; into a swan to abuse Leda; into a shower of gold to corrupt Danae; and into several other forms to gratify his passions. He had Bacchus by Semele, Pallas by Thetis, Diana and Apollo by Latona, and was the father of Mercury, and the other gods.

He had a multiplicity of names, either from the places where he was worshipped or the attributes ascribed to him, and is usually represented seated on a throne of ivory, or gold, surrounded with clouds, vested in a purple robe, grasping his thunder in the right hand, and holding a scepter in his left; with the eagle at his feet.

It is very evident, that the stories relating to the amours of Jupiter, and those of the other gods, were invented by their respective priests, to cover their corruption, or debauchery. If a princess proved too frail to withstand the attempts of a lover, the mercenary priests screened her reputation by calling in the assistance of some enamoured god, and the poets paid their court by embellishing the story, which, however absurd, was easily believed by the credulous vulgar, who readily believed, that none but a divine person could presume to attempt a person of her rank: or if a person of fortune was resolved to enjoy a virtuous lady, she herself was to be deceived. Thus instead of becoming infamous, she was highly honoured, and if she was married, her husband, instead of being offended, partook of her glory. Several of these frauds have been discovered, of which it may not be improper, by way of illustration, to mention one. A young Roman knight, called Mundus, falling in love with Paulina, and finding himself unable to subdue her virtue, corrupted the priests of Anubis, who made her believe that the god was struck with her beauty, on which she was that very night led by her husband to the temple: but a few days after seeing Mundus, he let her into the secret; on which Paulina being enraged and filled with indignation, complained to Tiberius, who ordered the statue of Anubis to be thrown into the Tiber, his priests to be burnt alive, and Mundus to be sent into exile.

The philosophers, however, represent this god in a different light. "Jupiter," says Orpheus, "is omnipotent, he is the first and the last, the head and the middle; the giver of all things; the foundation of the earth, and the starry heavens; he is both male and female, and immortal."

IVRIA, a strong town of Italy, in the province of Piedmont, seated on the river Doria, twenty-five miles north of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French in 1704, after a vigorous resistance; but in 1706 it was retaken by the duke of Savoy, after the battle of Turin. Long. 7. 48. E. Lat. 45. 12. N.

JURIEU (PETER) a famous Protestant minister, born at Mer, a small town in the diocese of Blois, in France, on the 24th of December, 1637. He studied in France, Holland and England, and afterwards was elected minister of Sedan, and professor of divinity and history; where he could not agree with M. le Blanc, his colleague. In 1681, the academy of Sedan being taken out of the hands of the Calvinists, he preached at Rouen; but on his publishing his Politics of the Clergy of France, was obliged to remove to Holland, where he was made professor of divinity at Rotterdam. He had there a very smart literary quarrel with Boyle, Bafnage, and Saurin. In his Commentary on the Apocalypse, he assumed the character of a prophet, pretending that in 1689 Calvinism would be established in France. He, however, lived to see the falshood of his predictions, and died at Rotterdam, on the 11th of January, 1713, aged seventy-six. He wrote a great number of works, among which there are many controversial pieces, written with great acrimony.

JUSTEL (CHRISTOPHER) a learned counsellor, and secretary to the French king, was born at Paris, on the 5th of March, 1580, and applied himself to the study of ecclesiastical history. He maintained a correspondence with the most learned men of his time, as, archbishop Usher, Sir Henry Spelman, Blondel, &c. till his death, which happened at Paris in 1649, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He published, 1. The Code of the Canons of the Church universal, and the Councils of Africa, with notes. 2. A Genealogical History of the house of Auvergne. And 3. Collections of Greek and Latin Canons, from several manuscripts, which formed the *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris*, published in two volumes, folio, by William Voet, and our author's son.

JUSTEL (HENRY) LL. D. also distinguished by his learning, was the son of the former, and born at Paris in 1620. He likewise became secretary and counsellor to the French king, and his house was the usual resort of men of letters, among whom was Mr. Locke and Dr. Hickes. To this last gentleman he foretold the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and sent by him the original manuscript in Greek of the *Canonis Ecclesie universalis*, published by his father, and other choice manuscripts, to be presented to the university of Oxford: upon receipt of which that learned body conferred on him the degree of doctor of civil law. He left Paris in 1681, upon the persecution of the Protestants there, and coming to London, was made keeper of the king's library at St. James's, to which is annexed a salary of two hundred pounds per annum, which he enjoyed till his death, on the 24th of September, 1693.

JUSTIN, a celebrated historian, lived, according to the most probable opinion, in the second century, under the reign of Antoninus Pius. He wrote in elegant Latin, an abridgment of the History of Trogus Pompeius, comprehending the actions of almost all nations from Ninus, the founder of the Assyrian empire, to the emperor Augustus. The original work, to the regret of the learned, is lost; which is attributed to this abridgment, which being written in a polite and elegant style, was probably the reason why that age neglected the original. The best editions of Justin are, *Ad Usum Delphini*, in quarto, and *Cum Notis variorum & Gronovii*, in octavo.

JUSTIN (St.) commonly called Justin Martyr, one of the earliest and most learned writers of the Eastern church, was born at Neapolis, the ancient Sechem of Palestine. His father Prius, a Gentile Greek, brought him up in his own religion, and had him educated in all the Grecian learning. To complete his studies he travelled to Egypt, and chusing the sect of Plato, with whose intellectual notions he was much pleased; he says, he was one day walking by the seaside, wrapt in contemplation, when he was met by a grave ancient person, of a venerable aspect, who falling into discourse with him, turned the conversation by degrees from the excellence of Platonism to the superior perfection of Christianity, and reasoned so well, as to raise in him an ardent curiosity to enquire into the merits of that religion, in consequence of which enquiry he was converted, about the year 132. On his embracing that religion, he quitted neither the profession nor the habit of a philosopher: but a persecution breaking out under Antoninus, he composed an apology for the Christians; and afterwards presented another to the emperor Marcus Aurelius, in which he vindicated the innocence and holiness of the Christian religion, against Crescens, a Cynic philosopher, and other calumniators. He did honour to Christianity by his learning, and the purity of his manners, and suffered martyrdom in 167. Besides his two Apologies, there are still extant his Dialogue with Trypho, a Jew; two treatises addressed to the Gentiles, and another on the Unity of God. Other works are also ascribed to him. The best editions of St. Justin are those of Robert Stephens, in 1551 and 1571, in Greek and Latin: that of Morel, in Greek and Latin, in 1656; and that of Don Prudentius Marandus, a learned Benedictine, in 1742, in folio. His style is plain, and void of all ornament.

JUSTIN I. emperor of the East, was born of an obscure family, in Thrace; from being a common soldier, he arose to the highest posts in the army, and was elected emperor after the death of Anastasius, on the 10th of July, 518. He gained the love and esteem of the people; recalled the exiled bishops; endeavoured to bring about an union between the Eastern and Western churches, and published very severe edicts against the Arians. In the year 526, an earthquake having almost entirely destroyed the city of Antioch, he quitted the imperial purple, and to appease the anger of God, clothed himself in sackcloth. He afterwards nominated Justinian, his sister's son, his successor, and died on the first of August, 527, aged seventy-seven. He was so ignorant that he could not read.

JUSTIN II. the Younger, the son of Dulcissimus and Vigilantia, the sister of Justinian, succeeded that emperor on the

the 14th of November, 565. He was very corrupt in his manners, and caused Justin, his cousin, who had the same pretensions as he to the throne, to be strangled. He gave too much authority to his wife Sophia, which occasioned the reign of the Lombards in Italy; and in 571, involved him in a new war with the Persians. He lost his senses in 574, and died on the 5th of October, 578. This prince had not a capacity sufficient for reigning.

JUSTINA (St.) virgin and martyr, and patroness of the city of Padua, in the time of the persecution of Maximianus Hercules.

JUSTINIAN I. emperor of Constantinople, was the nephew of Justin I. and the son of Vigilantia and Sabatius. He was made Cæsar and Augustus on the 11th of April, 527, and succeeded his uncle the emperor Justin, on the first of August following. He published very severe laws against those who were esteemed heretics, repaired the ruined temples, and declared himself the protector of the church. Justinian was at first obliged to struggle against Hypatius, Pompeius, and Probus, the nephews of the emperor Anastasius, who excited a sedition against him, under which he would have sunk, had it not been for the empress Theodora his wife, and the prudence of Belisarius and Mundus. After having punished the seditious with death, he vanquished the Persians by the valour of Belisarius, his general; exterminated the Vandals; reconquered Africa; subdued the Goths in Italy; defeated the Moors, and restored the Eastern empire to its original splendor. He at length chose ten able civilians to collect the Roman laws into one body, and ordered that this collection should be called the Justinian Code. In 533 he caused the dispersed decisions of the judges and magistrates to be reduced into order, under the name of Digests, or Pandects. He composed four books of Institutes, which comprehend an abridgment of the text of all the laws, and in 541 caused the new laws to be collected into one volume, which was called the Novels. By these works Justinian acquired an immortal reputation. He threatened to banish pope Agapetus; treated the popes Silverius and Virgilius with severity, and died on the 14th of November, 565, aged eighty-four, after a reign of thirty-eight years. This excellent prince built the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, which passes for a finished piece of architecture, and was succeeded by Justin the Younger.

JUSTINIAN II. the Younger, was the eldest son of the emperor Constantine Pogonatus, and succeeded his father in 685, at sixteen years of age. He reconquered several provinces from the Saracens, and made an advantageous peace with them, which, in 690, he broke upon a slight pretence, and even contrary to his own interest. He afterwards became detested for his cruelties, on which Leontius, a patrician, raised an insurrection of the people. Justinian was then dethroned; and his nose being cut off, he was banished into the Chersonesus, in 694. Leontius was immediately declared emperor; but in 697 Tiberius Abdimarus drove him from the throne, and reigned in his stead for about seven years; when Trebellius, king of the Bulgarians, having, in 704, restored Justinian; Leontius and Tiberius Abdimarus were punished with death. Justinian II. continued to exercise his cruelty; but having reigned six years after his restoration, was killed, with his son Tiberius, in 711, by Philippicus Bardanes, who succeeded him. By the death of Justinian II. the family of Heraclius became extinct.

JUSTINIANI (St. LAURENCE) the first patriarch of Venice, was of a noble family of that city, where he was born, on the first of July, 1381. He took the monks habit in the monastery of St. George, in Alga, and in 1424, became general of that congregation, to whom he gave an excellent set of rules, which made him be considered as one of its founders. Pope Eugenius IV. gave him the bishoprick of Venice, of which he was the first patriarch, from the year 1451. It is observed that he did not accept of the episcopate till after the pope had commanded him three times to comply, and that then he made no alteration in his manner of living, from that he had observed in his monastery. He died on the 18th of June, 1485; was beatified by pope Clement VII. in 1524, and canonized in 1690 by Alexander VIII. He left several pieces of piety, which were printed together at Lyons, in 1568, in one volume, folio.

JUSTINIANI (BERNARD) a person of great literary merit, was born at Venice, in January 1407-8, and began his studies under Guarini, at Verona, and continued them at Padua, where he took his doctor's degree. He was afterwards raised to the most important posts at Venice; and died in 1489. He wrote several works in Latin, among which are, *The Origin of the City of Venice*, in folio; *the Life of St. Mark*; *Orations*, &c.

JUSTINIANI (AUGUSTINO) bishop of Nebbio, in the island of Corsica, and one of the most learned men of his time, was born of the noble family of Justiniani, at Genoa, in

1470, and became well skilled in philosophy, the mathematics, divinity, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee. He made learning and piety flourish in his diocese; but perished at sea, in his passage from Genoa to Nebbio, in 1536, with the vessel in which he had embarked. His principal work is a Pfalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with Latin versions and short notes. This was the first Pfalter that ever appeared in different languages.

JUSTITIA, in Pagan worship, one of the virtues to whom the Romans erected altars. She was represented in the figure of a woman with a severe countenance, holding a pair of scales in one hand, and a sword in the other; or rods, and a bundle of axes, and sitting upon a square stone. She frequently appears blindfold, to shew that Justice has no respect of persons. See *ASTRÆA*.

JUTLAND, a peninsula of Denmark, anciently called the Cimbric Chersonese. It is bounded by the Categate Sea, which separates it from Norway on the north, by the same sea, which divides it from the Danish islands, and Sweden on the east; by Holstein on the south, and by the German ocean on the west. It is divided into North and South Jutland, the former of which, usually called Sleswick, is about one hundred and eighty miles in length from north to south, and ninety in breadth from east to west; the soil of North Jutland is not very fruitful; however, they have corn enough for themselves, and abound in cattle, which they sell in Germany while they are lean, where they thrive extremely well. Sleswick is more fruitful in corn, horses, and other cattle, with which they furnish the countries to the southward of them. This country is well seated for foreign trade, and has excellent harbours, but they have not a sufficient stock to traffic with. North Jutland is entirely under the dominion of the king of Denmark, but the duke of Holstein has the joint dominion of part of Sleswick with him, and in some great towns and territories of Sleswick, each of them has a distinct dominion. The duke of Holstein's capital in Sleswick, is the city of Gottorp. It is generally said that this is the country that the Anglo-Saxons came from, who conquered England in the fifth century.

JUTURNA, in Pagan worship, a goddess to whom the Roman women and maids offered their devotions; the former expecting, by her assistance, an easy and safe delivery; and the latter, good husbands. She is said to have been the sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli; but having been ravished by Jupiter, was recompensed with immortality, and made the goddess of lakes and rivers.

JUVENAL (DECIUS JUNIUS) a celebrated Latin poet, in the first century, was born at Aquinum, in Italy. He went to Rome in his youth, and there spent half of his life in making declamations. He afterwards composed satires, by which he acquired great reputation; but having lashed in his verses, Paris, who was Nero's buffoon and comedian, he was banished by being sent to command some troops in Pentapolis, on the frontiers of Egypt and Lybia. It is believed that he lived till the reign of Adrian, in 128. There are still extant sixteen of his Satires, in which he discovers great wit, strength and keenness in his language; but his style is not perfectly natural, and the obscenities with which these satires are filled, render the reading of them dangerous to youth.

JUVENCUS (CAIUS VECTICUS AQUILINUS) one of the first of the Christian poets, was born of an illustrious family in Spain. About the year 329 he put the Life of Jesus Christ into Latin verse, of which he composed four books. In this work he followed almost word for word the text of the four evangelists; but his verses are written in a bad taste; and his Latin is not pure.

JUVENTA, in Pagan worship, the goddess of youth, who had her statue placed in the Capitol at Rome by Servius Tullius, and had two temples erected for her in that city.

JUXON (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, in Suffex, in 1582, and being put to Merchant-Taylor's school in London, was sent upon that foundation to St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He there chiefly applied himself to the study of the law, and entered himself a student of Gray's Inn, apparently with the view of becoming a barrister; but soon entering into the priesthood, he applied himself solely to the study of divinity, and in 1609 was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, in Oxford, whence he was six years after promoted to the rectory of Somerton, in Oxfordshire. About this time, becoming the favourite of archbishop Laud, he by his means obtained several preferments, and among the rest, was made president of the college, vice-chancellor of the university, one of the chaplains to king Charles I. and at length bishop of London. Though the city was at that time highly displeased with the arbitrary measures taken by the court, bishop Juxon behaved in it with such sweetness of manners, that all parties concurred in loving and revering him. At length, in 1635, Laud being bent on encreasing the power of the church, procured for him the post of lord-high-

high-treasurer of England. The whole nation, and especially the nobility, were greatly offended at this high office being given to a clergyman; but he behaved so well in the administration, as soon put a stop to all the clamour raised against him. This place he held no longer than the 17th of May, 1641, when he prudently resigned the staff, to avoid the storm which then threatened the court and the clergy: for he had seen his patron the archbishop committed to the Tower the preceding year. In the following February, an act passed depriving the bishops of their votes in parliament, and incapacitating them from any temporal jurisdiction. In these leading steps, as well as the total abolition of the episcopal order which followed, he was involved with his brethren; but neither as bishop nor as treasurer was a single accusation brought against him in the long parliament.

During the civil wars he resided at his palace at Fulham, where his meek, inoffensive, and genteel behaviour, notwithstanding his remaining steady in his loyalty to the king, procured him the visits of the principal persons of the opposite party, and respect from all. In 1648 he attended on his majesty at the treaty in the Isle of Wight, and, by his particular desire, waited upon him at Cotton-house, Westminster, the day after the commencement of his trial; during which he frequently visited him in the office of a spiritual father; and his majesty declared he was the greatest comfort to him in that afflictive situation. He likewise attended his majesty on the scaffold, where the king taking off his cloak and George, gave him the latter: after the execution, our pious bishop took care of the body, which he accompanied to the royal chapel at Windsor, and stood ready with the Common Prayer-book in his hands, to perform the last ceremony for the king; but was prevented by colonel Whichcot, governor of the castle.

He continued in the quiet possession of Fulham palace till the ensuing year, 1649, when he was deprived, having been spared longer than any of his brethren. He then retired to his own estate in Gloucestershire, where he spent his days in privacy, only now and then, for his health sake, riding a hunting with some of the neighbouring gentlemen. Thus he lived till the restoration, when he was presented to the see of Canterbury, and in the little time he enjoyed it, expended in buildings and reparations at Lambeth palace, and Croydon-house, near fifteen thousand pounds. In the latter end of his life he was greatly afflicted with the stone, which put a period to his life, on the 4th of June, 1663, at the age of eighty-one. He bequeathed seven thousand pounds to St. John's college; and to other charitable uses, near five thousand pounds. He published a Sermon on Luke xviii. 31, and some Considerations upon the Act of Uniformity.

IWANOGOROD, a fortress of Russia in Ingria, on the river Narva. Long. 28. 20. E. Lat. 59. 8. N.

IXAR, or **HIGAR**, a town of Spain in Arragon, seated on the river Marfin. Long. 0. 19. W. Lat. 41. 12. N.

IXION, in fabulous history, king of the Lapithes, married

Dia, the Daughter of Deionius, to whom he refused to give the customary nuptial presents. Deionius in revenge took from him his horses: when Ixion, dissembling his resentment, invited his father-in-law to a feast, and made him fall through a trap-door into a burning furnace, in which he was immediately consumed. Ixion being afterwards stung with remorse for his cruelty ran mad, on which Jupiter in compassion not only forgave him, but took him up into heaven, where he had the impiety to endeavour to corrupt Juno. Jupiter, to be the better assured of his guilt, formed a cloud in the resemblance of the goddess, upon which Ixion begat the Centaurs: but boasting of his happiness, Jove hurled him down to Tartarus, where he lies fixed on a wheel encompassed with serpents, which turns without ceasing.

IXO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Nippon, bounded on the west by the kingdom of Omi, on the east by that of Voari, and on the south by Inga.

IXORA, in Pagan worship, a false god of the East Indians. The Bramins imagine that he is infinite; to illustrate which they say, that Brama, another of their gods, being desirous of seeing Ixora's head, flew up to heaven for that purpose, but found his endeavours vain. On the other hand Visnou, the god of metamorphoses, willing to find the place where his feet stood, transformed himself into a hog, and made a deep hole in the ground with his snout; but without success. The body of Ixora, they say, is so bulky that the serpent Baltagu, which surrounds seven worlds, is not long enough to serve him for a bracelet. He is represented standing on a pedestal, his head adorned with long hair, his face white and shining, with three eyes, and a crescent upon his forehead. He has sixteen arms, each of which grasps something: one holds fire, another pieces of money, another a drum, another a rope, another a string of beads, another a stick, another a wheel, another a serpent, another a bell, &c. He has an elephant's skin over his shoulders, and is surrounded with several serpents. He wears also a necklace, at which hangs a little bell. All these particulars are said to be emblematical; thus his sixteen hands denote his great power; the serpents twining about him, the revolution of ages; and the little bell, his great vigilance.

IXWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is a thorough-fare between Bury and Yarmouth; and had formerly a priory, which was exchanged by Henry VIII. for Nonsuch in Surry. Roman coins have been dug up here. It is seventy-nine miles north by east from London. Lat. 52. 22.

IZQUITENANGO, a handsome city of America, in New-Spain, in the province of Chiapa. Here is plenty of all sorts of provisions and vegetables, common to this part of the world, but it is most remarkable for the great plenty of cotton, and of that delicious fruit, called an anana, and now known in several parts of England by the name of pine-apples.

K.

[For those names omitted under K. see the letter C.]

KAEOCHEU, a city of China, in the province of Canton. The tide comes up to this town, by which means it is navigable for Chinese barks. The district, which belongs to it, is surrounded by the sea on the one side, and on the other by mountains. It has a great number of peacocks, and other birds. It has also a kind of stone like marble, on which are seen very agreeable landscapes when cut. It is pretended that there are a kind of cray-fish, which turn into stone as soon as they are taken out of the water, but this may be doubted.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near the town of Cassel. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

KAFRE CHIRIN, a town of Persia. Long. 53. 15. E. Lat. 34. 40. N.

KAIEN, a town of Persia, remarkable for the goodness of its air, and for the politeness of the people who live there. Long. 65. 45. E. Lat. 36. 22. N.

KAIRIOUVACOU, a small island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is twenty miles in circumference, has a great quantity of game, and a pond, whose water is as red as blood. Long. 61. 10. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

KAIROVAN, a town of Africa, capital of a territory of the same name, in the kingdom of Tunis. It is subject to the Turks; it is now of small account. Long. 10. 55. E. Lat. 35. 40. N.

KALAAAR, a considerable town of Persia, in Ghilan, produces a great quantity of silk. Long. 58. 45. E. Lat. 37. 23. N.

KALIMBURGH, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, and the chief place of a considerable bailiwick. Long. 10. 21. E. Lat. 55. 44. N.

KALIR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wittenberg, with an old castle. It is divided into two parts by the river Nagoldt. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

KALISH, a province of Lower Poland, with the title of a palatinate; the most remarkable places in it are Gnesna, and Kalish, a town which gives name to the province. Long. 18. 9. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

KALNICK, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclau, it submitted to the king of Poland in 1674, after a rebellion of twenty-seven years. Long. 29. 18. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.

KALO, a fortress of Denmark, in North-Jutland, and diocese of Arhus. There is also a fortress of the same name, in Upper Hungary, in the county of Zatmar, twenty miles south-east of Tokay, and seventy north-east of Waradin. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 47. 55. N.

KAMACURA, a famous island of Japan, about three miles in circumference, on the south coast of Nippon. Hither they send the grandees who have committed any fault. The coasts of this island are so craggy, that people are lifted into it by cranes, and there are sent, every month, what is necessary for their subsistence.

KAMINIECK, a strong town of Poland, and capital of Podolia, with two castles, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who gave it back at the peace of Carlowitz, in 1690. It is seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Smotrizicz, which falls into the Neister. It is eighty miles south-east of Lemberg, and three hundred and six east by south of Cracow. Long. 27. 30. E. Lat. 48. 58. N.

KAMTSCHATKA, is a large peninsula, in the extremity of Asia, to the north-east, and is seated between a gulph of the same name, and the sea of Japan, at the eastern extremity of the Russian empire. Some years ago there were but seventeen Russian families in High Kamtschatka, and in the Lower fifty, and a little farther, where the church stands, there were fifteen. Neither the Russians nor the natives have either corn or cattle, but they have dogs which serve to carry things from one place to another, and whose skins afford them clothing. They live upon fish, carrots, and beans, and have some game. They have likewise hemp, and radishes, besides turnips of a monstrous size. However, they have begun to sow rye and oats, as well as

wheat, but they must till the ground themselves, as they have no cattle. The people, who are subject to Russia, pay their tribute in furs; they are a very barbarous people, and have as barbarous customs, for when a person falls sick of any distemper, he is deserted and exposed in the woods to perish. Likewise if a mother is brought to bed of two children, they stifle one as soon as it is born. It is supposed that the people, who inhabit the south part of this peninsula, are colonies from Japan; for they are more civilized than those of the north. However, this country as yet is known but very imperfectly.

KANE, (RICHARD) governor of Minorca, was born at Down, in Ireland, on the 20th of December, 1661. In 1689 he first appeared in a military capacity, at the memorable siege of Londonderry, when he defended that city against James II. and after the reduction of Ireland, followed king William into Flanders, where he distinguished himself, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the siege of Namur, where he was grievously wounded. In 1702 he bore a commission in the service of queen Anne, and assisted in the expedition to Canada, from whence he again returned into Flanders, and fought under the duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and afterwards under lord Carpenter. In 1712 he was made sub-governor of Minorca, through which island he caused a road to be made, which before had been thought impracticable. In 1720 he was ordered by king George the First to the defence of Gibraltar, where he sustained an eight months siege against the Spaniards, when all hopes of relief were extinguished: for which gallant service he was afterwards rewarded by king George the Second with the government of Minorca, where he died on the 19th of December, 1736, and was interred in St. Philip's castle. Soon after a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, adorned with his bust in white marble, placed upon a handsome pedestal.

KANIOW, a strong town of Poland, in the Ukrain, and palatinate of Kiow; it belongs to the Cossacks. It is near the river Nieper, one hundred miles north-east of Breslaw. Long. 32. 40. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

KANISCA, an impregnable town in Lower Hungary, and capital of the county of Salawar. It submitted to the emperor in 1690, and is seated on the river Drave, one hundred miles south-by-east of Vienna, and seventy south-west of Buda. Long. 17. 37. E. Lat. 46. 23. N.

KANTON. See CANTON.

KAPOSWAR, a fortress of Lower Hungary, named from the river Kapos, which runs by it. It is fifty-five miles west of Tolna. Long. 19. 3. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

KARA MEHEMET, a celebrated Turkish bassa, distinguished himself by his valour and conduct at the sieges of Candia, Kaminieck, and Vienna, and at the battle of Cochin. He was made governor of Buda in 684, and defended that city with great bravery against the Imperialists; but being wounded by the bursting of a cannon, whilst he was giving orders on the ramparts, he died during the siege.

KARGAPOL, a town of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name, seated near a lake, one hundred and twenty miles south of Archangel, and three hundred and ten north-west of Moscow. Long. 38. 9. E. Lat. 52. 4. N. The province is bounded on the north by Karelia, on the east by Onega, on the south by Vaga, and Ustiog, and on the west by Wologda, and by the lake Onega. It is a country covered with trees, and watered by a great many rivers.

KARHAIS, a town of Brittany, seated on the river Aufer, forty miles from Brest, thirty from Hennebon, and twenty-six from Kilper. The game here, especially the partridges, are of an excellent taste.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, where they profess the Lutheran religion, though the Roman Catholic predominates. It is seated on the river Wherdack, fifteen miles north-east of Kempten, and thirty south-by-west of Augsburgh. Long. 10. 53. E. Lat. 47. 57. N.

KAY, an eminent painter, in the sixteenth century, was born at Breda, and studied the art of painting at Liege, with Frans

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Frans Floris, under Lambert Lombard. He was a skilful painter, and a man of honour. He lived in a very splendid manner at Antwerp, where he drew a great number of portraits. As he was drawing that of the duke of Alva, an officer belonging to the court of justice came to receive his excellency's orders, in relation to the count d'Egmont. Kay pretending not to understand Spanish, the duke spoke freely in his presence, and ordered the officer to see that the count was executed without delay, which made such an impression on the mind of the painter, who loved the nobility of his country, that he went home, fell sick, and died in 1568.

KAYE (JOHN). See CAIUS.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in Alsace, and bailiwick of Haguenau. It has been possessed by the French since the year 1648, and is seated in an agreeable country, twenty-five miles north-west of Basil, and five north-west of Colmar. Long. 7. 25. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, formerly free and imperial, but subject to the elector Palatine since 1402. The French took it in 1688. It is seated on the river Lauter, twenty-two miles south-west of Worms, twenty-seven north-west of Spire, and thirty-five south-west of Mentz. Long. 7. 51. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

KAYSERSTHUL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle; it belongs to the bishop of Constance, but is under the government of Baden. It is five miles north-west of Eglisau, and eight south-east of Zerzuack. Long. 8. 40. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

KAYSERSWERT, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Cologne, and the duchy of Berg, subject to the elector Palatine. The elector of Cologne delivered it to the French in 1701, but it was retaken by the allied army in 1702, after a siege of two months, and the fortifications demolished. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles north-west of Dusseldorf, and twenty-two north-west of Cologne. Long. 6. 49. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

KEATING (GEOFFERY) a learned doctor and preacher among the Irish, was born in the county of Tipperary, and died about the year 1650. He composed in Irish, a History of the Poets of that nation, a fine edition of which work, translated into English by Mr. Dermot O'Connor, was printed at London in 1738, in folio, with the Genealogies of the principal Irish Families. He was also the author of several other works in Irish.

KEBLE, (JOSEPH) an English lawyer, was the son of a lawyer of eminence, and was born in London, in the year 1632. Having studied at Jesus college, and All-souls college in Oxford, he returned to London, settled at Gray's-Inn, and became a barrister about the year 1658. After the Restoration he attended the king's bench bar with extraordinary assiduity in all the terms, from the year 1661 to 1710, which is the more remarkable, as he was hardly ever known to be retained in any cause, he constantly employing himself in taking down the reports. He died suddenly under the gate-way of Gray's-Inn, on the 28th of August, 1710, just as he was going to take the air in a coach. He published, 1. A new Table-book. 2. An Explanation of the Laws against recusants &c. abridged, in octavo. 3. An Assistance to the Justices of Peace, for the easier Performance of their Duty, folio. 4. Reports taken at the King's Bench, Westminster, from the twelfth to the thirtieth year of the reign of Charles II. three volumes, folio. He was a person of incredible industry, for, besides these works, he left above an hundred folios, and more than fifty thick quartos in manuscript.

KECKERMAN (BARTHOLOMEW) a laborious writer amongst the Calvinists, was born at Dantzick, on the 25th of August, 1571, and became professor of the Hebrew language at Heidelberg, and afterwards professor of philosophy at Dantzick, where he died, in 1609, aged thirty-six. He wrote a great number of books, in which he has composed systems of almost all the sciences; but shews more method than genius. His treatise entitled *Rhetoricæ Ecclesiasticæ* is esteemed.

KEIL, a very important fortress of Germany, seated on the banks of the river Rhine, built by the French after the design of marshal Vauban, for the defence of Strasburgh. It was ceded to the empire in 1697, by the treaty of Ryfwick. The French retook it in 1703, and it was restored to the empire by the treaty of Rastadt. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

KEILIA, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia, seated on the north channel of the Danube, where it falls into the Euxine Sea, two hundred and forty miles north of Constantinople, and one hundred south-east of Bender. Long. 30. 5. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

KEILL (Dr. JOHN) a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, was born at Edinburgh, on the first of December,

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1671, and studied in the university of that city. In 1694 he went to Oxford, where, being admitted of Balliol college, he began to read lectures according to the Newtonian system in his private chamber in that college. He is said to have been the first who taught sir Isaac Newton's principles by the experiments on which they are founded, and this it seems, he did by an apparatus of instruments of his own providing, by which means he acquired a great reputation in the university. The first specimen he gave the public of his skill in mathematical and philosophical knowledge, was his Examination of Dr. Thomas Burnet's Theory of the Earth, with Remarks on Mr. Whiston's Theory: and these theories being defended by their respective inventors, drew from Mr. Keill, An Examination of the Reflections on the Theory of the Earth, together with a Defence of the Remarks on Mr. Whiston's New Theory. In 1701 he published his celebrated treatise, intitled *Introductio ad veram Physicam*, which only contains fourteen lectures; but in the following editions he added two more. This work has been translated into English, under the title of An Introduction to Natural Philosophy. Afterwards, being made fellow of the Royal Society, he published, in the Philosophical Transactions, a paper of the laws of attraction, and being offended at a passage in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipzig, warmly vindicated, against Mr. Leibnitz, sir Isaac Newton's right to the honour of the first invention of his method of fluxions. In 1709 he went to New England, as treasurer of the Palatines. About the year 1711, several objections being urged against sir Isaac Newton's philosophy, in support of Des Cartes's notions of a plenum, Mr. Keill published a paper in the Philosophical Transactions on the rarity of matter, and the tenuity of its composition. But while he was engaged in this dispute, queen Anne was pleased to appoint him her decypherer, and he continued in that place under king George I. till the year 1716. He had also the degree of doctor of physic conferred upon him by the university of Oxford, in 1713. He died in 1721, aged fifty. He published, besides the works already mentioned, *Introductio ad veram Astronomiam*, which was translated into English by Dr. Keill himself; and an edition of Commandinus's Euclid, with additions of his own.

KEILL (JAMES) M. D. an eminent physician, and brother of the former, was born in Scotland, about the year 1673, and having travelled abroad, read lectures of anatomy with great applause in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by the latter of which he had the degree of doctor of physic conferred upon him. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he had considerable practice as a physician, and died there of a cancer in the mouth, in 1719, aged forty-six. He published, 1. An English Translation of Lemery's Chemistry. 2. An Account of animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the human Body and muscular Motion. 3. A Treatise on Anatomy, octavo. 4. Several pieces in the Philosophical Transactions.

KEITH (JAMES) field-marshal in the service of the king of Prussia, was the younger son of William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, and was born in the year 1696. He was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and was designed for the law; but the bent of his genius led him to arms. When he was eighteen years of age, the rebellion broke out in Scotland, when, from the persuasions of the countess, his mother, who was of the Romish religion, he joined the pretender's party, and was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, when the pretender's army being routed, Mr. Keith, though wounded, escaped to France, where he applied himself to the studies proper for a soldier, particularly the mathematics, under M. de Maupertuis, in which he obtained such proficiency, as to be admitted a fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He then travelled through Italy, Switzerland, and Portugal, examining as he passed, the several productions in architecture, painting, and sculpture, and surveying the fields where famous battles had been fought. In 1717 he became known to Peter, czar of Muscovy, who was then at Paris, and invited him to enter into his service; but this he declined. He then went to Madrid, where he obtained a commission in the Irish brigades, commanded by the duke of Ormond, and afterwards accompanied the duke of Liria, who was sent ambassador extraordinary to Russia, who recommending him to the czarina, she promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested him with the order of the Black Eagle. The Turks then invading the Ukraine, on the side of Russia, the empress sent two armies to oppose them; one of which under the command of count Munich, marched for Ockzakow, which was invested and taken chiefly by the valour and conduct of Mr. Keith.

In the war with the Swedes, he commanded under marshal Lacey, at the battle of Willmanstrand, when fetching a compass round a hill, he attacked the Swedes in flank, at a time when victory seemed to declare in their favour. He likewise by a stratagem took from them the isle of Aland,

which

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which they had seized. He had also a considerable share in raising the empress Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, to the throne. He was afterwards employed by the Russians in several embassies. But at length finding the honours of that country no better than a splendid servitude, he went to Prussia, where he was received by the king with all possible marks of honour, and was made governor of Berlin, and field-marshal of the Prussian armies. The king making him his companion, travelled with him in disguise over great part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary; made him his chief counsellor, and was much pleased with an amusement he invented in imitation of the game of chess, in which a number of small brass figures like men in armour, were ranged on each side, in order of battle, and parties from the wings or centre were brought out to shew the advantage or disadvantage of the several draughts the marshal had made; and thus they often amused themselves, and at the same time improved their military knowledge. In short, this great general, after having distinguished himself in the late wars of that illustrious monarch, with the empress of Germany, assisted by the French and Russians, was killed at the unfortunate affair of Hohkerchen, in the year 1758.

KELLER (JAMES) in Latin, *Cellarius*, one of the best writers among the Jesuits in Germany, was born at Seckingen, in the year 1568, and after he had taught polite literature, philosophy, moral and scholastic divinity, was appointed rector of the college of Ratibon, and afterwards of the college of Munich. He was for a long time confessor to prince Albert of Bavaria, and the prince's wife, and was often consulted and employed by the elector Maximilian in affairs of importance. He died at Munich, on the 23d of February, 1631, aged sixty-three. He wrote several controversial works, and many political treatises on the affairs of Germany, in which he disguised himself under the names of Fabius Hercynianus, Aurimontius, Didacus Tamias, &c.

KELLINGTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, held on May 4, September 19, and November 12, for cattle. It consists of one very good broad street, a market-house, and a neat church, which is a chapel of ease to Southill; its chief trade is in the woollen manufactures. It is thirteen miles south of Launceston, and two hundred and fifteen west by south of London. Long. 4. 38. W. Lat. 50. 36. N. It sends two members to parliament.

KELSO, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Roxburgh, seated on the north side of the river Tweed, which divides England from Scotland. Some years ago this town was reduced to ashes by fire, but it has since been rebuilt, in a more handsome manner than before. There are the ruins of a handsome old monastery yet to be seen. The town is very agreeably seated, in the midst of a fertile country, wherein are several gentlemen's seats. It is thirty miles south-east of Edinburgh, twenty-three south-west of Berwick, and two hundred and fifty-six north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 55. 38. N.

KEMAC, a celebrated fortress of Asia, in the territory of Rume, fourteen miles from the town of Arzendgian, on the confines of Natolia. It is seated on the river Euphrates, in a country of wonderful beauty.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, seated on the river Niers, thirty-five miles north of Cologne. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

KEMPIS (THOMAS A) a pious and learned regular canon, was born at the village of Kemp, in the diocese of Cologn, in 1380, and took his name from that village; he performed his studies at Deventer, in the community of poor scholars, established by Gerard Groot, and there made a great progress in the sciences. In 1399 he entered the monastery of the regular canons of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwol, of which his brother was prior. Thomas a Kempis there distinguished himself by his eminent piety, his respect for his superiors, his charity to his brother canons, and his continual application to labour and prayer. He died on the 25th of July, 1471, aged seventy. The best editions of his works, which consist of sermons, spiritual treatises, and lives of holy men, are those of Paris, in 1549, and of Antwerp, in 1607. His *Imitation of Jesus Christ* has been translated from the Latin into English, by Dr. Worthington, Dean Stanhope, Mr. Wesley, Mr. Payne, &c. Several authors have attributed this pious work to John Gerson, abbot of Verceil, and say that it was composed between the years 1231 and 1240. They observe that Thomas a Kempis, when a young man, employed much of his time in transcribing copies of this kind for his support, and that from the frequent copies of the *Imitation* found in his writing, he became esteemed the original composer.

KEMPTEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the state of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire,

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and has a voice in the dyet. This town was formerly subject to the abbot, but it has been free and imperial, since 1525. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It was taken by the Swedes in 1632, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1633. It surrendered to the Bavarians in 1703, but has since recovered its liberty. It is seated on the river Illa, thirty miles north-east of Lindor, forty-five south-by-west of Augsburgh, and eighteen south-east of Memmingen. Long. 10. 7. E. Lat. 47. 47. N.

KEMP THORNE (Sir JOHN) an eminent mariner, in the seventeenth century, was born at Widscombe, in Devonshire, in the year 1620, and was put apprentice to the captain of a trading vessel belonging to Topsham. He obtained an extraordinary degree of knowledge in his profession, by which, and the favour of his master, he grew into great credit with the most eminent traders in Exeter, in whose services he made several voyages into the Mediterranean. In the beginning of the war with Spain, he was attacked by a large Spanish man of war, commanded by a knight of Malta, and defended himself gallantly till all his ammunition was spent, when remembering that he had several large bags of pieces of eight on board, he thought they might better serve to annoy, than to enrich the enemy, and therefore ordered his men to load their guns with silver, which did such execution on the Spaniard's rigging, that if his own ship had not been disabled by an unlucky shot, he had in all probability got clear. At last however, overpowered by numbers, he was boarded, taken and carried into Malaga. The knight to whom he was prisoner, generously treated him with the utmost civility and kindness, carried him home to his own house, and commended his valour to every body; and some time after sent him to England. On the credit of this action, captain Kempthorne laid the foundation of his subsequent fortune. Some years after, the knight of Malta was taken in the Streights, by commodore Ven, and brought prisoner to England, where he was committed to the Tower. This afforded the captain an opportunity of returning the civilities he had received, and of procuring his liberty, which he did; and furnished him, at his own expence, with every thing necessary to return to Spain.

After the Restoration, captain Kempthorne was advanced to the *Mary Rose*, a man of war of forty-eight guns, in which he was sent to convoy a considerable fleet of merchant men into the Streights, and in December 1699, met with a squadron of seven Algerine pirates, when, by his prudence and courage, he preserved all the vessels under his care, and obliged the enemy to sheer off, after leaving behind them several of their men, who had boarded the *Mary Rose*, whom he brought into England. He was afterwards in both the Dutch wars, and behaved with such spirit, that upon the duke of Albemarle's taking the command of the fleet in 1666, he carried one of the flags, and in the succeeding war, served as rear-admiral, and had the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards made commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth, and died on the 19th of October, 1679, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

KEN (THOMAS) an eminent English bishop, was the son of Mr. Thomas Ken, of Furnival's Inn, London, and was born at Barkhamstead, in Hartfordshire, in July 1637. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1666 was chosen fellow of Winchester college, soon after which he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, who gave him several preferments. In 1675, which was the year of the Jubilee, he travelled to Rome, and in 1679 took the degree of doctor of divinity. He was afterwards appointed by king Charles II. to attend the lord Dartmouth at the demolishing of Tangier, and upon his return was made chaplain to his majesty, as he was some time after to the prince of Orange, then residing in Holland. "While he was chaplain to that prince," says Mr. Granger, "he obliged one of the prince's favourites to perform his contract, by marrying a young lady of the prince's train, whom he had seduced by means of that contract. This gave great offence to the prince. But Charles II. was not offended at his religious intrepidity, in peremptorily refusing to admit Nel Gwynn into his lodgings, when the court was at Winchester: on the contrary, he soon made him a bishop." On the 25th of January, 1684-5, he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and the following month attended king Charles II. at his death, and did his utmost to awaken his conscience. Bishop Burnet says, he spoke on that occasion with great elevation of thought and expression, like a man inspired. In the next reign, he zealously opposed the progress of popery, and on the eighth of June, 1688, he, with five other bishops, and the archbishop of Canterbury, was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, for subscribing a petition to king James, against the declaration of indulgence. However, upon the Revolution, he refused to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, on which account he was deprived of his bishoprick.

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Shoprick. He lived after his deprivation with lord Weymouth, at Longleat, where he spent the greatest part of his time in retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy. When he was afflicted with the colic, to which he was very subject, he frequently amused himself with writing verses. Hence some of his pious poems are intitled *Anodynes*, or the *Alleviation of Pain*. There is a profane flatness in his heroic poem called *Edmund*, but some of his hymns and other compositions have more of the spirit of poetry, and give us an idea of that devotion which animated the author. Her majesty queen Anne bestowed on him a pension of two hundred pounds per annum till his death, which happened on the 19th of March, 1710-11. He also published, 1. *A Manual of Prayers*. 2. *An Exposition of the Church Catechism*. 3. *Directions for Prayer*. 4. *A Letter to Dr. Tennison*. 5. *Several Sermons*, &c.

KENDALL, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle, and November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is so called from its situation on the river Can, and is a large town, well built and populous, driving a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. It had formerly a strong castle, parts of whose walls are yet standing. It has now a large church, and twelve chapels of ease. It was made a corporation first by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by king James I. It consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen, twelve common-council-men, and a recorder. Here is a good free-school, well endowed, with exhibitions to Queen's college, Oxford. This town is built in form of a cross, having two chief streets, or rather four, which meet at the middle of the town, placed at right angles. The tradesmen are divided into seven companies, namely, the mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, each of which have a place to meet in, to transact what relates to each particular company. It is sixty-six miles south-south-east of Carlisle, twenty-four north-north-west of Lancaster, and two hundred and fifty-six on the same point from London. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

KENNETT (WHITE) bishop of Peterborough, was the son of Basil Kennett, M. A. and was born at Dover, on the 10th of August, 1660. He was educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his vigorous application to his studies, and his translations of several books into English. After several preferments in the country, he took his degree of doctor of divinity, and, in 1700, was appointed minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, where a sermon he preached on the 30th of January, 1703, exposed him to great clamour, and occasioned many pamphlets, as also did several other of his sermons. He was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Peterborough, made chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne, and rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in London. He was exposed to great odium, as a low-church man, on account of his conduct and writings; and, in 1710, he met with the severest insults for not joining in the London clergy's address to the queen, when the great point in Dr. Sacheverel's trial, the change of the ministry, was gained. Among the rest, Judas was represented with his face, in a picture of the last supper, placed over the altar in Whitechapel church. Multitudes of people came daily to the church to see it; but it was esteemed so scandalous a profanation, that, upon the complaint of others, for Dr. Kennet never saw or seemed to regard it, the bishop of London obliged those who set up the picture to take it down. About three years after, he founded an antiquarian and historical library at Peterborough, for which purpose he had long been gathering up pieces from the very beginning of printing in England to the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign. He warmly exclaimed against the proceedings of the convocation against Dr. Hoadley, then bishop of Bangor, which increased the number of his enemies. At length, in 1718, he was consecrated bishop of Peterborough. He continued to print several things after this last promotion, which he lived to enjoy above ten years, and died at Westminster, on the 10th of December, 1728. This learned divine, who was remarkable for his humanity, his charity, probity, and moderation, published many works, among which are, 1. *Parochial Antiquities*. 2. *The Case of Impropriations*. 3. *A Vindication of the Church and Clergy of England*. 4. *An Answer to Dr. Sacheverel's Sermon*. 5. *Bibliotheca Americana Primordia*. 6. *Many Sermons*; and other works.

KENNETT (BASIL) D. D. a learned English writer, brother to the preceding, was born at Postling, in Kent, Oct. 21, 1674, and was educated in the university of Oxford. In 1706, he went over chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he met with great opposition from the papists, and was in danger of the inquisition; for the pope and the court of inquisition at Rome were resolved to expel what they called heresy, and the teachers of it, from the confines of the holy see; and therefore secret orders were given to apprehend

Mr. Kennet at Leghorn, and to hurry him away to Pisa, and thence to some other prison, in order to bury him alive, or otherwise dispose of him in the severest manner. Upon notice of this design, the English envoy at Florence interposed his offices at that court, yet could obtain no other answer, but that he might send for the English preacher, and keep him in his own family, otherwise, if he presumed to continue at Leghorn, he must take the consequences of it; for, in those matters of religion, the court of inquisition was superior to all civil powers. The envoy communicated this answer of the great duke to the earl of Sunderland, one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, who ordered him to tell that prince and his minister, in her majesty's name, that if any molestation was given to her chaplain residing at Leghorn, she would look upon it as an affront done to herself and the nation, a breach of the peace, and a violation of the law of nations, and would, by her fleets and armies, not only demand, but take satisfaction; and that the priest of the great duke's minister here, and all frequenters of his chapel must expect the same treatment; and that if they talked any more of the pope and court of Rome, he was to cut the matter short by telling him, that her majesty had nothing to do with that court, but would treat with the great duke as with other independent princes and states. Before this letter could reach Florence, Mr. Kennet was in such danger, that he was obliged to have a constant armed guard; but, as soon as the earl of Sunderland's letter came to the envoy's hands, and was by him communicated to the duke and his ministers, the contents of it were by them imparted to the pope and his cardinals, who so well understood the argument of fleets and armies, that Mr. Kennet escaped their intended fury, and continued for several years to officiate as a minister of the church of England, in a large room set apart for a chapel, in the consul's house, with public prayers, and a course of sermons since published to the world. Mr. Kennet returned to England about the year 1713, was elected president of Corpus Christi college, became doctor of divinity, and died in 1714. He was a man of the most exemplary integrity, generosity, and modesty, and, besides the above sermons, published, 1. *The Lives of the Greek Poets*. 2. *The Roman Antiquities*. 3. *An English Translation of Puffendorf's Law of Nature, and Nations*. 4. *An Exposition of the Apostles Creed*. 5. *Sermons on several Occasions*, octavo, &c.

KENSINGTON, a village in the western road from London, about two miles from Hyde-park Corner. It has a royal palace, which was bought by William III. of the earl of Nottingham. His queen enlarged the gardens, which were improved by queen Anne, and completed by queen Caroline, who also brought the Serpentine river into Hyde park. Here king William, prince George of Denmark, queen Anne, and king George II. died. The old church was pulled down in 1696, and a new one built in its room.

KENT (the county of) is bounded on the east and part of the south by the sea, and on the other part by the county of Sussex, on the west by part of Surry, and on the north by the river Thames, all but a small part on the other side of that river opposite to Woolwich. It is in length from east to west fifty miles, and from north to south twenty-eight, and contains one million two hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-two houses, four hundred and eight parishes, and thirty considerable towns. The ancient name of this county was Cantium. In the time of the Britons it was governed by four petty kings, or governors, it was here that Julius Cæsar made a descent into this island, where he was valiantly opposed by the natives; but they being vanquished, he took hostages of them, and returned to Gaul; but when he was gone, they broke the peace, on which he landed a second time, and fought with the Britons twelve miles up the country, who made a noble resistance, but were beaten with great slaughter, and three of their kings were put to flight; whereupon the fourth, Cassibelan, made a peace with Cæsar, and agreed to pay a yearly tribute. This laid the foundation of the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

That part of the county lying upon the sea is not so healthy, nor has so good an air as the more distant parts, the inhabitants being very subject to agues. The soil is generally pretty rich and fruitful, but not so much near the Thames as the other parts. With regard to its productions, it differs little from other counties, though they have parks of fallow deer and warrens of grey rabbits, but no red deer and black rabbits. They have no advantageous mineral except iron; but they have quarries of paving stone, and pits of marle and chalk. Besides the Thames, which bounds the county, they have several rivers and pleasant streams, particularly the Medway, the Derwent, and the Stour, which supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish and very fine oysters. Near Folkestone, upon the cliffs, there are very odd stones, some of which some resemble a muscle, some a cockle,

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a cockle, an almond, a screw, cock-spurs, and quills, which last are as transparent as amber; likewise there are some that resemble snakes, and have marks like spines and ribs. From this place to Dover, there is a continued chain of chalky hills, for six miles together, among which is a cataract of water, which falls down from the cliffs, and is usually called the Liddal Spouts. Among these cliffs grows abundance of samphire, which is pretty much used as a salad. The towns that send members to parliament, besides the county, are Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, and Queensborough.

KENTZINGUEN, a town of Germany, in Brisgaw, seated on the river Elz. Marshal Villiers destroyed its fortifications, in 1703. Long. 7. 51. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

KEPLER (JOHN) one of the greatest astronomers that any age has produced, was born at Wiel, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 27th of December, 1571. He began his studies of philosophy at Tübingen, in 1589, and two years after studied mathematics in the same university, in which he made such progress, that, in 1596, he published an excellent book entitled *Prodromus Dissertationum de Proportionibus Orbium celestium, deque Causis Colorum, Numeri, Magnitudinis, Motuumque periodicorum geminis & propriis*, &c. Tycho Brahe having settled in Bohemia, passionately desired to have Kepler with him, who was then removed to Gratz, and wrote to him so many letters on that subject, that he induced him, in the year 1600, to go to Bohemia with his family and library. Kepler, in this journey, was seized by a quartan ague, which continued seven or eight months, so that he could not do Tycho Brahe all the services he was capable of. He was even dissatisfied with the reservedness of Tycho's behaviour, who did not communicate to him all he knew; and, as he died in 1601, Kepler did not receive any considerable advantage under him. From that time, Mr. Kepler had the title of mathematician to the emperor Rodolphus II. Matthias, and Ferdinand II. and acquired by his works an immortal reputation. He died at Ratibon, where he was soliciting the payment of the arrears of his pension, on the 5th of November, 1630, aged fifty-nine. He was the first who discovered the true cause of the gravitation of bodies, and furnished excellent hints to Des Cartes, who acknowledged Kepler for his first master in optics. The principal works of this great astronomer are, 1. His *Prodromus Dissertationum*, to which he has also given the title of *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, which he esteemed more than any other of his works, and was for some time so charmed with it, that he said he would not give up the honour of having invented what was contained in that book for the electorate of Saxony. 2. *Harmonia Mundi*, with a Defence of that treatise. 3. *De Cometis, libri tres*. 4. *Epitome Astronomiæ Copernicanae*. 5. *Astronomia nova*. 6. *Chilias Logarithmorum*, &c. 7. *Nova Stereometria solidorum vinariorum*, &c. 8. *Dioptrice*. 9. *De vero natali Anno Christi*. 10. *Ad Vitellionem Paralipomena, quibus Astronomiæ pars Optica traditur*, &c. Kepler was also the first who applied natural philosophy to mathematical studies.

His son, Lewis Kepler, practised physic at Coningsberg, in Prussia, and caused his father's work to be printed, entitled *Somnium Lunariæ Astronomiæ*. In this work, Kepler, the father, seems to maintain that the earth and sun have each a soul and sensations, and advanced several other very singular propositions. He was a Lutheran. There is a curious History of his Life, in Latin, prefixed to his posthumous works, in folio.

KERCKRING (THEODORE) a famous physician of the seventeenth century, was born at Amsterdam, and acquired a great reputation by his discoveries and by his works. He found out the secret of softening amber without depriving it of its transparency, and made use of it in covering the bodies of curious insects, in order to preserve them. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and died, in 1693, at Hamburg, where he had spent the greatest part of life, with the title of resident of the grand duke of Tuscany. His principal works are, 1. *Spicilegium Anatomicum*. 2. *Anthropogenia Ichthyographia*. There is also attributed to him an anatomical work, printed in 1671, in folio.

KERMAN, the capital city of a province of that name in Persia, seated one hundred and twenty miles north of Gombrun. Long. 56. 30. E. Lat. 30. 0. N. The province lies in the south part of Persia, on the Persian Gulph. The sheep of this country, towards the latter end of the spring, shed their wool, and become as naked as sucking pigs. The principal revenue of the province consists in these fleeces.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated fourteen miles south-east of the city of that name. Long. 26. 20. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the north by the river Shannon, which divides it from Clare; on the east by Limerick and Cork; on the south by another part of Cork; and on the west by the At-

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lantic Ocean. This county is discribed with high hills and fruitful vales, and in the middle there is a lake, called Lough-Lean, which is several miles in compass, and falls into the ocean through a little river of the same name. Some of the mountains produce very fruitful pastures, whose grass is high and good. The sheep and cattle feed there in the summer, but in the winter the ground becomes so spongy, and boggy, that it will not bear a man. The coast of this county has several gulphs and promontories. That on the north has the name of the county, and is covered with such high mountains, that they may be seen at sea fifty miles off. These are called Brandon Hills; near its extremity are two good havens, that on the north is called Smirwick, and that on the south, Dingle. The town so called has a good haven; from whence it has its name, and is covered with a large rock. The bay of Dingle is long, broad, entering several miles into the country, and has two or three good havens; that of Ventry is four miles to the west of Dingle, and that of Castlemaine is at the bottom of the bay. Ardara is the capital town, and is a bishop's see. The second promontory is Glencar, or Glencart, seated between the bay of Dingle and that of Maire; it has a long chain of mountains, and Lough-Lean communicates as well with the bay of Dingle as of Maire, by two small rivers which form an island. There is a small island hereabouts called Valentia, defended by a fort. The bay of Maire has its name from a small river, and is narrower than that of Dingle, though it runs farther into the country.

KESLER (ANDREW) a famous Lutheran divine, born at Cobourg, in Franconia, in 1595, distinguished himself by his wit and learning. John Casimir, duke of Saxony, who erected a college at Cobourg, granted him a pension and had a particular esteem for him, on account of the eloquence and learning which appeared in his sermons. He wrote a great number of books, some in Latin, and some in High Dutch, and died in 1643.

KESROWAN, a chain of mountains, which make part of Mount Libanus, in Asia, on the coast of Syria. It is one of the pleasantest and most excellent countries in the East, as well on account of the goodness of the air, as the excellence of the fruits, corn, and all the necessaries of life. It is inhabited by the Maronites, who have a patriarch. They are said to be mild, humane, honest, and virtuous.

KESSEL, a town of Upper Guelderland, in the Netherlands, with a handsome castle. It is the chief town in the territory of the same name, and seated on the river Meuse, between Ruremond and Venlo, it being about five miles from each. It was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht. Long. 6. 13. E. Lat. 41. 22. N.

KESSELDORF, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, three miles below Dresden, remarkable for the battle gained by the king of Prussia over the Saxons, on the 15th of December, 1745.

KESTEVEN, the south-west division of Lincolnshire.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on August 2, for leather and woollen yarn. It stands on the side of a lake, in a fruitful plain, almost encompassed with mountains, called the Terwent Fells. It was formerly a town of good note, but now is much decayed. However, it is still noted for its mines and miners, who have a convenient smelting-house, on the side of the river Derwent, whose stream is so managed, as to make it work the bellows, hammers, and forge, as also to saw boards. There is a workhouse here for employing the poor of this parish, and that of Crosthwait. It is twenty-two miles north-west of Kendal, fourteen south-east of Cockermouth, thirty south-west of Carlisle, and two hundred and eighty-five north-west of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

KETEL (CORNELIUS) an eminent painter, was born at Gouda, in Holland, in 1548, and early prosecuted his art, under the direction of his uncle, who was a tolerable painter. At eighteen he went to Delft, but having painted there a year, he went to Fontainebleau, where he worked with great applause, in competition with three of his countrymen; and from thence removed to Paris, where he painted some histories; but an edict, obliging the subjects of Spain to quit France, induced Ketel to return to Gouda, where he remained six years; but the troubles of his own country still continuing, he, in 1573, embarked for England, where his works growing into great esteem, he was employed in painting portraits, and was seldom engaged in history, to which his inclination chiefly led him. Having painted an allegorical piece of Strength vanquished by Wisdom, it was bought by a young merchant, who presented it to sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards lord chancellor. This introduced him to court, and he not only drew the portraits of several of the nobility, but had the honour of drawing that of the queen herself.

In 1581, he left England, and settling at Amsterdam, painted a large picture of the trained bands, with their portraits,

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traits, and their captain at their head. In this picture he also introduced his own portrait. In this piece the disposition of the figures, and the different stuffs of the habits were well imitated, and much admired. In 1589 he drew another picture of the same kind for the company of St. Sebastian, with captain Rosencrans at their head, which was not inferior to the former, and notwithstanding the number of portraits it contained, was neither confused nor unanimated. In another of his works, under the figures of Christ and his apostles, he represented Henry Keyser, an architect of Amsterdam, and the principal virtuosos of that city. In the duke of Buckingham's collection was a large picture by this artist, representing the Virtues and Vices.

Ketel, not content with the honour he had obtained by these performances, instead of aiming at greater perfection, resolved to distinguish himself by a new method of painting, and laying aside his brushes, performed his own portrait only with his fingers. The whim took; he repeated the practice, and it is said that he executed these works with great purity and beauty of colouring. In this manner he painted two heads for the sieur Van Os of Amsterdam; the first, a Democritus, was his own portrait; the other of M. Morosini, in the character of Heraclitus. As his success increased, so did his folly; his fingers, says the honourable Mr. Walpole, appearing too easy tools, he undertook to paint with his feet, and the first essay he pretended to make, was in public, on a picture of the god Silence; that public, who began to think like Ketel, that the more a painter was a mountebank, the greater was his merit, were so good as to applaud even this caprice.

Ketel was also a poet, and wrote descriptions of several of his own works in verse. He likewise understood architecture, geometry, and perspective, and modelled in wax. He was living in the year 1606, but the time of his death is not known.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and the fairs are on the Thursday before St. Thomas's-day, on the Thursday before Easter-Thursdays, and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and pedlary. It is a pretty good town, where the justices of the peace sometimes meet, there being a sessions-house for the county. There are a great many hands employed here in making shalloons, tammies, and ferges; here is also a charity-school for twenty girls, who are employed in spinning jersey. It is twelve miles north-east of Northampton, and seventy-five north of London. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

KETTLEWELL (JOHN) a learned divine, born at Brampton, a village in the parish of North-Allerton, in Yorkshire, on the 10th of March, 1653. He was sent to Edmund's-hall in Oxford, in 1670, and five years after was elected fellow of Lincoln college. Afterwards entering into holy orders, he became chaplain to the countess of Bedford. In 1682 he was represented to the vicarage of Colehill in Warwickshire; but after the Revolution was deprived of his living, on account of his refusal to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary. He published, 1. The measures of Christian Obedience. 2. The practical Believer. 3. The duty of Allegiance, settled upon its true Grounds, in answer to a book of Dr. Sherlock's. 4. A Companion for the Persecuted. 5. A Companion to the Penitent; and several other works, all of which were collected and printed together in 1718, in two volumes, folio. He died at London, on the 12th of April, 1695, and was interred in the church of Albhallows Barking, where a monument was erected to him by his widow.

KEXHOLM, a strong town in the empire of Russia, in Carelia, with a castle, and is seated on the lake Ladoga. Russia took it from Sweden, and there is another town near it, called New-Kexholm; it is thirty-two miles north-east of Viburgh, and eighty north of Petersburg. Long. 30. 25. E. Lat. 61. 22. N.

KEXHOLM, a province of Finland in Sweden, bounded by Lapland on the north; by Rubiniński, and the lakes Onega and Ladoga on the east; by Carelia on the south, and by Cajania and Savolaxia on the west. The east part of this province is subject to Russia, and the west to Sweden.

KEYNSHAM, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is commonly called Smoaky Keynsham, and is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making malt. It has two fairs, on March 24, and August 15, for cattle and cheese. It is five miles south-east of Bristol, seven north-west of Bath, and one hundred and sixteen west of London. Long. 2. 4. W. Lat. 51. 24. N.

KEYNTON, or **KINGTON**, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, the first held on St. Paul's-day, for feed and cows; and the other on October 18, for cattle and cheese. It is near this town that the bat-

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tle of Edge-hill was fought, between Charles I. and the parliament, on Sunday the 23d of October, 1642. It is twelve miles south of Warwick, and twelve north-west of Banbury. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

KEYSLER (JOHN GEORGE) a learned antiquarian of Germany, and fellow of the Royal Society in London, was born in 1689 at Thournau, a town belonging to the count of Giech. His father, who was one of the count's council, sent him to the university of Hall, where he chiefly applied himself to the study of civil law, without neglecting the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, history, antiquity, and the sciences. Soon after his leaving that university he became preceptor to two young counts of Giech-Buchau, and at length attended them in their travels, visiting the chief cities of Germany, France, and the Netherlands; and afterwards gained a great reputation by publishing a History of the Antiquities of Germany. He at length undertook the education of the grandsons of baron Bernstorff, first minister of state to his Britannic majesty, as elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, and in 1718 came to England, where he distinguished himself by publishing in Latin several learned Dissertations, particularly on Stone-henge, and the Mistletoe of the Druids, for which he received the honour of being elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and these, with other detached pieces, he afterwards published under the title, *Antiquitates selecte Septentrionales & Celticae*, in duodecimo. He afterwards travelled with his two pupils through a great part of Europe, and in his tour wrote, in the form of letters, a very curious and entertaining work, which he published in German, and which has been translated into English, in four volumes quarto, and octavo, under the title of Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorrain. After his return he spent the remainder of his life under the protection of his noble pupils, who committed to his care their fine library and museum, and allowed him a handsome salary. He died off an asthma, on the 20th of June, 1743, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

KHORASSAN, a considerable country of Asia, near Irac-Agemi. It is in possession of the Usbeck Tartars, and the principal towns are, Bolk, Merou, Nichabor, and Herat. The habitations of the people of this country are round tents, raised with canes in the form of a cone, and covered with a very thick felt of camels-hair, which keeps out the weather extremely well. They are from ten to fifteen yards in circumference, and about twelve feet high; they make their fires in the middle of their tent, and the smoke goes out through a hole at the top. But this must be understood of those that do not live in towns, but inhabit the sides of the rivers, where they live on fish, and dry it in summer for the winter's provision. There are seldom above seven or eight tents in a place, which contain above thirty or forty persons.

KIANG, or the **BLUE RIVER**, is one of the largest in China, and has its source in the western part of this empire, in the province of Yan-nan; it first runs north, to the middle of the province of Chu-chu-en, where it runs to the east, and having traversed the provinces of Chuhan and Nankin, running close to the city of that name, it falls into the gulph of Nankin.

KIANG-NAN, a maritime province of China, and one of the most fruitful, most trading, and richest of the empire. It is bounded on the west by the provinces of Ho-nan and Hou-quang; on the south by the provinces of Che-chiang and Chiang-fi; on the east by the gulph of Nankin, and the remainder borders on the province of Chantong. Here the emperors formerly kept their court, till they removed to Peking. It is of vast extent, and contains fourteen cities of the first rank, and ninety-three of the second and third. This country is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and consequently is noted for trade. The silks, the lackered goods, the ink, and the paper, which come from this province, are in the highest esteem, and there are in the single city of Chan-hi, and the towns belonging to it, above two hundred thousand weavers of plain cotton and muslins; there are many salt-works along the coast, and the salt is dispersed almost throughout the empire.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the north by Chiang-nan, on the west by Hou-quang, on the south by Canton, and on the east by Fo-chien, and the Che-kiang. The mountains on the south are almost inaccessible, but beyond them are very fine valleys. This country is not very fruitful, and yet it yields more rice than is sufficient to nourish its inhabitants; it abounds with rivers, lakes, and brooks, in which are plenty of fish, particularly salmon, trout, and sturgeon; the mountains are covered with wood, and abound in mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The inhabitants weave very fine stuffs, and make arrack of the rice, which is of an excellent kind. The river Chan-kiang divides the province into two parts, which contain thirteen cities of the first rank, and seventy-eight of the second and third.

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third. The inhabitants are very ingenious, but rude, unpolite, and covetous.

KILBURG, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the river Thoefts, with a castle; it is one of the finest bailiwicks in the canton. It is twelve miles north-east of Zurich, and fifteen south-east of Schaffhausen. Long. 8. 50. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

KIDDER (RICHARD) a learned English bishop, was born in Suffex, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1658 he was incorporated in the university of Oxford. He obtained several livings in the church, became canon of Norwich, then dean of Peterborough, and on the 13th of June, 1691, was nominated to the bishoprick of Bath and Wells. He was well skilled in Hebrew and Rabbinical learning, but was killed in bed with his lady, by the fall of a stack of chimneys, at his house in Wells, during the great storm on the 26th of November, 1703. He published, 1. *The Young Man's Duty*. 2. *A Demonstration of the Messiah*, three volumes, octavo. 4. *A Commentary on the five books of Moses*, two volumes, octavo, and several other works.

IDDERMINSTER, or KEDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Thursdays. The fairs are on Holy-Thurday, three weeks after Holy-Thurday, and on September 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloth. It is governed by a bailiff, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four common-council-men. It has a good free-school, and two alms-houses, and drives a considerable trade in a manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs, and carpets. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, not far from the Severn, and is a compact town, and well inhabited. It is sixty-eight miles north-west of Bridgenorth, and one hundred and twenty-six on the same point from London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 28. N.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 24, July 22, and October 29, for cows, calves, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the Bristol channel, seven miles south of Carmarthen, and two hundred and twenty-five west-by-north of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. Lat. 51. 46. N. It is governed by a mayor.

KIEL, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the residence of the duke of Holstein Gottorp. It has a castle and a university, founded in 1665, and there is a very celebrated fair held here, after the feast of the Kings. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic Sea, called Killarwick, at the mouth of the river Schwentin, thirty-seven miles north-west of Lubec, twenty-five south-east of Sleswick, and fifty north of Hamburg. Long. 10. 17. E. Lat. 54. 26. N.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded by East Meath on the north; by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow on the east; by Catherlough on the south, and by West Meath and King's County on the west. It extends from north to south in the form of a triangle, whose point is to the south; the river Barrow washes the western bounds of this county, and the river Liffy crosses it from south to north; and then to the north-east. This last runs to the confines of the county of Dublin, into a deep narrow valley, bounded on each side by high mountains; its bed is partly on a rock, and there are large stones in the middle of it in some places, particularly above the castle of Leilip, where it meets with a bar of high rocks, which quite stop up the passage, insomuch that the water rises above them, and then falling down, forms a remarkable cascade. The principal towns are Kildare, Naas, Athy, and Manoth. This county is fruitful, rich, populous, and well cultivated, especially in the eastern parts. However, there are several marshes or bogs, some of which are barren, and others yield pasture for cattle in the summer-time. Near Naas, on a plain in the middle of the county, there are large stones erected, as is supposed, by the Danes, as a monument of some victory.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of the county of the same name; it was formerly greatly celebrated, on account of the uxextinguishable fire of St. Bridget, which was formerly kept in a nunnery, but since the Reformation there is nothing more said of it; however, it is a bishop's see. It is thirty miles south-west of Dublin. Long. 7. 0. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mar, or Aberdeen; seated on the river Donne. Here is a large old castle, supposed to be built by the ancient kings of Scotland. It is defended with walls and several large towers, and was formerly the residence of the earls of Mar. It is twenty-seven miles west of Aberdeen. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

KILGARRON, a town of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware. It is seated on a rock, by the river Tyvy, and is a long place, consisting of

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one street: it is governed by a portreeve and bailiff. It once had a strong castle, which is now in ruins. It is three miles south of Cardigan, thirty north of Pembroke, and two hundred and twenty-eight west-north-west of London. Long. 4. 42. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

KILHAM, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for horses and cattle. It is seated on a dry spot on the Wolds, and yet the soil is good for corn. It is a long town, and the market is inconsiderable. It is twenty-four miles north of Hull, twenty-eight north-east of York, eighty-two north of Lincoln, and two hundred on the same point from London. Long. 0. 21. W. Lat. 54. 5. N.

KILIANUS (CORNELIUS) a native of Brabant, distinguished himself as an excellent corrector of the press at Plantain's printing-house for fifty years. He also wrote several books which are esteemed. He had no ill success in writing Latin verse, of which his *Apology for Corrections against the Authors* is a proof. He died in 1607.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded by Queen's county on the north; by Wexford on the east; by Waterford on the south; and by Tipperary on the west. It is a fruitful populous county, and the river Barra runs on its eastern side, separating it from the county of Wexford. The river Neure runs through the middle of it from north to south, and falls into the Barra. They are both navigable pretty far into the country: the Barra will admit large vessels, but the Neure nothing but boats, and Irish canoes called cots, which are the hollow trunks of trees. The principal towns are Kilkenny, Thomas Town, Inistiagh, Gouran, and Kallan.

KILKENNY, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name, is seated on the river Neure, in the middle of the county. It is one of the best towns in the inland part of Ireland, and is pretty large, neat, clean, and well built; the streets are generally paved with pieces of rough marble, and the houses are built of the same. The English and Irish live in separate parts, that of the first is defended by a castle, and the other is adorned with the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Kenny. The quarry from whence they get the marble is between two and three hundred yards from the town, and is free for any body to take as much as they please. It is of a greyish colour, and when newly taken up, admits of a fine polish, which turns it of a deep blue colour. It is fifty-four miles south-west of Dublin, and twenty-five north of Waterford. Long. 7. 15. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

KILLALO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught. It is seated on the river Shannon, at the issue of the lake Loughderg, and is a good town, with a bishop's see. The famous cataraet of the Shannon is not far from this place; it is ten miles north-east of Limerick. Lat. 52. 40. N.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, seated eight miles south-west of Monaghan. Long. 7. 22. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

KILLIGREW (CATHARINE) a lady distinguished by her genius and learning, was the daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, and was born at Giddy-hall in Essex, about the year 1530. She married Henry Killigrew, esq. who was afterwards knighted, and having a learned education, and a fine natural genius, understood the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin tongues, and was famous for her skill in poetry; a small specimen of which is preserved by sir John Harrington, in his *Notes to the Translation of Ariosto*.

KILLIGREW (WILLIAM) a dramatic writer, descended from the same family, was the eldest son of sir Robert Killigrew, knight, and was born at Hanworth, in Middlesex, in May 1605. After being about three years a gentleman-commoner of St. John's college, Oxford, he travelled, and at his return to England, was governor of Pendennis-castle, and of Falmouth-haven in Cornwall. He was afterwards one of the gentleman ushers to king Charles I. and at the breaking out of the civil wars, had the command of one of the two great troops of horse that guarded the king's person. He afterwards suffered with the other cavaliers, and compounded for his estate. Upon the Restoration of Charles II. he was again made gentleman usher of the privy-chamber, and was soon after created first vice-chamberlain. In which station he continued twenty years, and then retired from business: he died in 1693, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. He wrote, 1. *Four plays*. 2. *The artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court*: and 3. *Midnight and daily Thoughts*, in prose and verse.

KILLIGREW (THOMAS) a dramatic writer, and a person who distinguished himself by his uncommon vein of wit and humour, was brother to the former, and was born in 1611. He became page of honour to king Charles I. and groom of the bedchamber to king Charles II. with whom he suffered in his exile. During his continuance abroad, he took a

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view of France, Italy, and Spain, and in 1651 was sent to Venice in the quality of resident. During his absence from his country, he employed his leisure hours in the study of poetry, and in writing nine plays, to which he afterwards added two others, and printed them at London, in one volume, folio; he also wrote a Letter concerning the possessing and dispossessing of several Nuns in the Nunnery at Tours. That merry monarch Charles II. was so pleased with the drollness of his jokes, that he was fonder of his company than of that of his most able ministers, and would give him access to his presence when he denied it to them. He died on the 19th of March, 1682, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

KILLIGREW (HENRY) D. D. a divine, and a dramatic writer, was the brother of the two former, and was born in February, 1612. He was educated at Christ-church college, Oxford, and entering into orders, became chaplain in the king's army. In 1642 he was created doctor of divinity, appointed chaplain to James duke of York, and made a prebendary of Westminster. He afterwards suffered for his adherence to the king, but at the Restoration was made almoner to the duke of York, superintendant of his chapel, rector of Wheatthorpe, in Hertfordshire, and master of the Savoy hospital. When only seventeen years of age, he wrote a tragedy called *The Conspiracy*, which was greatly admired, particularly by lord Falkland and Ben Jonson, and which he afterwards republished, under the new title of *Pallantus and Eudora*. He also published a volume of Sermons preached at court.

KILLIGREW (ANNE) a lady distinguished by her great and amiable qualities, was the daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, brother to the two former, and was born in London, a little before the Restoration. She gave early discoveries of a great genius, which was improved by a polite education. She was such a proficient in the arts of drawing and painting, that she drew the portraits of the duke and duchess of York, to the latter of whom she was maid of honour. These pieces are highly extolled by Mr. Dryden. She likewise drew several other portraits, history-pieces, and some pieces of still-life. She was also distinguished by her beauty and her skill in poetry; but these engaging and polite accomplishments were the least of her perfections; for she crowned all with an exemplary piety and unblemished virtue. This excellent lady died of the small-pox, on the 16th of June, 1685, when she was only in the twenty-fifth year of her age. Mr. Dryden lamented her death in a very long and moving Ode; and the following year her Poems were printed in a thin quarto; to which is prefixed her picture in mezzotinto, after one of her own painting.

KILLENAUL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, seated fourteen miles north of Clonmel. Long. 7. 35. W. Lat. 52. 27. N.

KILLMACK-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, twelve miles south-west of Waterford. Long. 7. 22. W. Lat. 52. 7. N.

KILLOONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, six miles south of Sligo. Long. 7. 45. W. Lat. 54. 8. N.

KILMARNOCK (Lord). See **BOYDE**.

KILMARNOCK (Earl of). See **BOYDE (WILLIAM)** earl of Kilmarnock.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on December 11, for a few cattle and hogs. It is noted for its fine castle, which is the seat of the duke of Manchester. It is fourteen miles south-west of Huntingdon, and sixty-two north of London. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

KIMCHI (DAVID) a celebrated Spanish rabbi, of the twelfth century, was the son of Joseph, and the brother of Moses Kimchi. In 1232 he was nominated arbiter of the differences between the synagogues of Spain and France, in relation to the books of Maimonides. He acquired a very great reputation by his learning and his works, and died in a very advanced age, about the year 1240. He wrote many works in Hebrew, which are so esteemed by the Jews, that no person among them is accounted learned who has not studied them. The principal of them are, 1. An excellent Hebrew Grammar intitled *Michol*, or *Perfection*. This grammar has served as a model for all others of the Hebrew tongue. 2. A Book on the Hebrew Roots. 3. Commentaries on the Psalms, the Prophets, and most of the Books of the Old Testament. Kimchi chiefly adheres to the literal and grammatical sense, and frequently mentions the traditions of the Hebrews. He discovers much less animosity against the Christians than the other rabbis, and his commentaries are generally considered as the best that have been composed by the Jews; his style is pure, clear, and full of energy.

KIMI LAPMARK, a province of Sweden, bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north, by Russian Lapland on the

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east, by the gulph of Bothnia on the south, and by Taures Lapmark on the west.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name in Lapland, seated on the river Kimi, near its entrance into the gulph of Bothnia. It is ten miles south-east of Tornia. Long 23. 50. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

KINETON. See **KEYNTON**.

KING (JOHN) bishop of London, was born at Wornall, in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1559. He was educated at Oxford, and was afterwards chaplain to queen Elizabeth. In 1590 he was installed archdeacon of Nottingham, at which time he was a preacher at York. In 1601 he took the degree of a doctor of divinity: in 1605 he was made dean of Christ-church; and was for several years vice-chancellor of Oxford. In 1611 he was advanced to the bishoprick of London, when he distinguished himself by his preaching every Sunday, and died on the 30th of March, 1621, aged sixty-two. He published *Lectures upon Jonah*, and several Sermons.

KING (HENRY) bishop of Chichester, the eldest son of the former, was born at Wornall, in Buckinghamshire, in January 1591, and educated at Oxford, after which he entered into holy orders, and became an eminent preacher, and chaplain to king James I. He was afterwards made archdeacon of Colchester, residentiary of St. Paul's, and canon of Christ-church. In 1625 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; after which he became chaplain to king Charles I. and in 1638 was made dean of Rochester. In 1641 he was advanced to the see of Chichester; but upon the breaking out of the civil wars, and the dissolution of episcopacy, he was treated with great severity by the friends to the parliament. However, he recovered his bishoprick at the Restoration. This worthy prelate, who had a most amiable character, died on the first of October, 1669, and was interred at his cathedral of Chichester, where a monument was erected to his memory. He published, 1. *The Psalms of David turned into Metre*. 2. *Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets*. 3. *Several Sermons*, and other works.

KING (DR. WILLIAM) a facetious English writer, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was born at London, about the year 1663. He was educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster-school, and afterwards at Christ-church college, Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law, and acquired the character of an excellent civilian. In 1694 he became secretary to the princess Anne, afterwards queen Anne; and in 1707 accompanied the earl of Pembroke, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, into that kingdom, where he was appointed judge-advocate, sole commissioner of the prizes, keeper of the records, and vicar-general to the lord primate of Ireland. Here, with proper economy, and a moderate exertion of his abilities, he might in a short time have made a handsome fortune; but from the gaiety of his temper he returned to England with no other treasure than a few merry poems and humorous essays, and retired to his student's place at Christ-church. He now engaged in the controversy with the famous Dr. Bentley, concerning the genuineness of Phalaris's Epistles; and likewise wrote some Animadversions upon Lord Moleworth's Account of Denmark. In 1711 he was appointed gazetteer, but quitted that place the next year. He died at his lodgings near Somerset-house, on Christmas-day, 1712, and was interred in the cloisters at Westminster abbey. He also wrote, 1. *Dialogues of the Dead*. 2. *The Furmity*, a poem in three cantos. 3. *The Art of Love*, in imitation of Ovid *De Arte Amandi*. 4. *The Art of Cookery*, in Imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry. 5. A volume of Poems. 6. *Useful Transactions*. 7. An historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes. 8. Several translations, and other works.

KING (WILLIAM) archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim, on the first of May, 1650, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. In 1676 he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Parker, archbishop of Tuam, and was collated the same year to a prebend, and afterwards to the provostship or precentorship of Tuam. In 1679 he was promoted to the chancellorship of St. Patrick, and the parish of St. Warburgh, in Dublin. In 1688 he was constituted president of the chapter, and elected dean of St. Patrick's. He had a smart contest with Peter Manby, dean of Londonderry, who published his reasons for embracing the Popish religion, and in 1689 he was twice confined in the Tower of London, by order of king James II. and the same year commenced doctor of divinity. In 1691 he was advanced to the bishoprick of Derry, and in 1702 was translated to the archbishoprick of Dublin. He wrote, 1. *The State of the Protestants of Ireland, under the late King James's Government*. 2. A celebrated treatise *De Origine Mali*, which was translated into English by Mr. Solomon Low. 3. A Discourse concerning the Consecration of Churches. 4. Several sermons and controversial pieces. He died at Dublin, on the eighth of May, 1729.

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KING (PETER) lord-high-chancellor of England, was the son of Mr. Jerome King, an eminent grocer and falter in the city of Exeter, where he was born, in the year 1669, and was for some years bred up to his father's business, but in the midst of that employment, his inclination to learning was so strong, that he laid out all the money he could spare in books, so that he became an excellent scholar, and gave a noble proof of his learning and skill in church history, in his Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the primitive Church in the Three first Centuries. His acquaintance with Mr. Locke, who left him half his library at his death, was of great advantage to him, and by his advice, after he had studied some time at Leyden, he applied himself to the study of the law, in which profession his learning and indefatigable diligence made him soon taken notice of. In the two last parliaments during the reign of king William, and in five parliaments during the reign of queen Anne, he served as burgess for Beer-Alston, in Devonshire. In 1702 he published his History of the Apostles Creed. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of the city of London, and was the same year knighted by queen Anne. In 1710 he was one of the managers of the house of commons at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. Upon the accession of king George I. to the throne, in 1714, he was appointed lord chief-justice of the common-pleas, and the same year made one of the privy-council. In 1725 he was created a peer of England, by the title of lord King, baron of Oakham, in Surry, and appointed lord high-chancellor of England. He is not thought to have made that figure upon this bench, which was expected from the character which raised him to it; for it is said, that more of his decrees were repealed by the house of lords, than of any other chancellor in the same space of time. However, he took extraordinary pains in discharging the business of his office, which impairing his constitution, brought him at last into a paralytic disorder; and his distemper increasing, he resigned the seals, on the 29th of November, 1733, and his life on the 22d of July following.

KING (WILLIAM) LL. D. principal of St. Mary hall, Oxford, was the son of the reverend Mr. Peregrine King, and was born at Stepney, in Middlesex, in 1685. He studied at Baliol college, took his degree of doctor of laws in 1715, and became secretary to the duke of Ormond and the earl of Arran, as chancellors of the university. On his standing candidate for member of parliament for the university in 1722, he resigned his office of secretary; but lost his election, and in 1727 went to Ireland, and during his stay there, is said to have written an epic poem called The Toast, a political satire, which was printed and distributed among his friends, but never sold. On the dedication of Dr. Radcliff's library in 1749, he spoke a Latin oration in the theatre of Oxford, which was received with the highest applause, and was highly extolled by the ingenious Mr. Warton, in his Triumph of Isis, who begins his compliment to Dr. King in the following beautiful lines.

" See on yon stage how all attentive stand,
" To catch his darting eye and waving hand,
" Hark! he begins with all a Tully's art
" To prove the dictates of a Cato's heart.
" Skill'd to pronounce what noblest thoughts inspire,
" He blends the speaker's with the patriot's fire;
" Bold to conceive, nor timorous to conceal,
" What Britons dare to think, he dares to tell:
" 'Tis his alike the ear and eye to charm,
" To win with action, and with sense to warm."

Yet this admired oration was no sooner printed, than it was attacked in several pamphlets, in which he was charged with writing barbarous Latin, with being disaffected to the government, and with instigating the young members of the university to sedition and licentiousness. Again, in 1755, when a memorable contest happened in Oxfordshire, his attachment to the old interest drew on him the resentment of the new, and he was again libelled in news papers and pamphlets, in which several charges were brought against him, from which he vindicated himself in an Apology, printed in quarto. Notwithstanding the aspersions cast upon him by party zeal, he must be allowed to have been a polite scholar, an excellent orator, and an elegant and easy writer, both in Latin and English. He wrote, 1. *Miltonis Epistola ad Pollionem*. 2. *Templum Libertatis*, in three books. 3. *Sermo Pedestris*. 4. *Scamnum Ecloga*. 5. *Trees Oratiunculae*. 6. *Epistola Objurgatoria*. 7. The Dreamer; and several other works. Some time before his death he wrote his own epitaph, in Latin.

KINGCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mar, seated on the river Dee, twenty miles west of Aberdeen. Long. 2. 22. W. Lat. 57. 5. N.

KINGHORN, a town of Scotland, seated on the sea-coast of Fife, nine miles north of Edinburgh. It is noted for a medicinal spring, which comes out of a cleft of a rock, whose water is very clear and light, and purges very gently. It is

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thought to be good for the gravel, and outwardly is good for moist eyes, and strengthens the sight. There is a good deal of crystal in several parts of the neighbourhood. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. The church is a chapel of ease to Chetton, but it has a free-school founded and endowed by Mr. Crispin, of Exeter. It is thirty-four miles south-west of Exeter, and two hundred and seventeen west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 6. W. Lat. 50. 18. N.

KINGSCLEAR, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on the first Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday after October 10, for sheep. It is seated on the edge of the Downs, near Berkshire, and is on the Oxford road from Basingstoke. It is sixteen miles north of Winchester, and fifty-two west of London. Long. 1. 14. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded by West Meath on the north, by the county of Kildare on the east, by Queen's County and Tipperary on the south, and by the river Shannon on the west, which separates it from Galway. This was not reckoned a county till the middle of the sixteenth century, when queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. erected two counties, one called King's, and the other Queen's. Both these are full of bogs, which are several miles in length and breadth. The river Barra has its source in this county, and runs through the middle of it from east to west; the principal towns are Philip's Town, Mount Melich, Ballybrit, Ber, and Banagher.

KINGSTON, a sea-port town of Jamaica, in America, seated on the north side of the bay of Port Royal. It was built after the great earthquake which destroyed Port Royal, and the plan of it was drawn by colonel Christian Lilly; it is now a large thriving town, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It is laid out in little squares, by cross streets, and is the seat of the inferior courts; and the receiver-general, naval officer, secretary, and surveyor, are obliged to keep officers here. It has one church, with a poor burying-place, and the Jews have here two synagogues, and the quakers a meeting-house. It is nineteen miles from Spanish Town by land, but there is a nearer passage partly by sea and partly by land. Here most of the Jamaica shipping load and unload their cargoes, whence it is much resorted to by merchants and sea-faring men. Long. seventy-five degrees west from London. Lat. 17. 40. N.

KINGSTON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; August 2, 3, 4, for fruit and pedlar's ware, and November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is so called from having been the residence of some of the Saxon kings, who were crowned on a stage in the market-place. It has a wooden bridge over the Thames, of twenty arches. The summer assizes are generally held here, and it has several good inns, it being on the road to Portsmouth. It has a free-school erected and endowed by queen Elizabeth, and an alms-house for six men and six women, as also a charity-school for thirty boys, who are all clothed. The church is a spacious structure, with a ring of bells. It was incorporated by king John, and sends two members to parliament. Long. 0. 21. W. Lat. 51. 28. N. It is seated on the river Thames, twelve miles west of London.

KINGTON, or **KYNETON**, a pretty large town in Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Wednesday before Easter, Whitsun-Monday, August 2, and September 4, for horses and cattle of all sorts. It is seated on the river Arrow, and is a pretty large and well-built town, whose inhabitants drive a good trade in narrow cloths. The market is the best in the country for cattle, corn, provisions, and other commodities. It is twelve miles west-south-west of Leominster, eighteen west-north-west of Hereford, and one hundred and fifty-two on the same point from London. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on a lake called Lough Leven; it is pretty well peopled, and is twenty miles north of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 7. W. Lat. 56. 15. N.

KINSALE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and county of Cork, seated on the river Bandon, near the ocean, fourteen miles south of the city of Cork. It is a town of a moderate size, and surrounded with walls. Its harbour is the most famous in all Ireland, and advances pretty far within land, where the vessels may lie sheltered from winds of every kind, by the side of the quay, and in eight or nine fathom water. Long. 8. 20. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

KIO, or **KIOVIA**, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The Roman Catholics have four churches here, and it comprehends the old town, which is the ancient Kiovia, and the new. It carries on a con-

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considerable trade, and is subject to Russia. It is seated on the left bank of the Nieper, one hundred and sixty-nine miles north-east of Kaminiack, two hundred and fifty east-by-south of Warsaw, and three hundred east of Cracow. Long. 31. 51. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

KIOGE, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated in Copenhagen bay, ten miles south of Copenhagen. Long. 11. 15. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

KIPPING (HENRY) in Latin *Kippingius*, a learned German Lutheran, born at Rostock, where, after having received the degree of master of arts, he was met by some soldiers who pressed him into the service. This, however, did not prevent his following his studies. One day, while he was upon duty, holding his musket in one hand, and the poet Statius in the other, a Swedish counsellor, who perceived him in that attitude, came up to him, entered into discourse with him, and then taking him to his house, made him his librarian, and procured him the place of under-rector of the college of Bremen, where he died in 1678. He wrote many works in Latin, the principal of which are: 1. A Treatise on the Antiquities of the Romans. 2. Another on the Works of the Creation. 3. Several Dissertations on the Old and New Testament, &c.

KIRCH (CHRIST FRIED) a celebrated astronomer, and a member of the Royal Society of Berlin, was born at Guben, on the 24th of December, 1694, and acquired great reputation in the observatories of Dantzick and Berlin. He was a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and died at Berlin, on the 9th of March, 1740, aged forty-six. We have several of his works, and also some written by his father Godfrey Kirch, who was likewise an eminent astronomer.

KIRCHBERG, a small territory of Germany, in Suabia, near Ulm; it belongs to the house of Austria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, nine miles south of Ulm, and is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS) one of the greatest philosophers, and most able mathematicians of Germany, in the seventeenth century, was born at Fulde, on the 2d of May, 1601, and in 1618 entered into the society of the Jesuits, and taught philosophy, mathematics, the Hebrew and Syriac languages, in the university of Wirtzburg with great applause, till the year 1631. He went to France on account of the ravages committed by the Swedes in Franconia, and lived some time at Avignon, after which he retired to Rome, where he collected a rich cabinet of machines and antiquities, and died there in 1680, aged eighty-two. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Præfationes Magneticae*. 2. *Præfationes Gnomonicae Catastricae*. 3. *Ars magna Lucis & Umbrae*. 4. *Musurgia Universalis*. 5. *Obeliscus Pamphilius*. 6. *Oedipus Ægyptiacus*, four volumes, folio. 7. *Itinerarium æstaticum*. 8. *Obeliscus Ægyptiacus*, in four volumes, folio. 9. *Mundus subterraneus*. 10. *China illustrata*.

KIRCHER (CONRAD) a Lutheran divine of Augsburg, rendered himself famous in the seventeenth century, by his Greek Concordance, which he printed at Francfort in 1606, in two volumes, quarto. This work may serve as an Hebrew Dictionary; for the author first puts the words in Hebrew, and afterwards the septuagint translation, and cites the passages of Scripture where they are found differently translated. The principal fault of this Concordance is his having followed the edition of Alcalá de Henares, instead of that of Rome, which is the best. Trommius's Concordance has taken place of that of Kircher's, it being justly preferred before it.

KIRCHMAN (JOHN) an eminent writer, born at Lubec, on the 18th of January, 1575. He studied in several cities of Germany, and in 1602 was made professor of poetry at Rostock, and in 1613 rector of the university of Lubec. He exercised this last employment with an extraordinary application, during the rest of his life, and died at Lubec, on the 20th of March, 1643, aged sixty-eight. He wrote several works; the most esteemed of which are, 1. *De funeribus Romanorum*. 2. *De Annulis, Liber singularis*.

KIRCHMAYER (GEORGE GASPARD) a learned German, who was born at Uffenheim in Franconia, in 1635, became professor at Wittenberg, and member of the Royal Societies of London and Vienna. He wrote, 1. Commentaries on Tacitus, Cornelius Nepos, and other classic books. 2. Six Dissertations under the title of, *Hexas Disputationum Zoologicarum*. 3. *Philosophia Metallica*. 4. *Institutiones Metallicae*. 5. Orations and pieces of Poetry, &c. He died in 1700.

KIRKALDY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife; it is seated on the frith of Forth, ten miles north of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 56. W. Lat. 56. 8. N.

KIRKALI (EDWARD) an ingenious English artist, was born at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, where he attained the rudiments

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of drawing, and coming to London supported himself by engraving arms, ornaments, and cuts for books. At length drawing in the academy, and making some attempts in chiaro oscuro, he discovered a new method of printing, composed of etching, mezzotinto, and wooden stamps, and with these blended arts formed a style that has more tints than ancient wooden cuts, resembles drawing, and by the addition of mezzotinto, softens the shades on the outlines, and more insensibly and agreeably melts the impression of the wooden stamps, which give the tincture to the paper and the shades together. In this manner he performed several prints, doing great justice to the drawing and expressions of the masters he imitated. This invention had much success and applause; but no imitators.

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses; and another on September 18, for sheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is so called because it lies on the side of Blackmoor, and is seated twenty-five miles north of York, and one hundred and ninety-eight north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Easter-Monday, Tuesday after Whit-Sunday, St. Luke, old style, for black cattle, sheep, and flax. It stands on the river Eden, near the skirt of the hills, which separates this town from Yorkshire. It is adorned with a handsome church, and is noted for the manufacture of yarn stockings. It is nine miles south of Appleby, and two hundred and sixty miles north-west of London. Long. 2. 7. W. Lat. 45. 26. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Galloway. The harbour is good, and is the chief in those parts, it being large and spacious, and the vessels sheltered from all sorts of winds, it being defended on the land-side by the mountains, and on the sea-side by the island of Rofs. It is a tolerable town, and a little below it are the remains of an old monastery. It is sixty miles west of Carlisle, and eighty-three south-west of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 54. 38. N.

KIRKHAM, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on June 24, for horses and horned cattle; and another on October 18, for toys and small wares. It stands near the river Kibble, or rather an arm of the Irish sea, six miles from the main sea, and is adorned with a handsome church. It is eighteen miles south of Lancaster, and two hundred and twenty-one north-west of London. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, held on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday; and on August 5, for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Eden, and had formerly a castle, which is now demolished. It is twelve miles south of Carlisle, and two hundred and ninety-one north-west of London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 54. 22. N.

KIRKWALD, the capital of the island of Pomona, and of the isles of Orkney and Shetland. Seated forty-five miles north of Dunsby-Head, the most north-east promontory of Scotland. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 48. 45. N.

KIRSTENIUS (PETER) a learned physician, born at Breslaw, on the 25th of December, 1577. He learned Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, natural history, anatomy, botany, and other sciences, and particularly studied the works of Avicenna, and other celebrated Arabian physicians. He was encouraged in this study by Scaliger and Casaubon, who judged that great advantage might result from it to the republic of letters. He visited Spain, Italy, and England, and after his return to Breslaw, had the direction of the college and schools of that city; but this employment being too painful for him, he applied himself to the practice of physic, and retired into Prussia with his family, where he obtained the friendship and esteem of the chancellor Oxenstiern, whom he accompanied into Sweden, where he was made professor of physic, in the university of Upsal, and physician to the queen. He died on the 5th of April, 1640, aged sixty-three. It is said in his epitaph, that he understood twenty-six languages. He wrote many works, among which are, 1. *Liber secundus Canonis Avicennæ, typis Arabicis ex MSS. editus, & ad verbum in Latinum translatus*, in folio. 2. *De vero Usu & Abusu Medicinæ*. 3. *Grammatica Arabica*, in folio. 4. *Vitæ quatuor Evangelistarum ex Antiquissimo codice, MS. Arabico erutæ*, in folio. 5. *Notæ in Evangelium S. Matthæi ex Collatione Textuum Arabicorum, Syriacorum, Ægyptiacorum, Græcorum, & Latinorum*, in folio, &c.

He ought not to be confound with George Kerstenius, another learned physician and naturalist, who was born at Stettin, on the 20th of January, 1613, and died in Sweden, on the 4th of March, 1660, aged forty-eight; and also wrote several works which are esteemed.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays,

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days, and two fairs, on July 18, and December 11, for all sorts of cattle and merchandising goods. It had its name from its kirk or church, which is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cross, with a steeple in the middle, like some cathedrals. It is famous for the apples called Kirton-pippins. It is seated twenty miles north of Lincoln, and one hundred and fifty north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 25. W.

KISMICH, or **Quesomo**, an island in the Persian gulph, about fifty miles in length, and six in breadth. It is fruitful, and well inhabited; and not far from thence there is a pearl-fishery.

KLATTAU, a town of Bohemia, forty-six miles south-west of Prague. Long. 13. 36. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

KLEIST (**EWALD CHRISTIAN DE**) a celebrated German poet, and a soldier of distinguished bravery, was born at Zeblin, in Pomerania, on the 5th of March, 1715. At nine years of age he was sent to pursue his studies at Cron in Poland, and he afterwards studied at Dantzick, and Konigsberg. In this last city he applied himself with incredible ardour to the study of the civil law, philosophy, and the mathematics. Having finished his studies he went to visit his relations in Denmark, who invited him to settle there; and having in vain endeavoured to obtain preferment in the law, at twenty-one years of age accepted of a post in the Danish army. He then applied himself to the study of all the sciences that have a relation to military affairs, with the same assiduity as he had before studied civil law. In 1740, at the beginning of the reign of Frederick king of Prussia, Mr. de Kleist went to Berlin, and was presented to that brave prince, who made him lieutenant of his brother prince Henry's regiment, and he was in all the campaigns which distinguished the five first years of the king of Prussia's reign. In 1749 he obtained the post of captain, and in that year published his excellent poem, *On the Spring*. Before the breaking out of the last war the king chose him, with some other officers at Potsdam, companion to the young prince Frederick-William of Prussia, and to eat at his table. In the first campaign, in 1756, he was nominated major of Hausen's regiment, which being in garrison at Leipzig, he had time to finish several new poems. After the battle of Rosbach the king gave him, by an order in his own hand-writing, the inspection of the great hospital established at Leipzig. And on this occasion his humanity was celebrated by the sick and wounded of both parties, and his disinterestedness was equally admired by all the inhabitants of that city. In 1758, prince Henry coming to Leipzig, Mr. Kleist desired to serve in his army with the regiment of Hausen, which was readily granted. Opportunities of distinguishing himself could not be wanting under that great officer, and he always communicated his courage to the battalion under his command. He also served that prince at the beginning of the campaign of 1759, when he was with him in Franconia, and was in all the expeditions of that army, till he was detached with the troops, commanded by general de Fink, to join the king's army. On the 12th of August was fought the bloody battle of Kunersdorf, in which he fell. He attacked the flank of the Russians, and assisted in gaining three batteries. In these bloody attacks he received twelve contusions, and the two first fingers of his right hand being wounded, he was forced to hold his sword in the left. His post of major obliged him to remain behind the ranks; but he no sooner perceived the commander of the battalion wounded and carried away, than he instantly put himself at the head of his troop. He led his battalion in the midst of the terrible fire of the enemies artillery, against the fourth battery. He called up the colours of the regiment, and taking an ensign by the arm, lead him on. Here he received a ball in his left arm, when, being no longer able to hold his sword in his left hand, he took it again in the right, and held it with the two last fingers and his thumb. He still pushed forward, and was within thirty steps of the battery when his right leg was shattered by the wadding of one of the great guns, and he fell from his horse crying to his men, "My boys, don't abandon your king." By the assistance of those who surrounded him, he endeavoured twice to remount his horse; but his strength forsook him, and he fainted. He was then carried behind the line, where a surgeon attempting to dress his wounds was shot in the head, and Mr. Kleist making a motion to assist him, he fell dead by his side. The Cossacs arriving soon after, stripped Mr. Kleist naked, and threw him into a mirey place; where some Russian hussars found him in the night, and laid him upon some straw near the fire of the grand guard; covered him with a cloak, put a hat on his head, and gave him some bread and water. In the morning one of them offered him a piece of silver, which he refused, on which he tossed it upon the cloak that covered him, and then departed with his companions. Soon after the Cossacs returned, and took all that the generous Hussars had given him. Thus he

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again lay naked on the earth, and in that cruel situation continued till noon, when he was known by a Russian officer, who caused him to be conveyed in a waggon to Franckfort on the Oder, where he arrived in the evening, in a very weak state, and was instantly put into the hands of the surgeons. He shewed amazing fortitude under the dreadful operations he was obliged to undergo, and conversed with great spirit with the learned men of Franckfort, and the Russian officers who came to see him. But during the night of the 22d, or 23d of August, the fractured bones separating, broke an artery, and he lost a great quantity of blood before the surgeons could come to stop it, and on the 24th died. The city of Franckfort being then in the hands of the enemy, they buried this Prussian hero with all military honours. The governor, a great number of the Russian officers, several of the magistrates of the city, with the professors and the students formed the procession, preceded by the funeral music. On his arrival at the place of interment, it being observed, that no officers sword was laid, as usual, on the coffin, a Russian major drew his, and giving it cried, "No, so worthy an officer must not be interred without that mark of honour." Mr. Kleist's Poems, which are greatly admired, are elegantly printed in the German tongue, in two volumes, octavo.

KLETTENBERG, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Ar, three miles from Waldshut, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Constance. Long. 8. 21. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and the fairs are on Wednesday after Jan. 24, Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after August 12, Monday after October 16, and December 13; all for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, who, with the burgeses, elects the members of parliament, and its market is excellent for corn. This town is noted for its petrifying well, and three medicinal springs, one being a kind of a vitriolic spaw, another sulphureous, and the other a cold bath, being all within a few miles. The adjacent fields afford great plenty of liquorice. It is seated on a rough ragged rock by the river Nid, and is adorned with a castle. It is fifteen miles north-west of York, and two hundred north-by-west from London. Long. 1. 6. W. Lat. 54. 0. N.

KNELLER (**SIR GODFREY**) an eminent painter, born at Lubeck, about the middle of the last century. After having learnt the Latin tongue, he studied in the university of Leyden, where he applied himself to the mathematics, and particularly to fortification, he being at first designed for some military employment; but his genius leading him to drawing, he was sent to Amsterdam, and placed under the care of Rembrandt, at that time the most famous painter in Holland; but not being pleased with his gusto of painting, in which exact design and true proportion were wanting, his father when he was seventeen, sent him into Italy, and committed him to the care of a near relation. At Rome he studied under the influence of Carlo Morat, and the chevalier Bernini, and having first applied to architecture and anatomy, began to acquire fame in history painting. He then removed to Venice, where favours were conferred upon him by several noble families; for whom he drew some history pieces, portraits, and family pictures. This, however, could not detain him there; for being invited into England, he more than once drew the picture of king Charles II. and his majesty was so pleased with his skill, that he used to come and sit to him at his house in the piazza of Covent Garden. That prince sent him into France to draw the French king's picture, where he had likewise the honour of drawing most of the royal family. At his return he was well received by king James and his queen, who constantly employed him till the Revolution; when he became principal painter to king William III. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Neither the king nor queen ever sat to any other person; and it is remarkable that he had the honour to draw ten crowned heads, four kings of England and three queens, the czar of Muscovy; Charles III. king of Spain; afterwards emperor, when he was in England; and Lewis XIV. besides several electors and princes: whence his reputation became so universal, that, in 1700, the emperor Leopold sent him a patent, by which he made him a nobleman, and a knight of the holy Roman empire; and at length king George I. created him a baronet of Great Britain.

No painter ever excelled him in a true out-line and graceful disposal of his figures, nor took a better resemblance of a face, which he seldom failed to express in its most handsome and agreeable turn, always adding a mien and grace suitable to the character, and peculiar to the person he represented. After living with the greatest splendor, and enjoying the friendship and esteem of many of the nobility,

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nobility, he died at an advanced age, at his house at Whittont, near Hampton Court.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorshire, in Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and it has two fairs on May 6 and September 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is a well built town, containing about one hundred houses; and near to this town is the noted ditch, called Offa's Dyke. It is seated in a valley on the river Teame, over which there is a bridge. It is fifty-two miles north-east-by-east of Gloucester, and eighteen south-west by-west of Montgomery, one hundred and fifty-five west-by-north of London. Long. 3. o. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

KNOCKFERGUS, or **KARRICKFERGUS**, a rich, populous, and considerable market-town in Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and the province of Ulster, with a castle and an excellent harbour; it is eighty-five miles from Dublin. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 45. 45. N.

KNOTT (**EDWARD**) a famous English Jesuit, born in Northumberland. He taught for a long time in the English college at Rome, and at length returning to England, died at London, on the 14th of January, 1656. He wrote under the name of Nicholas Smith, 1. A book on the hierarchy, entitled *A Modest and compendious Examination of Dr. Kellison's Assertions*; which made much noise, and was censured by the archbishop of Paris, and the French clergy. 2. A Treatise against Dr. Potter, who had charged the Roman church with want of charity, for maintaining that a man cannot be saved in the protestant communion. 3. Several pieces against Dr. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants, a safe Way to Salvation, &c.

KNOWLES (**RICHARD**) an eminent and learned writer, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he was admitted about the year 1560, and afterwards chosen fellow of Lincoln college. When he had continued there some time, Sir Peter Mauwood, of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, made him master of the free-school at Sandwich, in Kent; from whence he sent a great number of scholars to the university. He wrote, 1. *Grammaticæ Latinæ, Græcæ, & Hebræicæ Compendium*. 2. The general History of the Turks, from the first beginning of that nation, to the rising of the Ottoman empire; which he spent twelve years in composing, and which has immortalized his name. The best continuation of this history was made by Paul Ricaut, esq. consul of Smyrna. He also wrote, 3. The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors; and 4. A brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire. He died at Sandwich, in 1610, leaving behind him the character of a learned, judicious, and worthy man.

KNOX (**JOHN**) a famous minister of Scotland, and one of the chief instruments of the reformation in his own country. He had been the disciple of John Major, doctor of the Sorbonne, and one of the most acute schoolmen of those times; but having examined St. James's and St. Augustin's works, he lost his taste for school divinity, and applied himself to a plain and solid theology; but having discovered a vast number of errors, and published a confession of faith, which made him pass for an heretic, he was imprisoned, and would have lost his life at the place of execution, had he not been so happy as to make his escape, and fly into England, where he was so much esteemed by king Edward, that he might have been promoted to a bishoprick, but he refused it with indignation, alledging that the pomp of episcopacy was nothing to the gospel. After the death of that prince, he retired to Frankfurt, and afterwards to Geneva, where he contracted a strict friendship with Calvin. In 1559 he returned to Scotland, and laboured with extraordinary zeal to establish there the doctrine of the protestants, by his preaching and writings, and died on the 24th of November, 1572, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His History of the Reformation, was printed with his other works at Edinburgh, in 1732, in folio.

"Zeal, intrepidity, disinterestedness," says Dr. Robertson, "were virtues that he possessed in an eminent degree. He was acquainted too with the learning cultivated in that age; and excelled in that species of eloquence which is calculated to rouse and to inflame. His maxims, however, were often too severe, and the impetuosity of his temper excessive. Rigid and uncompromising, he shewed no indulgence to the infirmities of others. Regardless of the distinctions of rank and character, he uttered his admonitions with an acrimony and vehemence, more apt to irritate than to reclaim; and this often betrayed him into indecent expressions, with respect to queen Mary's person and conduct. Those very qualities, however, which now render his character less amiable, fitted him to be the instrument of providence for advancing the reformation among a fierce people, and enabled him to face dangers, and to surmount opposition, from which a person of a more gentle spirit, would have been apt to shrink back. By an unwearied application to study and to business, as well as by the fre-

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quency and fervour of his public discourses, he had worn out a constitution, naturally strong. During a lingering illness, he discovered the utmost fortitude; and met the approach of death with a magnanimity inseparable from his character. He was constantly employed in acts of devotion, and comforted himself with those prospects of immortality, which not only preserve good men from desponding, but fill them with exultation in their last moments. The earl of Morton, who was present at his funeral, pronounced his eulogium in a few words, the more honourable for Knox, as they came from one, whom he had often censured with peculiar severity. "Here lies he, who never feared the face of man."

KNUZEN (**MATTHIAS**) a famous atheist of the seventeenth century, born at Oldensworth in Holstein, spread his impieties throughout Prussia, and even undertook long journeys to make proselytes. His disciples were called *Conscienciaries*, because they asserted that there is no other God, no other religion, nor no other lawful magistracy but conscience, which teaches all men these three precepts, to do no injury to any one, to live honestly, and to give to every one his due. Knuzen was of a turbulent and restless disposition; he included the substance of his system in a short letter dated from Rome, which may be seen in the last edition of *Micraelii Syntagma Historiæ ecclesiasticæ*. He also dispersed some writings in the German tongue, which were refuted in the same language by a Lutheran professor, named John Musæus. This sect sprung up about the year 1673.

KOBAN TARTARY, part of Circassian Tartary, bounded by the river Donne, and the Palus Meotis, which divide it from Russia on the north-west; by the other parts of Circassia on the east; by the Black Sea on the south; and by the straits of Caffa, which divide it from Crim Tartary, on the west.

KOCHERSBERG, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, with a castle between Strasburgh and Savern, the Allied army were beaten there in 1677. Lat. 48. 41. N.

KOENIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle; it is ten miles north-east of Mentz. Long. 8. 29. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

KOEDACK, a town of Russian Ukraïn, seated on the river Neper, near the frontiers of Little Tartary, two hundred and fifty miles south-east of Chio. Long. 36. o. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

KOEMPFER (**ENGELBERT**) an eminent physician, born at Lemgow, a small town in the circle of Westphalia, on the 16th of September, 1651. He studied in several of the universities of Germany, and in Poland, and then went into Sweden, where many advantageous offers were made him, to induce him to stay in that country; but his fondness for travelling, made him prefer the post of secretary of the embassy to the sophy of Persia. Kœmpfer arrived at Isfahan in 1684, but the following year, instead of returning to Europe, with Mr. Fabritius, the ambassador, he entered into the service of the Dutch East India company, in quality of chief surgeon of the fleet, then cruising in the Persian gulph. He travelled into the Indies, the kingdom of Siam, and Japan, and returned to Europe in 1693, after having in every place through which he passed laboured in the search of simples, and of all the curiosities that could be met with in those parts; suffering nothing to escape him unobserved. Kœmpfer took the degree of doctor of physic at Leyden, and afterwards returned into his own country, where he was made physician to the count de Lippe, his sovereign, and died on the second of November, 1716, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His principal works are, 1. *Amœnitates Exotica*, in quarto; a work which includes many curious and useful particulars, in relation to the civil and natural history of the countries through which he passed. 2. *Herbarium Ultra-Gangeticum*. 3. The History of Japan, in German, which is very curious and much esteemed, for which the public is obliged to the late sir Hans Sloane, who purchased for a considerable sum of money, all our author's curiosities, both natural and artificial, as likewise all his drawings and manuscript memoirs, and prevailed with the late learned Dr. Scheuchzer to translate the Japanese History into English.

KOENIG (**SAMUEL**) a learned philosopher and mathematician, was professor of philosophy at Franeker, and afterwards at the Hague, where he became librarian to the stadtholder, and died there on the 21st of July, 1757. He wrote several works which are esteemed.

KOERTEN (**JANE**) an ingenious artist, was born in 1650, and married to M. Adrian Blok, of Amsterdam. She acquired a great reputation by her skill in cutting writing-paper with a pair of scissors. She executed by this means whatever the painters produced with the pencil; and in this manner formed the portrait of the emperor Leopold, which was thought so beautiful, that it was placed among the curiosities in the cabinet of that prince. This ingenious lady died on the 28th of December, 1715.

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KOGE,

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KOGE, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with an harbour, which renders it a trading place. It gives its name to the sea called the Streights of Koge.

KOKENHAUSEN, a strong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, seated on the river Dwina, with a castle. It belongs to Russia, and is forty-two miles south-east of Riga. Long. 26. 3. E. Lat. 56. 40. N.

KOLA, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, it has a good harbour near the Frozen Sea, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, three hundred and fifty miles north-west of Archangel, and two hundred and twenty south-east of the North Cape in Norwegian Lapland. Long. 35. 27. E. Lat. 68. 58. N.

KOLDING, a sea-port town of Denmark, seated on a bay of the Little Belt, in the province of North Jutland, thirty-two miles east of Ripen. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

KOLLOMENSKA, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, agreeably seated on an eminence. Lat. 55. 28. N.

KOM, a city of Persia, in Irac Agemi; it is a large place, seated in a plain, on the side of a river, and a mile and a half from a high mountain. It has or had before the late wars, about fifteen thousand houses, and is surrounded with a ditch and a wall, flanked with half-ruined towers. It is encompassed with gardens, of which those on the farther side of the river are very large: here is a very handsome mausoleum of Rustan Khan, the last prince of the race of the Georgian kings, who turned Mahometan for the sake of reigning. The garden in which it stands is a common walk for the lower sort of people. Here are two handsome quays, which run the length of the city, and at the east end is a very fine bridge. Here are likewise very handsome and large bazars, where the markets are kept; however, Kom is not a place of great trade, though they send away fresh and dried fruit, a great deal of soap, sword-blades, and white and varnished pottery ware, of which the soap and sword-blades are excellent in their kind. The wells, from which they draw their water, or rather descend to fetch it up, are very deep, there being forty or fifty high steps, but then to reward their pains it is always extremely cold. Here are a great many fine caravanseras, and mosques, but the most beautiful of them is that wherein two of the late kings are buried. In one mosque are rooms, which serve for an asylum for those who cannot pay their debts, and who are maintained there gratis. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles south of Calvin, and one hundred and sixty north-by-west of Ispahan. Long. 52. 35. E. Lat. 34. 20. N.

KOMORRA, a city of Hungary, seated on the river Danube, at the east end of the Island of Schut, thirty-three miles south-east of Presburgh, and is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 18. 12. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

KONGELL, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the Categate Sea, twelve miles north of Gottenburgh. Long. 11. 35. E. Lat. 58. 15. N.

KONIG (GEORGE MATTHIAS) in Latin *Konigius*, professor of poetry, and the Greek tongue, and library-keeper in the university of Altorf, was born in that city, on the 15th of February, 1616, and rendered himself famous in the republic of letters, by a work he published in 1678, under the title of, *Bibliotheca vetus & nova*, in quarto; though this work, which is a biographical dictionary, has several faults, it is nevertheless of great use. He died on the 29th of August, 1699, aged eighty-four. He was the son of George Konig, a native of Amberg, who died in 1654, after having taught divinity thirty-eight years in the university of Altorf, and published a Treatise of Cases of Conscience, and other works.

KONIG (EMANUEL) a learned physician of Basil, born in that city in 1658, whose medicinal works were so esteemed in Switzerland, that he was considered as a second Avicenna. He died at Basil, on the 31st of July, 1731.

KONIGSBERG, the capital of Ducal Prussia, and of the king of Prussia's Polish dominions. It is a very large and populous place, and was formerly one of the Hans-Towns. It is now divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Kniephtoff, and Lobenick; the Kniephtoff stands near an island, formed by the river Priegel, and is much the handsomest of the three; there are eighteen churches, one for the Roman Catholics, three for the Calvinists, and fourteen for the Lutherans. The great church is a handsome building, with several fine monuments, and an excellent library, which is opened twice a-week. In the old city there is a very fine castle upon an eminence, finished in the year 1594, with an armory, a public library, and a cabinet of curiosities. There is a university here, erected in 1544: here the ceremony of crowning Frederick I. king of Prussia was performed. The exchange is a pretty good building, but the fortifications are ordinary. The trade here is considerable, on account of its being seated on the river Priegel, which brings vessels of burthen

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up to the merchants houses. The inhabitants are a mixture of Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholics; and the city is governed by a president, four senators, two upper-secretaries, and twelve counsellors. But we must not omit a hall here, belonging to the palace, which, though without pillars, is two hundred and seventy-four feet long, and fifty-nine broad. Konigsberg is sixty-two miles north-east of Elbing, seventy-five east-by-north of Dantzick, and one hundred and twenty north of Warsaw. Long. 21. 35. E. Lat. 54. 42. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, seated thirty-two miles south of Stettin. Long. 15. 0. E. Lat. 53. 0. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar; it is eight miles north-east of Schweinfurt. Long. 10. 37. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. Long. 10. 31. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Elbe, thirty-five miles south-west of Glatz, sixty-three east of Prague, and one hundred and fifteen north-by-west of Vienna. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a small strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and the bishoprick of Wurzburg. It is fifteen miles south-west of Wurzburg. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 49. 38. N.

KONIGSMARK (count) a person who made a great noise in England, in the reign of king Charles II. was a native of Dresden in Saxony, and the youngest of several sons, though he assumed the titles of the eldest. He served in the army, both in France and Italy, before he came into England; where his handsome person and genteel address, soon rendered him acceptable to the ladies. He was a great frequenter of the duchess Mazarine's, where he won considerable sums at plays, at which he was remarkably dexterous. He sought the lady Elizabeth Ogle, heiress of the house of Northumberland, in marriage, and is supposed to have suborned three assassins, Uratz, Borosky, and Stern, to murder Thomas Thynne, esq. and they were hanged in Pall-Mall, on the 10th of March, 1681-2, though he himself escaped. William earl of Devonshire, who was firmly persuaded of his guilt, soon after his trial, sent him a challenge, which he accepted. They agreed to fight on the sands at Calais, but the count never met his adversary. He was killed in a quarrel in Hungary, in 1686, in the thirty-first year of his age.

KONINGSTEIN, or **KONIGSTEIN**, a small town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, with an impregnable fort; it is seated on the river Elbe, ten miles south-east of Ptern, and fourteen south of Dresden. Long. 13. 1. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

KONITZ, a town of Poland, in the kingdom of Prussia, on the rivulet Biso, ten miles north-west of Culm, and fifty south-west of Dantzick. Long. 18. 40. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

KOPERSBERG, a mountain of Sweden, in Dalicaria, where are rich mines of copper; the smock which proceeds from them, has been found very salutary for diseases of the breast. These mines bring in a considerable revenue to the king of Sweden.

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmania, seated on the Meller-Lake, fifty-four miles from Stockholm. Long. 16. 40. E. Lat. 59. 38. N.

KOPYS, a small fortified town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Mscilaw, on the river Nieper. Long. 21. 33. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

KORSOU, or **KORSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a fort on the Belt; it is thirty-five miles west of Copenhagen. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 55. 22. N.

KORSON, or **KORSUM**, a town of the Ukrain, in Russia, seated on the river Rois. The Poles were defeated here by the Cossacks in 1588. It is seventy miles south of Chio. Long. 31. 20. E. Lat. 49. 3. N.

KORTHOLT (CHRISTIAN) doctor and professor of divinity at Kiel, was born at Burg, in the isle of Femeren, on the 15th of January, 1633. He studied in several universities of Germany, and was Greek professor at Rostock in 1662, and afterwards perpetual vice chancellor and professor of divinity in the university newly founded at Kiel, where he made the sciences flourish, and died on the 31st of March, 1694, aged sixty-one, leaving several children, who distinguished themselves by their merit. He wrote many books in Latin and German, the principal of which are, 1. *Traclatus de Persecutionibus Ecclesie primitivae, veterumque Martyrum cruciatibus*; the best edition of which is that of Keil, in 1689, in quarto. 2. *Traclatus de Calumniis Paganorum in veteres Christianos*; the best edition of which is that of Keil, in 1698, in quarto. 3. *Traclatus de*

de Religione Ethnica, Muhammedana, & Judæica, in quarto. 4. *De Origine & Natura Christianismi ex Mente Gentilium*. 5. *De tribus Impostoribus magnæ liber*, Edwards Herbert, Thomas Hobbes, & Benedicto Spinoza oppositus. 6. *De Rationis cum Revelatione in Theologia concursu*, &c.

KORTHOLT (CHRISTIAN) grandson of the preceding, was born at Kiel, in 1709, and early shewed such fondness for the sciences, in which he made a rapid progress, that at twenty years of age he was one of those who wrote in the *Journal of Leipsick*. He travelled into Holland and England, where he acquired the esteem of the learned, and at length went to Vienna, in the quality of chaplain to the Danish ambassador. In 1742 he was made divinity professor at Göttingen, where he died in 1751, in the flower of his age. He wrote several works which are esteemed. The principal of those he wrote in Latin are, 1. *De Ecclesiis subverticariis*. 2. *De Enthusiasmo Muhammedis*. 3. Several excellent Dissertations. The most esteemed of his pieces wrote in German are: a Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion; and his Sermons.

KOSAL, or **KOSSEL**, a fortified town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Loger and Beuten. Long. 32. 26. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.

KOITER, or **KOTTERUS** (CHRISTOPHER) a famous fanatic of the city of Sprotaw, in Silesia, was born at Langenau, in Luface, in 1585. He made a profession of Calvinism, and was much laughed at for his visions, extacies, and chimerical predictions. He was put in the pillory at Breslaw in 1627, and was afterwards banished out of the emperor's dominions, when he retired into Luface, where he died in 1647, aged sixty-two. John Amos Comenius, who had been connected with him, published his ridiculous Revelations, and had them printed in 1657, and in 1666, in a volume, intitled, *Lux in Tenebris*, with those of Nicholas Drabicius, and a peasant, named, *Christiana Parnassia*, two other fanatics.

KOUC (PETER) an excellent painter in the sixteenth century, was born as Aloft, and was the disciple of Bernard van Orley, who lived with Raphael. He went to Rome, and by studying the beautiful pieces he found there, formed an excellent taste, and became a very correct designer. On his return to his own country, he undertook the office of directing the execution of some tapestry-work, after the designs of Raphael, and burying his wife, after having lived with her ten years without having any children, he was persuaded by some merchants of Brussels, to undertake a voyage to Constantinople; but when he arrived there, finding that the Mahometan religion did not allow the Turks to represent any figure, and that there was nothing for him to do but to draw designs for tapestry, he spent his time in designing the particular prospects in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and the manner of the Turks living, of which he has left many wooden cuts, that alone suffice to give an idea of his merit. After his return from Constantinople he settled at Antwerp, where he drew several pictures for the emperor Charles V. He was also a good architect, and in the latter part of his life wrote a Treatise of Sculpture, Geometry, and Perspective; and translated Vitruvius and Serlio into the Flemish tongue. He died in 1550.

KOULI KHAN (THAMAS) or rather **NADIR SCHAH**, tyrant of Persia, was born in a tent a few days journey to the south-east of Meshed, in the province of Chorazan, in Persia, in the year 1687. His father, who was a shepherd, bred him to the same employment; but being soon weary of that humble and honest life, he stole seven hundred of his father's sheep, sold them at Meshed, and then assembling a number of lawless fellows, put himself at their head, and began to rob the caravans. This method of life he continued seven years, and acquiring great riches by his robberies, had under his command six thousand resolute villains, well armed, well disciplined, and practised to slaughter. Having thus rendered himself extremely formidable, he offered his services to schah Thamas, whose throne was then filled by Eschref, an usurper, proposing to deliver his country from the Aghwans, who had, during five years, lorded it over the Persians with the utmost barbarity. When Thamas giving him the command of his army, he entirely defeated the numerous forces of Eschref; conducted the schah Thamas in triumph to Isfahan, and placed him on the throne of his ancestors.

Mean while, Eschref having got together all his treasures, and his women, fled towards Candahar with ten thousand men. Nadir, at the head of fifteen thousand men, went in pursuit of him, having first advised his prince to march against the Turks with the rest of the army, promising that as soon as he had secured Eschref, he would fly to his assistance. He at length came up with the Aghwans, great part of whom were soon cut to pieces, and the rest taken prisoners; among the latter was Eschref, whose treasures fell into the hands of the victor. He ordered the eyes of the

usurper to be put out, and some days after caused him to be beheaded. The money, which amounted to six millions in specie, he distributed among the soldiers, and thus by his liberality secured their affections; but the jewels, which were of inestimable value, he took to himself. He then reduced the province of Candahar, obliged the great mogul to restore all that he had taken during the troubles of Persia, and then hastened back to succour his prince, whom he supposed to be engaged with the Turks; but on his approaching Isfahan, he was surprised to find that he had concluded a peace with the Porte, disbanded his army, and had sent him orders to do so too. Filled with indignation, he exclaimed against the ignominious peace, and the effeminacy of his prince, and instead of disbanding his army, which now amounted to seventy thousand men, he marched with it to Isfahan, seized the schah Thamas, whom he imprisoned in a strong fortress, and in an assembly of the chiefs of Persia got him deposed, and his son, an infant only six months old, was proclaimed king, by the name of schah Abbas the Third.

In the name of this infant, Nadir assumed the sovereign power, and issuing a manifesto, in which he disclaimed the late peace with the Turks, marched towards the frontiers of Turkey. This war continued three years, in which he displayed the greatest military talents, and obtained the most signal victories, by which he recovered all that had been taken from Persia. He then, in 1736, concluded a peace with the Ottoman Porte, and the young schah Abbas dying the next year, he resolved to ascend the throne. He therefore assembled the chief men of the kingdom, and before them enumerated the great services he had done to his country, enlarged on the fatigues he had undergone, and adding that he designed to resign the regency, and to spend the remainder of his days in retirement, recommended them to choose a new schah or king, endowed with such qualifications as might maintain the glory of their monarchy, and prevent the misfortunes they had experienced in former reigns. He then retired, when some of his creatures proposed their petitioning him to accept of the Persian diadem, which was readily agreed to, as they were surrounded by an army of one hundred thousand men, entirely devoted to their general: not the least objection was offered, except by the high-priest, who was soon silenced by the bow-string; and the next day, Nadir was proclaimed schah with all testimonies of public joy.

As he thought that a throne thus ascended would be better maintained by war than peace, he immediately marched with his victorious army against the mogul, and in one single battle conquered almost his whole empire. In this expedition his army slew above two hundred thousand men, and brought away a treasure worth above one hundred and forty millions, among which was the imperial throne, set with diamonds of immense value. He now resolved to chastise the Ubec Tartars, who, during all his wars, had been his secret enemies. He twice defeated them, took Buchara, their capital, by storm, and conquered the whole country. Thus, by taking from the mogul all the country between the former limits of Persia and the river Indus, and by subduing Ubec Tartary, he greatly enlarged the bounds of his empire; yet Persia itself was in a manner ruined; its inhabitants had been slain in battle, and many towns almost entirely depopulated. Nadir now fell into a state which bordered on distraction, he endeavoured to change the religion of Persia to that of Omar, hanged the chief priests, put his own son to death, and was guilty of innumerable acts of the most barbarous and wanton cruelty; but was at length assassinated in 1747, in the sixtieth year of his age, after having reigned above twenty years the tyrant of one of the greatest kingdoms of the earth.

KOWNO, a city of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, seated on the rivers Wilna and Niemien, forty miles west of Wilna. Long. 18. 0. E. Lat. 55. 5. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inne, fifteen miles from Bruckhausen, and thirty-five east of Munich. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

KRAINSŁAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, seated one hundred and ten miles south-east of Warsaw. Long. 23. 9. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

KRANTZ, or **KRANTZIUS** (ALBERTUS) a famous historian, born at Hamburg, was dean of the church of that city, and became generally esteemed for his piety, his learning, and his works. The most considerable of which is an Ecclesiastically History of Saxony, intitled *Metropolis*, in folio, the best edition of which is that of Francfort. He died on the seventh of December, 1517.

KRAPPITZ, a town of Silesia, on the river Oder, in the duchy of Oppelen. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 50. 38. N.

KREKYTHE,

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KREKYTHE, a town of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 23, July 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is seated on the south side of the Irish Sea, near Traeth-mawr bay, and had formerly a castle, now in ruins, except an arched chamber called Howel-y-Wyall. It is a poor corporation, and the market is but mean. It is fourteen miles south-south-east of Carnarvon, twenty-four south-by-west of Aberconway, and two hundred and three north-west of London. Long. 4. 18. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle; it is fifteen miles north-west of Hamburg, fifty west of Lubeck, and five north of Gluckstadt. Long. 9. 21. E. Lat. 54. 3. N.

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria, on the river Danube, thirty-six miles west of Vienna, subject to the house of Austria. Long. 17. 45. E. Lat. 48. 22. N.

KRICKZOW, a small strong town, in the bishoprick of Lithuania, and palatinate of Miecislaw. Long. 33. 15. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.

KROMAYER (JOHN) a learned divine, of the sixteenth century, was born in 1576, at Dobelen, in Misnia, and became minister of Eisleben, then chaplain to the duchess dowager of Saxony, and at length superintendant at Weimar, where he died, in 1643. He wrote, 1. *Harmonia Evangelistarum*. 2. *Examen Libri Christianæ Concordiæ*. 3. *Historiæ Eccl. Compendium*, &c.

KROMAYER (JEROME) nephew of the former, was born at Zeitz, in Misnia, in 1610, acquired a great reputation by his learning and his works, and was professor of history, eloquence, and divinity at Leipzig, where he died, in 1670. His works are very numerous. The principal of them are, 1. *Theologia Positivo-Polemica*. 2. *Historia Ecclesiæ*. 3. *Loci anti-Syncretistici*. 4. *Polymathia Theologica*. 5. *Comment. in Epist. ad Galatas & Apocal.* 6. *Scrutinium Religionum tum falsarum, tum unicæ veræ*, &c.

KRUMLAW, a town of Bohemia, in the marquise of Moravia, fifty miles south-west of Olmutz. Long. 16. 0. E. Lat. 49. 0. N.

KUDACH, a town of Poland, in the Ukrain, and palatinate of Chiou, seated on the river Nieper, and belonging to the Cossacks. Long. 35. 45. E. Lat. 47. 58. N.

KUFFSTEIN, a handsome strong town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a strong castle, seated on a rock; it was taken by the duke of Bavaria in 1703, but was restored to the house of Austria after the battle of Hochstet; it is seated on the river Inn, fifty miles south-by-east of Munich, and forty north-east of Inspruck. Long. 12. 11. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

KUHLMAN (QUIRINUS) one of the most famous visionaries of the seventeenth century, was born at Breslaw, on the 25th of February, 1651, and gave great hopes by the early progress he made in the sciences; but falling sick at eighteen years of age, he is said to have had a terrible vision at mid-day, when he fancied himself surrounded with all the devils in hell, which was followed by another of God himself, surrounded by his saints, and Jesus Christ in the midst, and then he saw and felt things inexpressible. When he was cured of his disease, his imaginary visions in part ceased, but he fancied that he saw himself perpetually accompanied with a circle of light on his left hand; this made him imagine that he was inspired of God, and from thence forward he would never have any other master but the Holy Ghost. He travelled into Holland, where he was confirmed in his reveries by other fanatics he met there. In fine, after having made several voyages to England, France, Germany, and the East, he was burnt in Moscow, for some seditious predictions, on the third of October, 1689. He wrote several works filled with fanaticism; the principal of which is intitled *Prodromus quinquennii mirabilis*, printed at Leyden, in 1674.

K Y L

KUHNIIUS (JOACHIM) an eminent professor of Greek and Hebrew, was born at Gripfswald, in 1647. He taught those two languages with such applause at Strasburg, that in a short time he had a great number of auditors, as well of the English as of the Dutch. He wrote learned Notes on Pausanias, Ælian, Pollux, Diogenes Laertius, and other works, and died on the 11th of December, 1697, aged fifty.

KUNCKEL (JOHN) a famous chemist, born in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1630. He became chemist to the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, and Charles II. king of Sweden, who gave him the title of counsellor in metals, and letters of nobility, with the surname of Louwenstein. He employed about fifty years in chemistry, in which, by the help of the furnace of a glass-house, which he had under his care, he made several excellent discoveries, particularly of the phosphorus of urine. He died in Sweden, in 1702, and left several works, some in German, and others in Latin; among which, that intitled *Observationes Chemicæ*, and the Art of making Glass, printed at Paris, in 1752, are the most esteemed.

KUNRAHT (HENRY) a famous chemist, and follower of Paracelsus, made much noise at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and is said to have been professor of physic at Leipzig. An author cited by Mollerus says, that Kunraht was an adept who possessed the secret of making the philosopher's stone. He himself informs us, that he had obtained of God the gift of discovering the good and the evil in chemistry. He died in 1605, after having wrote several works which have an impenetrable obscurity.

KUR, the ancient Cyrus, a river of Persia, in Asia, which rises in the mountains of Georgia, in Gadestan, and running south-east by Teflis, passes on between Chirvan and Gangia, uniting its streams with the river Arras, and falls into the Caspian Sea.

KUSTER (LUDOLF) one of the most celebrated grammarians of the eighteenth century, was born at Blomberg, in Westphalia, in 1670. He studied at Berlin, and at Francfort on the Oder, after which he was chosen, at the recommendation of baron Spanheim, to be preceptor to the sons of the count de Schwerin, prime minister to the king of Prussia, who allowed him a pension till he had finished the education of his children. Kuster then travelled: he staid some time at Utrecht, from whence he came to England, and from thence went to France. During his stay at Paris, he collated Suidas with three manuscripts in the king's library, which were of great service to him in the edition he prepared of that author. He returned to England in 1700, and there finished his Suidas, which is his best work, and which he dedicated to the king of Prussia. The university of Cambridge was so charmed with it, that they honoured him with the degree of doctor. Kuster afterwards went to Berlin, but not liking that city, he retired into Holland, and then went to Antwerp, where the Jesuits prevailed upon him to abjure the protestant religion, and afterwards going to Paris, Lewis XIV. gave him a pension of two thousand livres; and the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres gave him the place of supernumerary member, a distinction that had not been conferred on any one before. He died at Paris, on the 12th of October, 1716, aged forty-six. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Historia critica Homeri*. 2. *Jamblicus de Vita Pythagoræ*. 3. An excellent edition of Suidas, in Greek and Latin, three volumes, folio. 4. An edition of Aristophanes, in Greek and Latin, folio. 5. A new Greek edition of the New Testament, with Dr. Mills's Variations, in folio.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its silver mines, which are in a mountain near it; it is thirty-five miles south-east of Prague. Long. 15. 37. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Kill, twenty miles north-west of Treves. Long. 6. 37. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

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LAA, or **LAHA**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, remarkable for a victory gained there by the emperor Rodolph, in 1278, over the king of Bohemia, who was there killed, in consequence of which the house of Austria possess Austria and Stiria. It is seated on the river Teya, twenty-seven miles north-west of Vienna. Long. 16. 1. E. Lat. 48. 43. N.

LABADIE (**JOHN**) a famous French enthusiast, was born at Bourg, in the diocese of Bourdeaux, on the 13th of February, 1610. He became a Jesuit, and after staying in that society fifteen years, set up for a preacher; however, in 1650, he embraced Calvinism, and preached at Montauban, Geneva, and Middleburg, in Zealand. He was deposed at the synod of Dort, and died at Altena, in Holstein, in 1674, aged sixty-four. He wrote several works, and had many followers, who were called Labadists.

LABAN. See **JACOB**.

LABAT (**JOHN BAPTIST**) a celebrated traveller, of the order of St. Dominic, was born at Paris, taught philosophy at Nancy, and in 1693 went to America in quality of a missionary. At his return to France in 1705, he was sent to the chapter of his order at Bologna, to give an account of his mission, and stayed several years in Italy. He died at Paris, on the sixth of January, 1738, aged seventy-five. His principal works are, 1. A new Voyage to the American Islands, six volumes, duodecimo. 2. Travels in Spain and Italy, eight volumes, duodecimo. 3. A new Account of the western Parts of Africa, five volumes, duodecimo: Father Labat was not in Africa, and therefore was not a witness of what he relates in that work. He also published the Chevalier des Marchais's Voyage to Guinea, in four volumes, duodecimo: and an historical Account of the western Part of Æthiopia, translated from the Italian of father Cavazzi, five volumes, duodecimo.

LABBE (**PHILIP**) a celebrated Jesuit, and one of the most laborious writers of his time, was born at Bourges, on the 10th of July, 1607. He taught humanity, philosophy, and divinity with applause, and acquired the esteem of the learned by the sweetness of his disposition, his politeness, and his works. He died at Paris, on the 25th of March, 1667, aged sixty. His principal works are, 1. *Nova Bibliotheca MSS. Librorum*, two volumes, folio. 2. *De Byzantina Historiæ Scripturis*. 3. *Galenæ Vita*. 4. *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum*. 5. A Treatise on Chronology, in Latin. 6. A new Collection of the Councils, in seventeen volumes, folio. Father Labbe was printing the eleventh when he died, but father Cossart finished that Collection, which is much esteemed.

LABBE (**LOYSA**, or **LOUISA**) a courtesan of Lyons, and a famous writer, flourished at Lyons under Henry II. in the year 1555. Her personal charms were so great, that her contemporaries lavished upon her the highest praises. She wrote Elegies and Sonnets, and to her writings are annexed, verses of various authors in her praise, which consist of twenty-four pieces in different kinds of poetry, one of which is in Latin, four in Italian, and the rest in French.

LABEO (**QUINTUS FABIVS**) a famous Roman captain, was quæstor, and afterwards prætor, when he commanded the Roman fleet, and obliged the people of Candia to restore all the prisoners they had taken from the Romans, for which he obtained the honour of a naval triumph. He was consul with Marcellus, in the one hundred and eighty-fourth year before the Christian æra, and commanded an army in Liguria. The manner in which he behaved with respect to the inhabitants of Nola and Naples, who chose him for the arbiter of a dispute which arose between them; and with Antiochus, in the execution of a treaty concluded with that prince, does no honour to the good faith on which the Romans valued themselves. It is said that he was fond of poetry, and that he assisted Terence in composing his comedies.

LABEO (**ANTISTIVS**) an excellent Roman civilian, was one of the accomplices in the conspiracy against Julius Cæsar, but resolving not to survive the liberty of Rome, he ordered one of his freed men to kill him after the battle of Philippi, in the thirty-first year before the Christian æra.

Quintus Antistius Labeo, his son, was a still greater civilian, he distinguished himself in the reign of Augustus, Vol. II. (60)

by his profound learning and inflexible integrity, and composed many works which are lost.

LABERIUS (**DECIMUS**) a Roman knight and poet, succeeded admirably in making mimi or farces, he did not dare to refuse Julius Cæsar, who was desirous he should play one of those pieces in the theatre, though it was very unsuitable to his age and situation. He however excused himself as well as he could in the prologue, by letting it be known, that he was forced by Cæsar to appear on the stage, adding, "How can I refuse any thing to him, to whom the gods have refused nothing." He then deplored his fate, and revenged himself on that prince in the course of the piece, in the character of Syrus, who, as though he were whipt and running away, cried aloud,

Our darling liberties we Romans lose:
and a little after,

He must fear many, whom many fear.

At these words all the spectators had their eyes fixed on Cæsar, when that prince being displeased, mortified Laberius by giving the preference to another poet, named Publius Syrus. However, after he had played his piece, Cæsar presented him a ring, and permitted him to leave the stage. Laberius then sought for a place among the knights, but every one judging that he had rendered himself unworthy of that rank, behaved in such a manner that he could find none, when Cicero seeing him embarrassed, rallied him; which Laberius returned. He died ten months after Julius Cæsar, in the forty-fourth year before the Christian æra.

LABOUREUR (**JOHN LE**) a learned French author, of the seventeenth century, was born at Montmorency, near Paris, in 1623. He accompanied the marshal de Guebriant in his embassy to Poland, and published a curious account of that journey. He afterwards entered into orders, and was made almoner to the king, and commander of the order of St. Michael. He died in 1675, aged fifty-three. The principal of his works are, 1. The History of the Marshal de Guebriant. 2. The Monuments of illustrious Persons buried in the Church of the Celestines at Paris. 3. The History of Charles VI. translated into French. 4. A Treatise on the Origin of Coats of Arms, &c. and in 1659 he gave the public an excellent edition of the Memoirs of Michael de Castelnau, with several genealogical Histories, in two volumes, folio. This edition is very curious and scarce.

LABRADOR, otherwise called **NEW BRITAIN** and **ESQUIMAUX**, a country in North America, seated between fifty and sixty-four degrees of north latitude, bounded by Hudson's Straights and the North Sea on the north, by the same sea on the east, by the river of St. Lawrence and Canada on the south, and by Hudson's Bay on the west. It is inhabited by a people called the Esquimaux, or at least they spend the greatest part of the year there, though in the summer time, they make an excursion from hence to the sea coasts of Newfoundland, and have been seen as far as Nelson's river, which rises in the west, and falls into Hudson's bay. These people are properly savages, for they eat raw flesh, and have a thick beard which covers their faces up to their eyes, insomuch that their features cannot be discovered; their hair is generally black and rugged, their eyes little and wild, and their whole external appearance frightful and ugly. Their size is rather tall than otherwise, and they are pretty well shaped; however, it appears from their whole aspect, that they are of a different original from the other Americans. They are so well clothed, that there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their fingers ends; their inward garment is a sort of shirt, made of bladders, or the guts of fishes, cut in long narrow pieces and sewed together; over this they have a loose coat, made of a bear-skin, or of some other wild beast, and sometimes those of birds; they have a hood of the same stuff as the shirt, and fastened to it; with this they cover their heads, only their hair comes from under it before, and hides their foreheads; the shirt reaches no farther than the hip, but the coat falls down behind as far as their thighs, and before a little below their girdles; that of the women descends as low as the mid leg, and is fastened with a girdle, from which hang a great many little bones; the men have breeches of skins, with the hair inward, and on the outside they are covered with the skins of small

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small animals; on the feet they have sandals, with the hair on the inside, over which they have boots, with the fur disposed in the same manner; then another pair of sandals, which are sometimes tripled and quadrupled; however, this dress does not prevent them from being very swift of foot: their arrows, which are their only weapons, are pointed with the teeth of sea cows, or with iron, when they can get it; in the summer they are always abroad in the open air; but in the winter they lodge in holes made in the earth. It was never possible to civilize any of them, for they will not come near the Europeans, nor eat any thing which comes from them.

LACARRY (GILES) a learned Jesuit of the seventeenth century, was born in the diocese of Castres, in Languedoc, in 1605. He taught philosophy, theology, and the holy Scriptures in his society; was rector of the College of Cahors, and became well skilled in the history of France. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Hist. Galliarum sub Præfatis Prætorii Galliarum*, quarto, a work which is much esteemed, and extends from the reign of Constantine to that of Justinian. 2. *Hist. Coloniarum à Gallis in exteras Nationes missarum, tum exterarum Nationum Colonia in Gallias deductæ*, quarto. 3. *Hist. Romana à Julio Cæsare ad Constantinum Magnum, per Numismata & Marmora antiqua*, an excellent work, in quarto. 4. *Epitome Hist. Regum Franciæ ex Dionysio Petavio excerpta*, in quarto, a work which is also much esteemed. 5. An edition of Velleius Paterculus, with learned Notes. 6. *Disputatio de Regibus Franciæ primæ Familiiæ & de Lege Salica*. 7. *Hist. Christiana Imperatorum, Consulorum, & Præfectorum prætoris Orientis Italiæ, Illyrici, & Galliarum, &c.* quarto.

LACEDEMON, now called Mistra, is a city of Turkey in Europe, in the peninsula of the Morea, which is the ancient Peloponnesus; it is seated on the river Eurotas, thirty miles north of the Sinus Laconicus, or gulph of Colochrie, and sixty miles south of Corinth. Here are still the ruins of several magnificent Grecian temples, and there are some traces of the grove where the Spartans performed their wrestling, races, and other exercises. Long. 23. 31. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

LACHESIS, in fabulous history, the youngest of the three Paræ or Destinies. She holds the distaff whilst her sister Clotho spins the thread of life, which Atropos cuts off.

LACTANTIUS (LUCIUS CORLIUS FIRMIANUS) a celebrated author, at the beginning of the fourth century, was, according to Baronius, an African; but according to others, was born at Fermo, in the marquisate of Anconia, from whence it is imagined he was called Firmianus. He studied rhetoric under Arnobius, and was afterwards a professor of that science in Africa and Nicomedia, where he was so admired, that the emperor Constantine chose him preceptor to his son Crispus Cæsar. Lactantius was so far from seeking the pleasures and riches of the court, that he lived there in poverty, and, according to Eusebius, frequently wanted necessaries. His works are written in elegant Latin. The principal of which are, 1. *De Ira Divina*. 2. *De Operibus Dei*, in which he treats of the creation of man, and of divine providence. 3. *Divine Institutions*, in seven books. This is the most considerable of all his works, he there undertakes to prove the truth of the Christian religion, and to refute all the difficulties that had been raised against it, and he solidly and with great strength attacks the illusions of paganism. His style is pure, clear, and natural, and his expressions noble and elegant, on which account he has been called the Cicero of the Christians. There is also attributed to him a treatise *De Morte Persecutorum*; but several of the learned doubt its being written by Lactantius. The most copious edition of Lactantius's works is that of Paris, in 1748, two volumes, quarto.

LACYDES, a Greek philosopher, born at Cyrene, was the disciple of Arcefilaus, and his successor in the academy. He taught in a garden, given him by Attalus, king of Pergamus; but that prince sending for him to court, he replied That the pictures of kings should be viewed at a distance. He imitated his master in the pleasure he took in doing good without caring to have it known; he had a goose which followed him every where by night as well as by day, and when she died, he made a funeral for her, which was as magnificent as if it had been for a son or a brother. He taught the same doctrine as Arcefilaus, and pretended that we ought to determine nothing, but always to suspend our opinion. His domestics frequently made use of the same principle in order to rob him, and when he complained, they alledged that he deceived himself, upon which, according to his own maxim, he had nothing to reply; but at last, weary of finding himself robbed, and they always objecting that he should suspend his judgment, he told them, We dispute in one manner in the school, and live otherwise in the house. He died of a palsy caused by his drinking to excess, about the two hundred and twelfth year before the Christian æra.

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LADENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, between Heidelberg and Mannheim; it belongs to the bishop of Worms, and the elector Palatine. Long. 23. 31. E. Lat. 49. 27. N.

LADISLAUS I. king of Hungary, was the son of Bela I. and was born in Poland, in 1041. He succeeded Geiza in 1080; joined Dalmatia and Croatia to his kingdom; made the Bohemians return to their duty; drove out the Huns from Hungary; conquered a part of Bulgaria and Russia, and gained a great victory over the Tartars. He died on the 30th of July, 1095, and was canonized three years after by pope Celestine III.

LADISLAUS IV. grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland, was elected king of Hungary in 1440, after the death of Albert of Austria. He at first made war against Amurath, emperor of the Turks, and gained great advantages over him by John Hunniades, his general. A peace being concluded some time after, the pope and the Christian princes made him break it; but this was attended with very great disadvantages to the cause of Christianity, by the loss of the battle of Vama, where Ladislaus was killed, in the flower of his age, on the 11th of November, 1444. All Europe lamented the death of this prince, which occasioned the ruin of Hungary, and the Grecian empire.

LADISLAUS, or **LAUNCELOT**, a famous king of Naples, surnamed the Victorious and the Magnanimous, made war on Lewis II. of Anjou, and went to Javarin in 1403, to be crowned king of Hungary. At his return to Italy he made himself master of Rome, where he committed many acts of violence. He lost the battle of Roquefeche on the 19th of May, 1411, against Lewis of Anjou, and died at Naples on the 16th of August, 1414, aged thirty-eight. His death was occasioned by poison given him by a physician's daughter at Perugia.

LADISLAUS I. king of Poland, succeeded Boleslaus the Cruel in 1081. He defeated the people of Prussia and Pomerania in three battles, and governed his dominions with great wisdom and prudence. He died on the 26th of July, 1102, and was succeeded by Boleslaus III.

LADISLAUS II. king of Poland, succeeded his father Boleslaus III. in 1139. He made war on his brothers upon frivolous pretences, and was driven from his dominions, after his being defeated in several battles. Boleslaus IV. ascended the throne in his room, in 1146, and at the desire of Frederic Barbarossa gave him Silesia. Ladislaus died at Oldemburg, in 1159.

LADISLAUS III. king of Poland, and one of the wisest princes of his time, was surnamed Lostic, or the Cubit, on account of the smallness of his stature. He succeeded Primislaus in 1295, and was a warlike and politic prince, except in the beginning of his reign; for having then seized the wealth of the clergy, he drew upon him the hatred of the people, who drove him from the throne, and in 1300 elected Wincellus in his room. However, after the death of that prince, in 1305, Ladislaus being recalled from Rome, re-ascended the throne. He then governed with wisdom, extended the bounds of his dominions, and rendered himself formidable to his enemies. He died on the tenth of March, 1333.

LADISLAUS IV. surnamed Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania, was elected king of Poland in 1386. He united Lithuania to Poland; defeated the Prussian knights, and refused the crown of Bohemia offered him by the Hussites. He died on the 31st of May, 1434, aged eighty; after a glorious reign of forty-eight years, and was succeeded by his son Ladislaus V.

LADISLAUS V. the same with Ladislaus IV. king of Hungary. See **LADISLAUS IV.**

LADISLAUS-SIGISMUND VI. king of Poland and Sweden, succeeded his father Sigismund III. on the 13th of November, 1632. He obtained several signal victories over the Turks and Muscovites; was beloved for his virtues, and died in 1648, aged fifty-two. His brother Casimir succeeded to the crown of Poland.

LADOGA, a town in the empire of Russia, seated on a great lake of the same name, which abounds with fish, especially salmon. Long. 33. 29. E. Lat. 60. 0. N.

LADOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of the Capitinata, fifty-five miles east of Naples, with a bishop's see. Long. 16. 36. E. Lat. 41. 16. N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, certain islands which lie in the Pacific Ocean, in the longitude of one hundred and forty-four degrees east, and between twelve and twenty-eight degrees of north latitude. They are about eight thousand miles west of Acapulco, in North America, and about one thousand eight hundred east of Kanton, in China. They were first discovered by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese gentleman, on the sixth of March, 1520. He touched at the island of Guam, one of the most southerly of these islands, for water and fresh provisions, where the natives pilfering some of his goods, he gave them the name of the Ladrone or Thieves.

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vish Islands. Guam is the most frequented by the Europeans, and here the Spaniards have a small fort and a garison. See GUAM.

LÆLIUS (CAIUS) a Roman consul and great orator, furnished the Wife, distinguished himself in Spain in the war against Viriathus, the Spanish general. Cicero frequently praises him, and gives an admirable description of the intimate friendship which subsisted between Lælius and Scipio Africanus the Younger. Lælius was consul in the one hundred and fortieth year before the Christian æra. His eloquence, his modesty, and his abilities, acquired him a great reputation; and he is thought to have assisted Terence in his comedies.

LAER, or LAAR (PETER DE). See BAMBOCCIO.

LAERTIUS. See DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

LAET (JOHN DE) a writer in the seventeenth century, born at Antwerp, was director of the West India Company. He acquired great skill in the languages, in history, and geography, and had the management of Elzevir's edition of a Description of most Kingdoms in the World, printed in Latin. He wrote, in French, a Description of the East Indies, and other works, and died in 1649.

LÆVINUS TORRENTIUS, vulgarly called Vander Beken, or Torrentin, second bishop of Antwerp, and afterwards archbishop of Mechlin, was born at Ghent. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain, to which he left his library, and published several works in Latin, both in verse and prose; and also an edition of Suetonius, with excellent notes. His poems procured him the character of being, after Horace, the prince of the lyric poets. He died at Mechlin, on the 26th of April, 1695.

LÆVIUS, an ancient Latin poet, of whose works there are only a few fragments remaining. It is believed that he lived before Cicero.

LAFARE (CHARLES AUGUSTUS, marquis de) a French poet, in the seventeenth century, was born at the castle of Valgorge, in Vivares, in 1644, and by his sprightly wit and engaging conversation, was esteemed a most excellent companion. He wrote some songs, and a few other poems, which abound with good sense, wit, and delicacy. These are printed with those of his friend the abbé Chaulieu. He also wrote the words of an opera, intitled Panthée, and Memoirs and Reflections on the principal Events in the Reign of Lewis XIV. These Memoirs are written with an air of liberty and sincerity. He died at Paris, in 1712.

LAGERLOOF, or LAGERLOFF (PETER) in Latin, *Laurifolius*, an excellent Swedish historian, born in the province of Wermeland, on the fourth of November, 1648. He became professor of eloquence at Upsal, and was chosen by the king to write the Ancient and Modern History of the Northern Kingdoms. He died on the 7th of January, 1699. He also wrote, 1. *De Orthographia Suecana*. 2. *De Commercio Romanorum*. 3. *De Druidibus*. 4. Discourses and Orations, &c.

LAGNY (THOMAS FANTET, Sieur de) a mathematician, born at Lyons, on the 7th of November, 1660. He was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1695, and Lewis XIV. sent him two years after to Rochfort, where he was made professor of hydrography. He stayed sixteen years in that city, and at his return to Paris was made under-librarian to the king, and in 1724 the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, bestowed a pension upon him of two thousand livres. He died at Paris, on the 11th of April, 1734, aged seventy-four. His principal works are, 1. A new and short Method for the Attraction and Proximity of Roots, in quarto. 2. New Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, in quarto. 3. The Cubiture of the Sphere. 4. Several pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, &c.

LAGOS, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, where the governor of the province resides. It is well fortified, and the walls are built upon a rock. The harbour of Lagos is pretty good, and is frequented by the English fleets bound to the Streights, because they frequently take in fresh water here. It is defended by two batteries of cannon, which are placed on two points of a rock; the fishing for tunnies here is very considerable. It is one hundred and twenty-three miles south of Lisbon. Long. 9. 36. W. Lat. 36. 51. N.

LAGUNA (ANDREW) a learned Spanish physician, born at Segovia, in 1499. He spent almost all his life at the court of the emperor Charles V. and died in Spain, about the year 1560. He wrote many works and translations of several Greek authors, which are esteemed.

LAGUNA, or SAN CHRISTOVAL DE LA LAGUNA, a considerable town in the island of Teneriff, near a lake of the same name, on the declivity of a hill. It has very handsome buildings, and a fine square. Long. 16. 24. W. Lat. 28. 30. N.

LAGUS (DANIEL) a learned Lutheran divine, after acquiring great skill in polite literature, philosophy, and divinity, became professor of divinity at Gripswald, and died

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on the 30th of May, 1678. His works are very numerous. The principal are, 1. Commentaries on the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians. 2. *Theoria Meteorologica*. 3. *Astrologia Mathematico-Physica*. 4. *Steichologia*. 5. *Psychologia*. 6. *Archologia*. 7. *Examen trium Confessionum Reformatarum, Marchiæ, Lipsiensis, & Thorunensis*, &c.

LAHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Halland, seated near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, with a castle; it is fifty miles north of Copenhagen, and ten south-east of Helmsadt. Long. 13. 21. E. Lat. 56. 35. N.

LAHOR, a province of Indostan, in Asia, bounded on the north by Casimire and Bankish; on the east by Siba and Jambhi; on the south by Jengapour and Delli, and on the west by Moulton and Attock.

LAHOR, a city of Indostan, and the capital of a province of the same name. It is one of the most considerable places in these parts. The streets being paved and kept clean, by the assistance of the river Ravi, which runs from hence and falls into the river Indus, or Sind. There are many things worth notice in this city, as the palaces, mosques, the bagnios, or baths, the tanks, and the gardens. The castle is large, strong, uniform, and well seated, being built with hard, white, polished stone; it has twelve postern gates, three of which are towards the town, and the others lead to the country; within it is a delightful palace, which is entered through two gates and courts; on the walls are various kinds of paintings, representing histories and sports, besides the portraits of several remarkable persons. The houses of the richer sort are built with stone and mortar, and sometimes with brick, making but a poor appearance without, and yet curiously contrived within, they are sometimes three or four stories high, and terraced on the top. The furniture consists of fine carpets, on the floor to sit on, with rich cushions behind them. The houses, or rather huts, of the poor sort are made of the boughs of trees, and are covered with thatch, on the sides as well as on the top, those of the middle sort of the Gentooes are only a ground floor, built with mud. Their family, their cattle, and their images are all together in one room, of which the whole house consists. This is now the frontier of the Mogul's country against Persia, for Schah Nadir took all the provinces on the west side of the river Sind, from that prince. From that city, to another called Agra, there is a walk of trees, all the way, though it is three hundred miles in length, which is of very great use to screen travellers from the scorching heat of the sun. They have manufactures here of cotton and stuffs of every kind, and of excellent carpets. It is two hundred and ten miles north-by-west of Delly, one hundred and fifty north-east of Multan, and three hundred north-by-west of Agra. Long. 75. 55. E. Lat. 31. 40. N.

LAINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, near a river of the same name. Long. 16. 11. E. Lat. 40. 4. N.

LAINÉZ (ALEXANDER) a good French poet, was born at Chimay, in Hainault, in the year 1650, and educated at Rheims, where the vivacity and pleasantry of his wit procured him admittance among the best companies. He afterwards travelled into Greece, visited the isles of the Archipelago, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Malta, and Sicily; made a tour through Italy, and returning through Switzerland into France, arrived at Chimay in so bad an equipage, that he was obliged to live in obscurity for two years, when the abbé Faultrier, intendant of Hainault, having orders to seize the writers of some scandalous libels, entered his chambers by violence, and found Lainéz wrapped up in an old tattered morning-gown, which was all his covering, and seized his papers. Lainéz proved his innocence, and his papers on examination added conviction to his argument, on which the abbé being highly pleased, took him home with him, gave him new clothes, lodging, and diet; and treated him as his friend. Lainéz afterwards visited Holland and England, and at length settled at Paris, where he passed his days between study and pleasure, especially that of the table. No body knew where he lodged; for when he was sent home in any bodies chariot, he always ordered himself to be set down on the Pont-neuf, from whence he walked to his lodging; and his numerous friends, among whom were several persons of high birth, and distinguished merit, did not give him any trouble on that account. His conversation at once charmed and instructed. It was lively, agreeable, and brilliant. He talked well upon any subject, and was a perfect master of Latin, Italian, and Spanish, and of all the best authors in each of those languages; but, though he composed a great deal of poetry, we have little of it left, because he satisfied himself with reciting his verses in company, without communicating them upon paper. He died at Paris, on the 18th of April, 1710.

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LAIRESSE (GERARD) a celebrated Flemish painter, was born at Liege, in 1640. His father, who was a pretty good painter, made him first study the belles lettres, poetry, and music, and at last taught him to design, and made him copy the best pictures, particularly those of Bartholet Flammael, a canon of that city. At fifteen, he began to paint portraits, and soon after, by some historical pieces, which he performed for the electors of Cologne and Brandenburg, he acquired a great reputation. The ease with which he now got money tempted him to run into expence; he was fond of dress, and had an ambition to please the ladies; for, though his person was deformed, this was compensated by the liveliness of his wit: but one of his mistresses, whom he had abandoned, revenging herself by wounding him dangerously with a knife, he resolved for the future to avoid such hazards, and by marrying to put a period to his gallantries. Being settled at Utrecht, while his purse was very low, he was seized with an contagious distemper, and his wife lying-in at the same time, he was obliged to sell one of his pictures, which was bought by a wealthy Dutchman, who prevailed on him to go to Amsterdam; where he settled, and obtained such reputation, that the Dutch esteem him the best history painter of their country, and generally call him their second Raphael: Hemskirk is their first. He was a perfect master of history, allegory, and fable; he had a quick invention, and his taste in designing had nothing of the Flemish manner. His pictures are distinguished by the grandeur of the composition, and by the back-grounds, which are rich in architecture. Yet his figures are often too short, and sometimes want gracefulness, which would have been remedied had he visited Italy, where he would have learned to give his figures more dignity and delicacy. At length borne down by infirmities, and particularly by the loss of sight, he died at Amsterdam, in 1711, at seventy-one years of age.

He had three sons, two of whom were painters; and also three brothers, Ernest, James, and John: Ernest and John painted animals, and James was a flower painter. He engraved a good deal in aqua-fortis: his works consist in two hundred and fifty-six plates, above half of which were done by his own hand. He wrote an excellent book upon the art, which has been translated into English, and printed at London, both in quarto and octavo.

LAIIS, a famous courtesan, was born at Hyccara, a city of Thessaly. Her country being plundered by Nicias, the Athenian general, she was carried to Greece, and settled at Corinth, one of the most licentious cities in the world. Laïs's beauty was so much talked of in Greece, that princes, nobles, orators, and even the most unfociable philosophers, conceived a passion for her. It is said, that Demosthenes went secretly to Corinth, on purpose to spend a night with her, but that Laïs having demanded ten thousand drachmas, that is about three hundred and seventeen pounds sterling, he returned back, saying, "he would not buy repentance so dear." Diogenes the Cynic had a particular affection for her, and notwithstanding his poverty, and sloveliness, she gratified his passion. The philosopher Aristippus spent a great part of his fortune upon her. It is nevertheless said, that she did not love him, and being rallied upon it, he replied, "I do not think the wine and fish love me, and yet I feed upon them with great pleasure." Notwithstanding the extraordinary charms of Laïs, she could never draw the philosopher Xenocrates to her house, on which she went to his, but she found it impossible to corrupt him. Laïs had such a passion for Eubates of Cyrene, that she made him promise to marry her, but after his having gained the prize at the Olympic games, he eluded that promise. Laïs, at length, going to Thessaly to meet a young man, with whom she was passionately in love, but the women of that country entertained such a jealousy against her, that they beat out their brains in the temple of Venus, about the three hundred and fortieth year before the Christian era. However, all authors are not agreed that she died in this manner, for there are some who say, that she was choaked with an olive stone. Ausonius has a very pretty epigram on this courtesan's looking-glass, which he translated from an epigram of Plato, in the *Anthologia*.

LAIUS, in fabulous history, the son of Abdacus king of Thebes, married Jocasta, by whom he had Oedipus, who, according to the prediction of the oracle, killed him. See **OEDIPUS**.

LALAND, a small island of the kingdom of Denmark, and on the Baltic Sea; very fertile in corn; the principal towns are, Naxho, Saxkopin, and Nysted. Long. 13. 1. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

LALANNE (NOEL DE LA) doctor of the Sorbonne, and abbot of Notre Dame de Val Croissant, was born of a distinguished family at Paris. He was one of the most zealous defenders of Jansenius's sentiments on grace and predestination, and went to Rome to vindicate them. He

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wrote several works for that purpose, and died at Paris, on the 23d of February, 1673, aged fifty-five.

LALLOUETTE (AMEROSE) bachelor of the Sorbonne, chaplain of Notre Dame, and for some time of the congregation of the Oratory. He wrote in French, 1. A Discourse on the Real Presence in the Eucharist, with a Treatise on Communion under one kind, in duodecimo. 2. A History of the French Translations of the Holy Scriptures. 3. Extracts from the Holy Fathers of the Church, on different Moral Subjects. 4. An Abridgement of the Life of Catharine Antoinetta de Gondi. 5. An Abridgement of the Life of Cardinal le Camus, Bishop of Grenoble. 6. There is also attributed to him the history and abridgement of the Latin, Italian, and French works, for and against plays and operas, in duodecimo.

LAMBALEY, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, and the chief place of the duchy of Penthièvre. It is eighteen miles from St. Brieux, and thirty-eight from Rennes. Long. 2. 31. W. Lat. 48. 28. N.

LAMBECIUS (PETR) one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Hamburg, in 1628. He studied in foreign countries, at the expence of his uncle Lucas Holstenius, and made such progress, that at nineteen years of age he published Remarks on Aulus Gellius, which were extremely applauded. He was professor of history at Hamburg in 1652, and in 1660 was rector of the college in that city. He afterwards quitted his wife and country, and went to Rome, where he publicly embraced the Roman religion; he afterwards became librarian, counsellor, and historiographer to the emperor, and died at Vienna, in 1680, aged fifty-two. His principal works are, 1. *Lubcationum Gellianarum Prodomus*. 2. *Origines Hamburgenses*. 3. *Animadversiones ad Codini Origines Constantinopolitanae*. 4. A curious and learned catalogue of manuscripts in the emperor's library, in Latin, eight volumes, folio, &c.

LAMBERT (St.) bishop of Maestricht, was born in that city, about the year 640. He converted a great number of Pagans, and was killed at Liege, which was then only a village, on the 17th of September, 768.

He ought not to be confounded with St. Lambert, archbishop of Lyons, who died in 688; nor with St. Lambert, bishop of Vence, in Provence, who died in 1114.

LAMBERT, emperor, or king of Italy, succeeded Guy duke of Spoleto, in 894, and was killed, when hunting, by Hugh count of Milan, in 898.

LAMBERT of Aschaffenburg, a Benedictine monk, in the eleventh century; wrote several works, among which is a History of Germany, from the year 1050 to 1077, which is esteemed.

LAMBERT (FRANCIS) a Franciscan, born at Avignon, was one of the first persons in France who quitted a convent to embrace Lutheranism. He retired to Wittemberg in 1523; obtained the love and esteem of Luther, and was one of the principal divines whom the landgrave of Hesse employed to establish the Reformation in his dominions. He wrote Commentaries on several of the books of the Old and New Testament, and died in 1530. He for a long time distinguished himself under the fictitious name of John Serranus.

LAMBERT (JOHN) general of the parliament's forces in the civil wars of the last century, was of a good family, and for some time studied the law in one of the inns of court; but upon the breaking out of the rebellion, went into the parliament army, where he soon rose to the rank of colonel. In June, 1645, he had a considerable share in the important victory at Naseby; after which he was employed in pursuing the remains of the king's army, as he was in May the year following, in carrying on the siege of Oxford. In April, 1647, he was appointed by the officers of the army to manage their interest with the parliament, in relation to their arrears and other matters; and soon after he assisted colonel Ireton in drawing up the remonstrances of the army, in which, among other things, they demanded that both houses of parliament should be purged of such as they thought ought not to sit there; and the same year he was sent to take the command of the forces in the North of England, where, under the character of major-general, he behaved with great prudence, moderation, and justice. In August, 1648, he commanded under lieutenant-general Cromwell at the battle of Preston, in Lancashire, in which the Scots, under the duke of Hamilton, were defeated. Afterwards marching with Cromwell into Scotland, he was left with a body of horse in that kingdom, where he continued during the trial and death of king Charles I. On the 26th of July, 1651, he gained the important victory of Fife; pursued Charles the Second's army into England, and in the battle of Worcester, fought on the 3d of September, had his horse shot under him, and the same year had one thousand pounds a-year settled upon him by the parliament, as a reward for his services. On the 17th of February,

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bruary, 1651-2, he was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland: but Cromwell being declared captain-general and commander in chief, and his authority extending to the forces in Ireland, gave Lambert great disgust, his commission as lord-deputy being in effect repealed by that vote. He, however, suppressed his resentments, and, in December, 1653, presented to a council of field-officers, summoned on that occasion, the instrument of government, by which Cromwell was made lord-protector, and even carried the sword of state before him at his installation. But when Cromwell seemed inclined to assume the title of king, Lambert opposed it with great vigour, and even refused to take the oath required by the assembly and council to be faithful to the government, on which Cromwell deprived him of his commission; but granted him a pension of two thousand pounds a year. This was an act of prudence, rather than of generosity; as he well knew that such a genius as Lambert's rendered desperate by poverty, was capable of attempting any thing.

Lambert being now divested of all employment, retired to Wimbledon-house, where turning florist, he had the finest tulips and gilliflowers that could be got for love or money: yet amidst these amusements he still nourished his ambition; for when Richard Cromwell succeeded his father, he acted so effectually with Fleetwood, Desborough, Vane, Berry, and others, that the new protector was obliged to surrender his authority, and the members of the long-parliament, who had continued sitting till the 20th of April, 1653, when Oliver dismissed them, were restored to their seats, and Lambert immediately appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse, and another of foot. In August, 1659, he defeated sir George Booth, who had taken up arms for the king in Cheshire; for which service the parliament presented him one thousand pounds to buy a jewel; but he distributed it among his officers. This being soon known to the parliament, they concluded that he intended to secure a party in the army, and it reminded them that he had assisted Cromwell in obtaining the protectorship, upon a promise of being made his successor, and had deserted him on his being disappointed of that expectation. They therefore courteously invited him to come to London, but resolved, as soon as he should arrive, to secure him from doing any farther harm. Lambert, apprehensive of this, delayed his return, and even refused to resign his commission, when it was demanded of him and of eight of the other leading officers, and marching up to London with his army, dislodged the parliament by force, in October, 1659. He was then appointed, by a council of the officers, major-general of the army, and one of the new council for the management of public affairs, and sent to command the forces in the North. But general Monk marching from Scotland into England to support the parliament, against which Lambert had acted with such violence, and the latter being deserted by his army, was obliged to submit to the parliament, and by their order was committed prisoner to the Tower; whence escaping, he soon appeared in arms with four troops under his command; but was defeated and taken prisoner by colonel Ingoldby.

At the Restoration he was particularly excepted out of the act of indemnity, and being brought to his trial on the 4th of June, 1662, for levying war against the king; this daring general behaved with more submission than the meanest of his fellow prisoners, and was by his majesty's favour reprieved at the bar, and confined during his life in the island of Guernsey, where he continued in patient confinement for above thirty years, though he had great offers made to him by the French king, if he would contribute his endeavours to deliver up that island into his hands. He now took up the pencil for his amusement, and painted flowers, which, as we have before observed, he was fond of cultivating. He is supposed to have learned this art of Baptist Gaspar.

LAMBERT (ANNA THERESA DE MARGUENAT DE COURCELLES, marchioness of) a lady celebrated for her wit, was the only daughter of Stephen Marguenat lord of Courcelles. She discovered from her infancy a happy genius, and a delicate wit. These fine qualifications were carefully cultivated by M. de Bachaumont, her father-in-law, who made her read all the most polite and instructive works. In 1666 she married Henry de Lambert, who at his death was lieutenant-general of the army, and afterwards remained a widow with a son and a daughter, whom she educated with great care. Her house was a kind of academy, to which persons of distinguished abilities regularly resorted. She died at Paris, on the 12th of July, 1733, aged eighty-six. Her works, which are written with much taste, judgment, and delicacy, are printed in two volumes. The Advice of a Mother to her Son and Daughter, are particularly esteemed.

LAMBERT (JOSEPH) a pious and learned doctor of the Sor-

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bonne, and prior of St. Martin de Palaiseau, near Paris, was born in that city, on the 28th of October, 1654. He was an admired preacher, and drew great numbers of Protestants to hear him, many of whom he brought over to the Roman church; and was also distinguished by his charity, and the tenderness with which he treated the poor, whom he constantly visited, and comforted with his alms and his pious instructions. He died at Paris, on the 31st of January, 1722, aged sixty-eight. He wrote, 1. Seven volumes of Homilies. 2. Discourses on the Ecclesiastical Life. 3. Epistles and Gospels for the Year, with Reflections. 4. The Manner of properly instructing the Poor, in duodecimo. 5. Select Histories from the Old and New Testament, in duodecimo. 6. Short and familiar Instructions for all the Sundays and principal Festivals of the Year for the Use of the Poor, and particularly Country People. 7. Instructions on the Commandments of God; also for the Use of the Poor, &c.

LAMBERT (MICHAEL) a celebrated French musician, born at Vivone, in 1610, excelled on playing on the lute, which he accompanied with his voice. He is considered as the first person in France, who shewed the true beauties of vocal music, and the graces and justness of expression. He kept at his house a kind of musical academy, whence was spread a good taste in singing. The cardinal de Richelieu took particular pleasure in hearing him, and he was sought for throughout all Paris; but he was remarkable for always promising and seldom keeping his word, to which Boileau alludes in one of his poems. He was master of the music of the king's chamber, and died at Paris, in 1696. He published Motets, and a collection containing a number of airs in one, two, three, and four parts, with a continued bass.

LAMBERTINI. See BENEDICT XIV.

LAMBIN (DENNIS) an eminent commentator of the sixteenth century, was born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, in Picardy, and acquired great skill in polite literature. He lived for a long time at Rome, and at his return to Paris was made royal professor of the Greek language; but was seized with such grief at the death of his friend Ramus, who was murdered at the massacre on St. Bartholomew's-day, that he died in 1572, aged fifty-six. He wrote Commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace, and other works. His Commentary on Horace is more particularly esteemed.

LAMBRUN (MARGARET) a Scotch woman, as remarkable for her intrepidity as any of the heroines of ancient Rome. She was in the retinue of Mary queen of Scots, as was also her husband, who dying of grief for the tragical end of that princess, she resolved to revenge the death of both on queen Elizabeth. For this purpose she dressed herself in man's cloaths, and assumed the name of Anthony Sparke, and repairing to the court of England, carried always about her a brace of pistols, one to kill Elizabeth, and the other herself, that she might not fall into the hands of justice. But one day as she was pushing through the crowd to come up to her majesty, who was then walking in her garden, she happened to drop one of the pistols, which being seen by the guards, she was seized, in order to be sent to prison; but the queen, not suspecting her sex, had a mind first to examine her. Accordingly demanding her name, country, and quality; she replied with unshaken readiness, "Madam, though I appear in this dress I am a woman. My name is Margaret Lambrun. I was several years in the service of queen Mary, whom you have so unjustly put to death, and by her death you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief at seeing so innocent a queen perish so iniquitously. Now as I had the greatest love for them both, I resolved, at the peril of my life, to revenge their death, by killing you, who are the cause. I confess, that that I have suffered many struggles within my breast, and have made all possible efforts to divert my resolution; but I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the truth of that maxim, that neither reason nor force can hinder a woman from revenge, when impelled to it by love."

Though the queen had the greatest reason to be enraged, she heard her with the utmost coolness, and calmly answered: "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and your spouse indispensibly required from you; but what do you think it is my duty to do to you?" Margaret boldly replied, "I will tell your majesty frankly my opinion, provided you will please to let me know, whether you put this question as a queen, or as a judge." Her majesty saying, that it was as a queen. "Then" returned Margaret, "your majesty ought to grant me a pardon. "But what security can you give me," said the queen, "that you will not make the like attempt upon some other occasion?" "Madam," replied Lambrun, "a favour given under such restraint, is no more a favour, and, in so doing, your majesty would act against me as a judge."

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Upon this the queen turning to some of her council, who were present, cried, "I have been thirty years a queen, but do not remember to have had such a lecture ever read to me before:" and then generously granted the pardon as unconditionally as it was desired, against the opinion of the president of her council, who observed, that he thought her majesty obliged to punish so daring an offender. But Margaret here gave an admirable proof of her prudence, in begging the queen to extend her generosity one degree farther, by granting her a safe conduct out of the kingdom, till she landed on the coast of France, to which Elizabeth readily consented.

LAMECH, the son of Methuselah, and the father of Noah, died a little before the deluge, aged seven hundred and seventy-seven years.

He ought not to be confounded with Lamech who descended in a right line from Cain, and is thought to be the first man who married two wives. His children were the inventors of arts.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira. It is an ancient town, with a bishop's see, and is capital of a comarca. The soil about it is very fertile, and produces excellent grapes, of which they make wine enough to supply several other provinces. It is seated in a bottom, a little to the south of the river Douro, fifty miles south-east of Bragua, seventy north-east of Coimbra, and one hundred and fifty north of Lisbon. Long. 7. 17. W. Lat. 41. 11. N.

LAMI (**DOM FRANCIS**) a pious and learned Benedictine monk, born in the village of Montyreau, in the diocese of Chartres, distinguished himself by writing a great number of works in French, among which are, 1. New Atheism overthrown. 2. Incredulity brought to Religion by Reason. 3. A Collection of Theological and Moral Letters. 4. Philosophical Letters on several Subjects. 5. Physical Conjectures on the various Effects of Thunder. This small treatise is a very curious performance. He died at St. Denis, on the 4th of April, 1711.

LAMIA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Neptune, was a beautiful African, and is said to be the first woman who had the gift of prophecy. She had several children by Jupiter, which so enraged the jealous Juno, that she destroyed them all; this rendered the mother so furious and cruel, that her countenance became terrible, and she ran about taking other people's children, and devouring them. There is another particular related of Lamia, or the Limix: it is said, that they could take out their eyes and put them in again, when they pleased, that they kept them in a box when at home, and made use of them when they went abroad.

This, according to some mythologists, is the emblem of ungoverned rage, which changes beauty into deformity, and of curiosity, and self-love: every one is blind, like the Limix, at home, or with respect to his own faults; and makes use of his eyes, in curiously prying into the defects of his neighbours.

LAMIA, a famous Grecian courtesan, was the daughter of an Athenian, named Cleanor, and from being by profession a player on the flute, she became the concubine of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt. She was taken in the sea-fight in which Demetrius Poliorcetes gained the victory over Ptolemy, near the isle of Cyprus, and obtained the affection of Demetrius, though she began to be advanced in years. She excelled in witty sayings, and smart repartees. The Athenians, who carried their adulation, with regard to Demetrius, to the most extravagant impieties, built a temple to this courtesan, under the name of Venus Lamia.

LAMIÆ, in fabulous history. See **LAMIA**, the daughter of Neptune.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pata, the kingdom of Ampaza, and that of Melinda. It has a town of the same name, with a harbour.

LAMPE (**FREDERICK ADOLPHUS**) a celebrated divine of the reformed religion, was born at Dethmold, in the county of Lippe, on the 18th of February, 1683, and discovered in his infancy a very remarkable inclination to the sciences. After having completed his studies with great reputation at Franeker and Utrecht, he successively became minister of several reformed churches, particularly of that of Bremen, and afterwards professor of theology at Utrecht, where having taught with reputation for several years, he returned to Bremen, where he was made rector, minister, and professor of divinity. He died on the 8th of December, 1729, at forty-six years of age. He wrote several works, some of which are in German, and others in Latin. The principal of the latter are: 1. A Treatise de *Cymbalis Veterum*, in duodecimo; which he published when very young, and from which he received much honour. 2. A Sacred and Ecclesiastical History, from the beginning of the world to the time in which he wrote, in quarto. 3. A Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, in three volumes, quarto. 4. An Abridgement of Natural Theology,

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in octavo. 5. An Abridgement of Practical Theology, in quarto. 6. A History of the Reformed Churches of Hungary and Transylvania, in quarto, &c.

LAMPEDOUSA, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Tunis, about twelve miles in circumference, fifty miles from Tunis, and one hundred and ten from Malta. It is a desert, but has a good harbour, where vessels come to take in water. It was here that the fleet of the emperor Charles V. was shipwrecked, in 1552. Long. 13. 0. E. Lat. 36. 0. N.

LAMPRIIDIUS (**CELIUS**) a Latin historian of the fourth century, was the author of the lives of the four emperors Commodus, Antoninus Diadumenus, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus. He dedicated the two last to Constantine the Great.

LAMPRIIDIUS (**BENEDICT**) of Cremona, a celebrated Latin poet, in the sixteenth century. He followed John Lascaris to Rome, and there taught Greek and Latin. In 1521 he went to Padua, where he was also employed in the instruction of youth, and he was at length invited to Mantua, by Frederick Gonzaga, who appointed him tutor to his son. It is observed of this author, that he was naturally of so timid a disposition, that his friends could never prevail upon him to speak in public. We have lyric verses and epigrams of this author, both in Greek and Latin, which were printed separately, and also among the Delicia of the Italian poets.

LAMPUSACUS, a sea-port town of the Lesser Asia, at the entrance of the Propontis, opposite to Gallipoli in Europe, eighty miles south-west of Constantinople. Long. 28. 30. E. Lat. 40. 22 N.

LAMPON, a town of Asia, at the bottom of a bay, on the most southern part of the island of Sumatra, and is capital of a territory of the same name.

LAMY (**BERNARD**) a learned French Protestant divine, was born at Mans, in the year 1645, and received a very learned education in the colleges of Mans and Saumur, and in 1667 entered into holy orders. He taught philosophy at Saumur and Angiers, at which last place his attachment to the new philosophy occasioned an order from court for his removal. In 1676 he went to Grenoble, where cardinal Camus, having an opportunity of knowing his merit, conceived a great esteem for him, would have him near his person, and obtained considerable services from him in relation to the government of his diocese. He continued there for several years, and at length went to reside at Rouen, where he died, on the 29th of January, 1715, at seventy years of age. To a profound erudition, he joined the virtues of a minister of the gospel, and was particularly remarkable for his charity, and humanity. He was a lover of peace, and avoiding disputes, attacked no body, and defended himself with moderation. He had a quick apprehension, and an easy elocution; and wrote well both in French and Latin. His works are pretty numerous. Among them are, 1. Rhetoric, or the Art of Speaking. 2. New Reflections on the Art of Poetry. 3. A Treatise on Mechanics. 4. Conversations on the Sciences. 5. The Elements of Geometry. 6. Demonstration of the Truth and Holiness of the Christian Morality; and many others, all in French. 7. *Harmonia sive Concordia quatuor Evangelistarum*, &c. It is observable, that the last editions of his pieces are in general much better, than the first.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the west by the Irish Sea; on the north by part of Cumberland, and part of Westmoreland; on the east by the West Riding of Yorkshire; and on the south by Cheshire. It is sixty miles in length, but the breadth is different, it being narrowest towards the north end. It is divided into six hundreds, and has twenty-seven market-towns, and sixty parishes. As it is a county palatine, it has a court, in the duchy-chamber of Lancaster at Westminster, which takes cognizance of all causes, that concern the revenue belonging to the duchy, of which the chief judge is the chancellor, under whom there is an attorney-general, a receiver-general, an auditor, the king's serjeant and council, secretary, deputy-clerk, and register, attorney's-usher, deputy-usher, and messenger. There is likewise a court of chancery held at Preston, to determine all causes in an equitable manner, relating to some peculiar customs of this duchy. The chancellor is also chief judge of this court, and has several officers under him.

The people are represented in parliament by fourteen members, two for the county, and two each for the following towns, namely, Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Clitheroe, and Newton. This county made part of the territory of the Brigantes, in the time of the Romans; and when the Saxons governed it, was subject to the kings of Northumberland, though the dominion was sometimes divided into two. In the reigns of the Norman monarchs it was dignified with the honours and privileges of a county palatine and duchy, which it still enjoys.

The air of this county is tolerably good, and not so subject

to fogs as some others that are next the sea, but the fens are unwholesome here, as in all other parts of the world. The soil in some parts, where plain and level, yields plenty of corn, but the hilly parts to the eastward are generally stony and barren; however, the bottoms produce excellent oats. Those places called the mosses yield very good turf for fuel, in digging for which the workmen find trees, which must have been buried there a very considerable time. This county likewise produces very good hemp, which is very useful for the manufactures of Manchester; and the cattle here are of a very large size. They have mines of coal, quarries of stone, and plenty of wood, and the sea-port towns, particularly Liverpool, carry on a very considerable foreign trade. The principal rivers here are the Mersey, which divides this county from Cheshire on the south; the Ribble, the Were, and the Lon, which yield plenty of fish.

Besides these rivers there are several meers or large ponds, as Winander and Keninston; that of Winander is the largest, being ten miles in length, and two in breadth; it abounds with all sorts of fish, but is most remarkable for the char, which is accounted a great rarity, and is sent potted to various parts of the kingdom; this fish has been thought peculiar to Winander meer, but that is a mistake, for it is found in Keninston meer, in a lake in Wales, and in the lake of Geneva, and there is little doubt but it is in many other places. Keninston meer is neither so large nor full of fish, and Martin meer has been drained many years ago. There are many mineral springs, of different sorts and kinds, said to be good for many diseases. The most remarkable of these is the burning well at Ancliff, two miles from Wigan. It is of a sulphureous nature, and when any person comes to see it, there is a man to lade it empty, which being done, a hissing noise is immediately heard, and a sulphureous vapour breaks out, which makes the water bubble, to which, if a candle be put, it takes fire, spreads on the surface of the water, and burns like brandy; this will sometimes continue for a day together. At Latham, near Ormskirk, is a chalybeate spring called Maudlin's well; and at Barton is a salt spring, a quart of whose water yields seven ounces of good white salt.

Besides the river fish, on the sea shore they have the sea-dog, ink-fish, and the sheath-fish upon the sands near Liverpool; besides greenbacks, mullets, foals, sand-eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, and prawns; as also the best and largest cockles in England.

On the sea shore they have many unusual birds, as the sea-crow, blue on the body, and black on the head and wings; the puffin; the asper, a kind of sea-eagle; the sparkling-fisher, the cormorant, the curlew-bill, and the razor-bill. They have likewise red-thanks, perris, swans, the tropic bird, king's-fisher, and the heyhough, not to mention the common sorts.

LANCASTER, the county town of Lancashire, so called from the river Lon or Lun, on which it is seated; it was anciently a Roman station, and was destroyed and burnt by the Scotch, after a sudden eruption in 1322. It was afterwards rebuilt near a green hill, and from thence called by the Britons Caer Werid, it was incorporated by king John, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common burgesses, a town clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The members of parliament are elected by a majority of the freemen, and it has two weekly markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 1, for cattle, cheese, and pedlar's ware; on July 5, for cattle, cheese, pedlar's ware, and wool; and on October 10, for cattle, wool, cheese, and pedlar's ware. The assizes are held in the castle, where is also the county jail. This is a very ancient structure, and not very long since, in digging a cellar, under it were found Roman utensils and vessels for sacrifice, as also coins of the Roman emperors, so that it was probably a Roman fortress. On the top of the castle there is a square tower, called John of Gbant's chair, from whence there is a charming prospect of the adjacent country, especially towards the sea, where the Isle of Man may be descried. This town has but one church, which is large, and stands on the top of a hill. On the side of the hill below it, hangs a piece of a Roman wall, called Wery wall. They have a custom-house, but the harbour is so choaked with sand, that it will not admit ships of any considerable burthen. It is sixty-eight miles south-south-east of Carlisle, forty north of Liverpool, and two hundred and thirty-three north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 57. W. Lat. 54. 5. N.

LANCASTER (JAMES) a brave naval commander, by many called John Lancaster; we have no account of his birth, nor in what vessel he first served at sea. He was fitted out by some merchants of London to cruize on the coast of Brazil, then in the hands of the Spaniards, and on the 30th of November, 1593, set sail from Dartmouth with three small ships, and two hundred and seventy-five men and boys on

board. In the space of a few weeks he took thirty-nine Spanish ships, of which he kept four, and plundered the rest; and then joining with captain Venner, at the Isle of May, proceeded to the coast of Brazil; where, having landed near the city of Fernambuco, he ordered his fine new pinnace to be beaten in pieces on the shore, and his boats to be sunk, that the men might see they must either conquer or die. The Spaniards and Portuguese, after a poor defence, abandoned the Lower town, which the English held for thirty days, and during this time were attacked eleven times by the enemy. However, the booty they obtained was so rich, and in such large quantities, that he was obliged to hire three sail of large Dutch ships and four French bottoms, to carry it home; and his fleet being thus increased to fifteen ships, he brought them safe into the Downs. This was the most profitable adventure on a private account during the whole war. At length, a patent being granted to the East India Company by queen Elizabeth, he first set sail with four large ships, on the 13th of February, 1600, and happily performed his voyage to Achen, and established the English trade in the Indies. In his return, the Dragon in which he sailed, was in the utmost danger off the cape of Good-Hope, by the loss of her rudder and other damage she had sustained, yet he refused to go on board the Hector, contenting himself with writing a short letter to the company, to assure them that he would do his utmost to save the ship and cargo; and he had the good fortune to get into the port of St. Helena, where he repaired his weather-beaten ship, and brought her safely into the Downs. We have no farther account of this successful commander, except his living till about three years after in an honourable affluence, which he had chiefly acquired by these prosperous voyages.

LANCELOT (DOM CLAUDE) a Benedictine monk, born at Paris, about the year 1615. After he had finished his studies, he retired to Port Royal, where he taught the learned languages with great success. He was at length preceptor to the princes of Conti; he then became a monk in the abbey of St. Cyran, and was afterwards banished to the abbey of Quimperlay, where he died, on the 15th of April, 1695, aged seventy-nine. He wrote many excellent works to which he did not put his name, and which are attributed in general to Mess. de Port Royal. The principal are, 1. A new Method for learning the Latin Tongue. 2. A new Method for learning the Greek Tongue. 3. The Garden of the Greek Roots. 4. An Italian Grammar. 5. A Spanish Grammar, &c.

LANCEROTTA, one of the Canary Islands, is about thirty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth. It was discovered in 1417, by John de Betancourt, who ceded it to the king of Castile. It was taken by the English under the command of the earl of Cumberland, in the year 1596, after which it was better fortified; there is a city of the same name in this island, which, when the said earl of Cumberland was there, consisted of about one hundred houses, all poor buildings, generally but of one story, and covered with reeds or straw, laid upon a few rafters, and over all a coat of dirt, which was hardened by the sun. There was also a church which had no window, nor any light but what came through the door. The old inhabitants were of a blackish complexion, tall, strong, active, and very swift of foot; their arms were pikes and stones, with which they attacked the English. This island is divided quite through with a ridge of hills, which serve to feed goats, sheep, asses, and a few cattle; the vallies are dry and sandy, but yielded pretty good wheat and barley; they have two harvests in the year, the first in April, and the second at Michaelmas. Long. 13. 5. W. Lat. 28. 40. N.

LANCHANG, a city in India, beyond the Ganges, and capital of the kingdom of Laos, three hundred and sixty miles north of Siam. Long. 101. 51. E. Lat. 29. 0. N.

LANCIANO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is remarkable for its fairs, and is seated on a rivulet called Feltrino, near Sangro, seventeen miles south-east of Chieti, and eighty-four north-east of Naples. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

LANCISI (JOHN MARIA) an eminent physician and botanist, born at Rome, on the 26th of October, 1654. He became professor of anatomy in the college Della Sapienza, and afterwards physician and chamberlain to Innocent XI. and Clement XI. He died at Rome on the 21st of January, 1720, aged sixty-five. He wrote many works which are esteemed; the principal of which were collected together, and printed at Geneva in 1718, in two volumes, quarto.

LANCRET (NICHOLAS) a French painter, was born at Paris, in the year 1690. He had great part of his education under Jillot, and completed it under Watteau. He studied nature with great care, and tried to follow Watteau's taste and manner, but could never attain to the neatness of that master's pencil, nor the delicacy of his designs; yet his com-

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compositions are very pleasing, and there are a great many prints copied from his paintings. He was a member of the Academy of Paris, where he died, in 1743, in the fifty-third year of his age.

LANCRINCK. See **LANKRINK.**

LANDAFF, a city in Glamorganshire, so called from being a bishop's see, though at present it is little more than a poor village. It is seated on an ascent on the river Taff, but its cathedral stands on the low ground, being a spacious and superb structure. It has two fairs, on February 9, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and stockings: not far from the cathedral are the ruins of an old castle, which was formerly the bishop's palace. It is forty miles north of Bristol, and one hundred and sixty-seven west of London. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 51. 33. N.

LANDAU, a town of France, is a handsome ancient and very strong place in Lower Alsace, and was formerly an Imperial city, but subject to France by the treaty of Munster; it was taken by the emperor Joseph, when king of the Romans, in 1702, but the French retook it in 1703, and in 1704 the Imperialists took it again, but the French having reconquered it in 1713, it was confirmed to them by the treaty of Baden. It is seated on the river Quich, in an agreeable and fertile country, nine miles south of Neustadt, twelve west of Philippsburgh, twelve south-west of Spire, thirty-eight north-west of Strasburgh, and two hundred and seventy north-east of Paris. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

LANDEN, a town in the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Beck. It is remarkable for a victory gained by the marshal of Luxemburg, over the Allies, on the 29th of July, 1693, when there were upwards of twenty thousand men killed. It is five miles from Tillemont, seventeen north-west of Huy, seventeen south-east of Louvain, and nineteen north-east of Namur. Long. 5. 5. E. Lat. 52. 4. N.

LANDERNAU, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, is seated on the river Elhorn, twenty miles east of Brest. Long. 4. 13. W. Lat. 48. 25. N.

LANDO, or **LANDON**, succeeded pope Anastasius III. on the 16th of October, 913, merely by the influence of Theodora, a powerful lady at Rome. He died on the 26th of April, 914, and was succeeded by John X.

LANDRESY, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainaut, is seated on the river Samber. It was taken by Francis I. and the troops of the emperor Charles V. were obliged to raise the siege of it, in 1548. It was ceded to the emperor the following year, and the French did not retake it till 1637. It was taken again by the Imperialists in 1647, and by Lewis XIV. in 1655, and was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. It was besieged by prince Eugene in 1712, after the English forces had separated from the allied army, but Villers having defeated part of his forces at Delaine, and taken possession of his magazines, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is seventeen miles south-west of Maubuge, eighteen south-east of Cambray, twenty-eight south-west of Mons, and one hundred north-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 43. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

LANDSPERG, the name of several towns in Germany, there being one in Bavaria, on the river Leck; another in the New March of Brandenburg; another in the province of Natangen, in Prussia, on the river Stein; another in Misnia, in Osterland. It is likewise the name of a castle, the chief place of a canton of the same name, in the duchy of Deuxponts.

LANDSHUT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle on a neighbouring hill; it is seated on the river Iser, thirty-five miles from Ratisbon, and thirty-eight north-east of Munich. Long. 12. 25. E. Lat. 48. 23. N. There is also another town of the same name in Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, on the rivulet Zieder, which falls into the Bauber; and another in Moravia, on the river Morave, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSCROON, a strong town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. It was ceded to Sweden by the king of Denmark, in the year 1658, by the treaty of Roschild. The Danes retook it in 1676, and restored it in 1679. It is famous for the battle fought there in 1677. It is seated within the Sound, twelve miles north-west of Lunden, and fifteen north-east of Copenhagen. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 55. 42. N.

LANDSTUL, a town of Germany, with a strong castle built on a rock, in the Wargow, between Deuxponts and Keiser-Lautern. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

LANE (Mrs. JANE) a woman of uncommon sense and spirit, was famous for assisting Charles II. in his escape after the famous battle of Worcester. The royal fugitive disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback from Bentley-hall, her father's seat, in Staffordshire, to Sir George Norton's, near Bristol. This adventure was conducted with such address, that the king passed unnoticed through that long journey. At the king's arrival at Sir George's, he,

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by the advice of his supposed mistress, went into the kitchen, the better to conceal himself, and we are told in the Life of Major Bernardi, that as king Charles was standing by the fire-side, near the jack, the cook-maid desired him to wind it up, and he fumbling till the spit stood still, the maid struck him, and calling him black blockhead, asked him where the devil he had lived, that he had not learned to wind up a jack? The king modestly answered with a blush, that he was a poor tradesman's son, and had not been long in his lady's service. Mrs. Lane was rewarded at the Restoration, and was afterwards married to Sir Clement Fisher, bart. of Packington-hall, in Warwickshire. *Granger's Biographical History.*

LANEIRE (NICHOLAS) an artist in the reign of king Charles I. He was born in Italy, and was a painter, engraver, and musician, and was employed by the above prince in making purchases for the royal collection. As a painter, he drew for king Charles, a picture of Mary, Christ, and Joseph; his portrait, done by himself, with a pallet and pencils in his hand, and musical notes on a strip of paper, is in the music-school at Oxford. His fame was most considerable as a musician. In Ben Jonson's Works is a mask performed at the house of the lord Hay in 1617, for the entertainment of the French ambassador; the whole masque, set after the Italian manner, by Laneire, who made both the scenes and music. He also set to music a funeral hymn on his royal master, and it was in this capacity that he had a salary of two hundred pounds a year. He had besides the office of closet-keeper to the king. He died on the fourth of November, 1646, aged seventy-eight. *Mr. Horace Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

LANERK, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, seated on the river Clyde, twenty miles south-east of Glasgow. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury in the eleventh century, was a native of Pavia. He studied at Bologna, and going into France, became a monk in the abbey of Bec, where he obtained the dignity of prior. He opposed the opinions of Berenger at the council of Rome in 1059, and in several other councils. He at length became abbot of St. Stephen, at Caen, whence he was taken by William the Conqueror in 1070, and placed in the see of Canterbury. Lanfranc zealously maintained the rights of his church against the archbishop of York, and died on the 28th of May, 1089. He wrote, among other works, a book on the Body and Blood of our Lord, against Berenger.

LANFRANCO (GIOVANNI) an eminent Italian painter, was born at Parma, on the same day with Domenichino, in the year 1581. His parents being poor, he entered into the service of count Horatio Scotte, at Placenza, where being perpetually employed in drawing with charcoal on the walls, the count placed him under Augustine Caracci, after whose death he went to Rome, and studied under Annibale. His genius lay in painting in fresco in spacious places, as may be seen by his grand performances, especially the cupola of Andrea de Laval, in which he has succeeded much better than in his pieces of a smaller size. The figures there are above twenty feet high, and yet have a very good effect, and look below as if they were of the natural size. In his pictures one may perceive that he endeavoured to join Annibale's firmness of design to Corregio's gusto and sweetness. His designing was indeed always firm and grand; but as his genius could not stoop to correct his works, they often appeared unfinished. Besides, his colouring was not so well studied as that of Annibale; for the tints of his carnations and his shadows are a little too black. He joined with his countryman Sisto Badalocchi, in etching the histories of the Bible after Raphael's paintings in the Vatican, after which they dedicated the prints to his master Annibale. Lanfranco painted the history of St. Peter for pope Urban VIII. which was engraved by Pietro Santi. He did other things in St. Peter's church, and the pope was so pleased with him, that he conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Lanfranco was happy in his family; his wife, who was handsome, brought him several children, who, being grown up, and delighting in poetry and music, formed a kind of Parnassus in his house: his eldest daughter in particular sung finely, and played well on several instruments. He died in 1647, at sixty-six years of age.

LANG (JOHN MICHAEL) a protestant divine, born at Ezelwangen, in the duchy of Sultzbach, on the ninth of March, 1664. He was well skilled in the oriental languages, and became professor of divinity at Altorf, but finding many enemies there, he quitted his professor's chair, and went to live at Prentzlow, where he died, on the 20th of June, 1731. He wrote *Philologia Barbaro Græca*, and several treatises in Latin on Mahometanism and the Koran, which are esteemed.

LANGBAINE (GERARD) D. D. a learned English writer, born at Barton-Kirke, in Westmoreland, in 1608. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became keeper of

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of the archives of that university, provost of his college, and doctor of divinity. He was highly esteemed by archbishop Usher, Selden, and several other learned men; and died on the tenth of February, 1657-8. He published, 1. An edition of Longinus, in Greek and Latin, with notes. 2. A Review of the Covenant, and other works.

LANGBAIN (GERARD) an eminent writer, was the son of the former. He was born in the city of Oxford, on the fifth of July, 1656, and put apprentice to Mr. Symonds, bookseller, in St. Paul's-church-yard, but was soon after called from thence by his mother, upon the death of his eldest brother, and by her entered a gentleman commoner of University college, in Oxford, in 1672, where he run out a good part of his estate; but afterwards corrected his manner of living, and for some years lived in retirement near Oxford, during which time he improved his taste for dramatic poetry, and at first wrote some small pieces without his name, but afterwards published several works which he publicly owned. In 1690 he was elected inferior beadle of arts in the university of Oxford, and on the 19th of January following, was chosen superior beadle of law, but died soon after, on the 23d of June, 1692. He wrote, 1. The Hunter, a Discourse on Horsemanship. 2. A new Catalogue of English Plays, with their best Editions, and divers Remarks of the Originals of most Plays, and of the Plagiaries of several Authors. 3. An Account of the English dramatic Poets.

LANGBORN, a town of Berkshire, whose market is now disused; but it has three fairs, on May 12, October 2, and December 4. for horses, young foals, cows, boots, and shoes. It is pleasantly seated near the confines of Wiltshire, in an open country fit for hunting. It is six miles north of Hungerford, nineteen south-south-west of Oxford, and sixty-eight west of London. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 51. 33. N.

LANGE (JOHN) a German physician, born at Leewenberg, in Silesia, in 1485. He studied at Leipzig, at Bologna, and Pisa, and at length practised physic with great reputation at Heidelberg, and became physician to four electors Palatine. He died at Heidelberg, on the 21st of June, 1565, at eighty years of age. The most esteemed of his works is intitled *Epistolarum Medicinalium Opus miscellaneum*, a very learned work, of great use to those who study natural history.

LANGÉAC, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, it is seated near the river Allier, among the mountains, eighteen miles east of St. Flour, and forty-three south-by-east of Clermont. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic sea; it produces corn, good pastures, and abounds in fish. There is a town in it called Ruteoping, a castle, and six villages. Long. 10. 54. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

LANGELANDE (ROBERT) one of the most ancient of the English poets, flourished in the fourteenth century, and was one of the first disciples of Wickliff. He wrote a work called the *Visions of Pierce Plowman*, in which he uses many allegorical personages. It is written without rhyme, an ornament which the poet endeavoured to supply, by making every verse to consist of words beginning with the same letter. Both the learned Selden and Dr. Hickes, mention this author with honour. Chaucer, in the *Plowman's Tale*, seems to have copied from our author; and Spencer, in his *Pastorals*, seems to have attempted an imitation of his *Visions*; for after exhorting his muse not to contend with Chaucer, he adds

"Nor with the plowman, that the pilgrim playde a while."

According to Bale, Langelande compiled his works in the year 1369.

LANGÉTZ, a town of France, in Tourain, seated on the river Loire, ten miles from Tours. It is noted for excellent melons. Long. 0. 23. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

LANGIONE, a large rich strong city of Asia, and the capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large magnificent palace, where the king resides; none but the Talapoyns are allowed to build their convents of stone and brick. It is seated on a small river, one hundred and thirteen miles north-east of Alva. Long. 96. 45. E. Lat. 22. 38. N.

LANGON, a town of France, in Gascony, in Bazadois, on the confines of Gaurdelois, seated on the river Garonne. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 44. 33. N.

LANGRES, a town of France, in Champagne, is situated on a promontory, surrounded with meadows. It is very strong by its situation, and as soon as you pass through the gate Dijon, where there are several fortifications, there is a street which crosses one part of the city, that leads to a place called Champo, and at the entrance there are two parish churches, built in the modern fashion, and the bishop's palace; the cathedral church is at the end of the same street, and has two steeples; the whole is built in the Gothic taste, and is a little gloomy. It has several considerable tombs, and others in the choir; behind there are those of four bishops, two of which are of marble, with figures in bronze. Likewise in

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the choir, there are several stones, which were formerly pagan altars. St. Peter's church nigh the cathedral is one of the principal parish churches, and is remarkable for its large tower. Here are several convents and nunneries; that of the Jesuits, with the church and college, are most considerable. The town-house has nothing remarkable, but the town walls have a roof over them, so that a person may walk round them without being wet if it rains. Below the city is a spring which never dries up, and supplies water enough for both man and beast. This town is very well known for all sorts of cutlery ware. It is thirty-seven miles north-east of Dijon, sixty-seven south-east of Troyes, one hundred south-by-east of Rheims, and one hundred and fifty-eight south-east of Paris. Long. 5. 28. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

LANGIUS (PAUL) a German Benedictine monk, born at Zurickow, in Misnia; visited all the convents in Germany to furnish the abbot Trithemius with materials for his book of Ecclesiastical Writers. Langius wrote a Chronicle of the Bishops of Zeits in Saxony, from the year 968 to 1515. This Chronicle has often been quoted by the Protestants, on account of his inserting in it great complaints of the wicked lives of the clergy, and bestowing praises on Luther, Carlostad, and Melancthon.

LANGIUS (RODOLPHUS) a gentleman of Westphalia, and provost of the cathedral of Munster, at the end of the fifteenth century, distinguished himself by his learning and his zeal for the restoration of polite literature in Germany. He wrote several Latin poems, founded a college at Munster, and died in 1519, aged eighty-one.

LANGTON (STEPHEN) archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the most learned men of the age in which he lived, was born in England, but educated in the university of Paris, of which he became chancellor, and afterwards was made cardinal of Rome, and archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of king John. The monks of Canterbury having, according to custom, chosen a prelate, sent him to the pope for his approbation, when some disputes arising among them, the pope artfully laid hold of these, disannulled the election, consecrated Stephen Langton archbishop in his room, and immediately wrote to the king, to induce him to confirm what he had done. But the king highly exasperated, banished all the monks of Canterbury, seized their effects, and forbade Langton entering the kingdom. The pope, upon this, sent his mandate to the bishops of London, Worcester, and Ely, to admonish the king to restore the monks, and give the archbishop possession of his temporalities; and on his refusal to do it in a limited time, to interdict the whole realm. Finding the king resolute, they, at the time appointed, published the pope's interdiction. This being ineffectual, the pope excommunicated the king, and absolved his subjects from their oath of allegiance. When king John, perceiving a defection among his own subjects, and that the French were making great preparations to invade his dominions, submitted to the see of Rome, received the archbishop, and restored the monks.

Stephen Langton soon after went to Italy, to attend a general council, and during his absence the king died. At his return he made use of all his art to ingratiate himself with his successor Henry III. He removed the corpse of Thomas a Becket from the place of its interment, and inclosed it in a shrine of gold, set with precious stones. At this ceremony, the king, the pope's legate, and all the nobility attended, and were entertained at the archbishop's expence, in a most magnificent manner, exceeding, it is said, even a royal festival. After being archbishop twenty-two years, he died, on the 9th of July, 1228, and was interred in the chapel of St. Michael, at Canterbury. A Catalogue of his writings is given by Bale and Tanner.

LANGUEDOC, a maritime province in the south of France, bounded on the north by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonnois; on the east by Dauphiny and Provence; on the west by Gascony, and on the south by the Mediterranean Sea and Roussillon. It is two hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and one hundred in breadth, where it is broadest. It is a very fertile country, abounding in corn, fruit, and the most exquisite wines. The most considerable rivers are the Rhone, the Garonne, which rises in the valley of Aran, among the Pyrenean mountains; the Aude, which comes from Cerdane; the Tarn, which runs from Gevodol; the Allial, which has its source in Gevodol; and the Loire, which proceeds from Vivarez, and falls into the ocean. This province is divided in two by the Royal Canal, which joins the Mediterranean and the ocean, which was undertaken in 1666, and finished in 1680; in order to perform this, the mathematician who undertook it, made a basin of four hundred yards long, and three hundred broad, which is always full of water seven feet deep, which may be let out by means of a sluice on the side of the ocean, and by another on the side of the Mediterranean.

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There are a great number of mineral springs in this province, and there are mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold; but these last are inconsiderable, and not worked. The quarries of marble are near the town of Cosne, and are very advantageous to the province in general. It has a red ground with white spots, and is known by the name of marble of Languedoc. On the heaths of Lower Languedoc there is a kind of oak, no higher than a shrub, which bears a berry called kermes, of which great quantities are sent to Holland, and it is useful both for medicine and dying. The clergy of this province are the richest and most numerous of all France. The capital city is Toulouse.

LANGUET (HUBERT) one of the most learned, most virtuous, and ingenious men of his time, was born at Viteaux, in Burgundy, in 1518. He performed his first studies in his own country, and afterwards studied the law in Italy. Having read one of Melancthon's books at Bologna, he conceived so high an esteem for the author, that he went to Wirtemberg purposely to visit him; he arrived there in 1549, when he contracted a strict friendship with Melancthon, and embraced the protestant religion. In 1565 he was one of the first counsellors of Augustus, elector of Saxony, who employed him in several important affairs and negotiations. He was afterwards admitted to the confidence of William, prince of Orange, and died at Antwerp, on the 30th of September, 1581. We have many of his letters written in Latin to Sir Philip Sidney, to Camerarius the father and son, and to Augustus elector of Saxony, which have been several times reprinted, in three volumes, and there is also attributed to him a famous treatise, intitled *Vindicta contra Tyrannos*, and other works. His Life is written by Philibert de la Mare.

LANGUET (JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH) was descended from the former, and distinguished himself by his extensive benevolence, his piety, and eloquence. He was born at Dijon, on the sixth of June, 1675, and in 1698 was received into the Sorbonne. He was some time after ordained priest, and was made vicar of St. Sulpice, at Paris, when he sold his estate in order to assist the poor, and his church being a very mean edifice, capable of containing only twelve or fifteen hundred persons, though his parish consisted of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, he conceived the design of building a noble edifice, capable of containing them all. Some days after he undertook this great work, though he had no more than an hundred crowns; this sum he laid out in purchasing stone, which he ordered to be cut in several streets, to proclaim his design to the public; he immediately received assistance from every quarter; the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, granted him a lottery, and Mr. Languet was enabled to render his church one of the most magnificent edifices in France. He also formed several charitable foundations, spent his whole life in promoting the happiness of others, and in particular, in 1725, when there was a great scarcity of bread, he sold his furniture, pictures, and the curiosities he had collected together at a great expence, to relieve the poor. This truly great man died on the 11th of October, 1750, aged seventy-six.

LANKRINK, (PROSPER HENRY) an eminent painter, was born about the year 1628. His father, a soldier of fortune, brought his wife, and this his only son into the Netherlands, where he obtained a commission, and died at Antwerp. The widow designed him for a monastery, but his inclination to painting discovering itself early, he was permitted to follow his genius. His best lessons he obtained in the academy of Antwerp, and from the collection of Mynheer Van Lyan, which was very large, and full of curious pieces of all the eminent masters. The youth made a good choice, chiefly drawing after the designs of Titian and Salvator Rosa. On his mother's death, from whom he inherited a small fortune, he came to England, and was patronized by Sir Edward Sprag and Sir William Williams, whose house was entirely furnished with his works; but being burnt down, not much remains of Lankrink's hand, he having bestowed the greatest part of his time, while in England, in painting for that gentleman. He was much courted by Sir Peter Lely, who employed him in painting the grounds, landscapes, flowers, ornaments, and sometimes the draperies of those pictures from which he intended to gain esteem. His landscapes are extremely fine, both with respect to the intention, harmony, colouring, and warmth; but, above all, surprizingly beautiful and free in their skies, in which they were allowed to excel all the works of the most eminent painters in that kind. His views are generally broken, rude, and uncommon, having in them some glarings of light, well understood, and warmly painted. He succeeded well in small figures, which were a great ornament to his landscapes, and wherein he imitated the manner of Titian. He sometimes drew from the life; and there was a ceiling of his painting at Richard Kent's, Esq. at Caufham in Wiltshire, near Bath. He had a noble and well-chosen collection of pictures, drawings, prints, antique

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heads, and models; but going deep into the pleasures of that age, grew idle, and died in 1692, in Covent-Garden, and was buried at his own request in the porch of that church.

LANNOY, a town of France, in Walloon Flanders, five miles from Lille, and eight from Tournay; it was ceded to France in 1667. Lon. 3. 20. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

LANNOY (CHARLES DE) a celebrated general of the armies of the emperor Charles V. was the son of John Lannoy, lord of Maingoval, who was of one of the most illustrious and most ancient families in Flanders. He was made knight of the Golden Fleece, governor of Tournay, viceroy of Naples, and commander in chief of the armies of the emperor Charles V. after the death of Prospero Colonna, in 1523; and two years after gained the famous battle of Pavia, in which Francis I. king of France, was made prisoner. The emperor rewarded him with the principality of Sulmona, the county of Ast, and that of La Roche in Flanders. He died in 1527.

LANSBERG (PHILIP) an able mathematician in the seventeenth century, was born in Zealand in 1561, and was for many years minister at Antwerp, and at last retired to Middleburg, where he died in 1632, aged seventy-one. He wrote a treatise on sacred chronology, and several mathematical works in Latin.

LANSDOWNE. See GRANVILLE.

LANUZA (JEROME BAPTIST DE SELLEN DE) a famous Dominican, born at Ixar, in the diocese of Saragossa in Spain, on the 23d of October 1553. He entered young into the order of St. Dominic, was raised to the principal offices of that order, and distinguished himself so much, that he was called the St. Dominic of his age. When provincial of the province of Arragon, he presented to Philip III. king of Spain, a famous memorial against the progress of Molinism, in which he opposed very warmly the pope's conduct in imposing silence with respect to the disputed subjects on grace. In 1616 he became bishop of Balbastro; and in 1622 bishop of Albarazin, and took great pains in reforming the clergy, and putting a stop to vices and irregularities. He died at Albarazin on the 15th of December, 1625. Besides the above Memorial, he wrote Evangelical Tracts, and three volumes of Homilies in Spanish, which last have been translated into Latin and French.

LANZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Steure, twenty miles south-east of Seuzza, and thirteen north-west of Turin. Lon. 7. 28. E. Lat. 45. 26. N.

LAOCOON, in fabulous history, the son of Priam and Hecuba, and priest of Apollo, dissuaded the Trojans against receiving into the city the wooden horse brought by the Greeks, and even presumed to throw an arrow at that machine, but was punished for his rashness by being strangled with his two sons, by two monstrous serpents.

LAODAMIA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Acastus and Laodthea, being afflicted at the death of her husband Protefilaus, who was killed by Hector, desired to see his ghost, but upon its appearance instantly died.

There was another **LAODAMIA**, the daughter of Bellephophon, and the mother of Sarpedon, whom Diana shot with an arrow on account of her pride.

LAODICEA, the wife of Antiochus, surnamed Theos, or the God, king of Syria, was as ambitious as she was fair, and no less inhuman than politic. The king having divorced her in order to marry Bernice, she was obliged to quit the court, but was some time after recalled, with Seleucus Calinicus, and Antiochus Hierax, whom she had by that prince before her disgrace. Fearing lest Antiochus should become reconciled to Bernice, she soon after poisoned him; and to obtain time to secure the kingdom for her son, made one Artemon, who nearly resembled the king, lie in the royal bed, and introduced into the chamber the principal persons of the kingdom that they might see him. Thus she concealed the death of Antiochus till he had taken her measures. Then making known the death of the king, she placed her son on the throne, in the two hundred and forty-sixth year before the Christian era. Seleucus being too young to govern the kingdom, the sovereign power was enjoyed by her. Under the pretence of preventing a civil war, she caused Bernice and her son Antiochus to be condemned. This coming to the ears of Bernice, she fled to the temple of Daphne. That unfortunate princess at the same time solicited assistance from the cities of Asia, and applied to her brother Ptolemy Evergetes, who immediately took the field. But before these succours arrived, Laodicea found means to seize and put to death Bernice's son. She had now none to destroy but her ancient rival, and for that purpose, it was necessary for her to draw her from her sacred asylum. To effect this, Laodicea pretended that she was desirous of being reconciled to Bernice, and substituting another in the place of her son, spread a report that he was still alive, and that she designed to restore him to his mother. At length she invited that

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princess to treat with her of the peace. Berenice fell into the snare, left the temple, and even entered into a conference with the queen; but at that instant was murdered by the queen's order, and even in her presence. Ptolemy Evergetes, who had been too slow in sending succours to his sister, resolved at least to revenge her death, and making an insurrection into Syria, ravaged the country, took Laodicea prisoner, and put her to death.

LAOMEDON, in fabulous history, succeeded his father Ilus, king of Troy, and built the walls of that city with the treasures consecrated to Apollo and Neptune, which gave occasion to the poets to invent the fiction that those gods themselves built the walls of Troy, and that being deprived of the reward that was their due, Apollo afflicted the city with pestilence, and Neptune with an extraordinary inundation. Laomedon afterwards, by the advice of the oracle, exposed his daughter Hecione to a sea monster, when Hercules delivered her, and killed Laomedon, who refused to reward him. He afterwards gave Hecione in marriage to Telamon.

LAON, a considerable town of France, the capital of the Laonois, with a castle, and a bishop's see, whose bishop is a duke and peer of France. Its principal trade consists in corn and oil. It was formerly the seat of a king, and is seated very advantageously on a mountain, thirty miles north-west of Rheims, twenty north-east of Soissons, and seventy-eight north-east of Paris. Long. 3. 42. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges, bounded by China on the north, on the east by Tonquin and Cochinchina, on the south by the kingdom of Cambodia, and on the west by the kingdom of Siam and Ava. It abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well made, robust, mild, sincere, and of an olive complexion; but they are very superstitious and debauched. Their principal business is tilling of the earth, and fishing. The king is independent, and has no other law but his own will. His principal revenue arises from elephants teeth, whereof there are large quantities. Their religion is much the same as that of China, as well as their officers and priests of all kinds. Langione is the capital of the kingdom.

LAPHRIA, *Λαφρία*, in Grecian antiquity, an annual festival at Patrae, in Achaia, in honour of Diana, surnamed Laphria. At the approach of the festival they made an ascent to the altar of earth, in the manner of stairs, and placed round the altar pieces of green wood, with dry wood on the top. The solemnity lasted two days, on the first of which was a solemn procession, in which was the priestess of Diana, who was a virgin, and rode in a chariot drawn by bucks. On the following day they assembled to offer sacrifices, which consisted of lions, wolves, bears, birds, with other animals, and garden fruits, which were cast upon the altar, in part by private persons, and in part at the public expence. The fire being then kindled, it sometimes happened that the bands with which the wild beasts were tied being loosened by the flames, they leaped off from the altar.

LAPLAND, is divided into Danish, Swedish, and Russian Lapland, but they are so like each other, that we need only take notice of Swedish Lapland, as that is the principal, and will give a just idea of the rest. It is one thousand miles in length from north to south, and almost as many from east to west. It is in this country that there are the longest days, and the longest nights, for in the northern parts each of them continue for three months together. It is divided into five parts, distinguished by five principal towns, as Uma, Pitha, Lula, Tornio, and Kimi, whose names are derived from the five rivers on which they are seated. To the names of these towns they add the word March, which signifies a country.

We need not mention that this country is extremely cold, since the mountains are always covered with snow; it produces no fruit, nor any trees but pines, birch, juniper, poplar, firs, willows, alders, services, cornels, and gooseberries. In the windy season the inhabitants are obliged to retire into caves with their cattle, being fearful of their being carried away by the storms: they have neither spring nor autumn, but they have a summer which continues some months, it begins so suddenly that the valleys shall be covered with verdure, that were hid with the snow a few days before. They have no ground fit for tillage, or at least that is made use of for that purpose. In the winter, which is almost one continual night, they do all their business by the light of the moon, whose rays being reflected by the snow, compensates for the absence of the sun. They have neither horses, goats, cows, sheep, nor asses, but they have a great number of rain-deer, which serve them for different uses, for they eat their flesh, and preserve it by hanging it up to dry, and then it will keep a great while; they use the sinews for fowing the planks of their boats together; the milk not only serves them for

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food, but they make good cheese of it: their skins serve them for garments, especially those of the younger sort, whose hair is very long; the skins of the old rain-deer serve to make their stockings, or rather boots. They employ the rain-deer to draw their sledges, and they will travel in beaten tracks seventy-five miles a-day: when the animal is tired, his master looses him from the sledge, to let him feed on the white moss, which lies under the snow, which is their principal nourishment.

The stature of the Laplanders is under the middle size, there being few who are above five feet high, they have a wide mouth, a flat face, a pointed chin, a large head, red gummy eyes, and their cheeks fall inward; their hair is short, strait, and almost black, and their beards are rough and staring; they have a broad breast, and a flat belly, but they are very nimble, and will climb trees and rocks very readily. Their women have a tolerable good complexion, and some of them are fresh coloured; they always stoop as they walk; and are such great cowards, that they are never employed as soldiers, nor indeed can they live out of their own country, and yet they are hasty, revengeful and cruel. They are very idle, for they will neither till the ground, nor go a-hunting, till hunger obliges them; but on the other hand are civil to strangers, and charitable to those in want. Their huts are built with poles, from twelve to fifteen feet high, which they fix in the ground in a circular form, about twelve feet in diameter; they meet on the top, and are covered with pieces of old cloth, and the skins of rain-deer. They are always open at the top, to let out the smoke, for they make their fires in the middle of their huts; they are very poorly clothed, and have very often no other beds than the snow; when they change their habitations, they carry their rags and their rain-deer-skins along with them, leaving their poles standing, for there are other ready fixed in all parts of the forests.

Though the country is large it is very thinly inhabited, which is no wonder, for there are no temptations for any colonies to settle here, for though it is so cold in winter, in the summer season the heat produces such swarms of gnats, that they often obscure the sun, and turn mid-day to midnight. The face of the country consists of mountains of such prodigious height, that their aspect is frightful, with wide extended heaths covered with moss, lakes, morasses, rivers, and no inconsiderable number of fruitful meadows. Here are very few spots of ground regularly planted, but in some places at the foot of the mountains there are numbers of trees, so happily disposed, that they seem to be the effect of art. The pine-trees are the most useful to the Laplanders of any, for they make bread of the bark. There are several mines of lead, iron, and copper, and the ore of one has a mixture of gold and silver. There are fossil crystals, which are very large and fine; amethysts of a purple colour, topasses, lead-stones, quicksilver, and cinnabar, but in no great quantities. They have the animal here called an elk, which is their principal game, and are taken either in traps, or pits dug for that purpose, and covered over the top. In some parts they take bears in the same manner, but the most common way is to shoot them; wolves are very numerous here, and make a dreadful havoc among the elks, and rain-deer. They have also white, red, and black foxes, besides beavers, which build houses like those in Canada, four stories high. They shoot the ermines and squirrels with blunt arrows, that they may not damage the skins; they have hares, otters, and martins very common, and the profit arising from the skins of these animals is very considerable; some of their lakes are very large, being one hundred and fifty miles long, and full of islands; and these and the rivers abound with salmon, pike, tench, breams, loaches, and several other sorts of fish. They have likewise plenty of moor-game, swans, falcons, wild geese, and wild ducks.

There have been great pains taken to convert the inhabitants to Christianity, and in 1739 they had the Scriptures translated into their own language, but they still mix a great deal of their ancient idolatry with their Christianity.

LAR, a city of Persia, in the province of Fars, and the principal city in it; it is naturally defended on the east and north by lofty rocks, as also by a strong castle, seated on a high hill, it is built of stone, and the ascent to it is narrow and steep; within the walls of the castle there are about one hundred houses for the garrison to lodge in; the bazar, or exchange, in this town, is a handsome structure, built with a chalky stone, covered on the top with an arched roof, and round it, on the inside, there are piazzas, under which are shops, containing different sort of goods, and merchandize. The mosques are but few, but there is one finely varnished with a great many mosaic fancies, and Arabic inscriptions. The entrance is through a brazen gate, and there are lamps on the inside, but whether for use or ornament is hard to say. Their fruits are dates, oranges, lemons,

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lemons, and citrons; they have also goats, hens, rice, arrack, and brandy; but their water is very bad, unwholesome, and muddy, they being forced to catch the rain-water, which they preserve in cisterns, or tanks. The greatest part of the inhabitants go naked, and are a mixture of Jews and Mahometans, and both are a swarthy, deformed generation, and are most of them afflicted with some nasty disease or other; they have generally a piece of callico folded about their heads, and about their middles a striped cloth, with sandals on their feet, which make the whole of their dress. The principal persons have them of silk or gold tissue, with rings on their fingers, set with jewels. The only manufacture that is carried on here is of silk. This city is three hundred and sixty miles south-east of Ispahan. Long. 54. 15. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

LARACHA, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. Muley Xec delivered it up to Spain in 1610, but the Moors have retaken it since. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 35. 5. N.

LAREDO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, seated on the coast of Biscay, thirty miles west of Bilbao. Long. 3. 51. W. Lat. 43. 46. N.

LARES, in Pagan worship, an order of inferior deities, who were the guardians of houses, and were sometimes esteemed by the Romans as the guardians of streets, and highways. According to Ovid, they were the sons of Mercury and Lara, whose tongue was cut out by Jupiter, for revealing to Juno his design to debauch Juturna; Jupiter then delivered her to Mercury, with orders to conduct her to hell; but he falling in love with her by the way, had twins by her, who from their mother were called Lares. These domestic deities were sometimes represented under the figure of a dog, the symbol of fidelity, because dogs, like the Lares, guard the house: at other times, their images were covered with the skin of a dog. The Romans had a private place in their houses called *lararium*, in which were the Lares, and the images of their ancestors. The principal sacrifices to the Lares were incense, fruit, and a hog.

LARGILLIERE (**NICHOLAS DE**) an excellent portrait-painter, born at Paris, in 1656. He was admired at the court of England, where the nobility were desirous of detaining him, but le Brun engaged him to settle in France; and the Academy received him as history-painter. At the accession of James II. to the crown of England, Largilliere was sent for to draw the pictures of the king and queen, and on this occasion, is said, even to have surpassed himself. He was the constant friend of Rigaud, his competitor, and died at Paris, in 1746, leaving great wealth to his only daughter.

LARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see; it is sixty miles north-east of Naples. Long. 15. 51. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated town of Greece, in the province of Janna, or Theffaly, with an archbishop's see of the Greek church, a palace, and several handsome mosques. According to Virgil, it is the country of Achilles, and the place where Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, resided. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. The city is agreeably seated on the river Peneus, fifty miles south of Salonica, one hundred and thirty north-by-west of Athens, and two hundred and sixty west-by-south of Constantinople. Long. 23. 36. E. Lat. 38. 51. N.

LAROON (**MARCELLUS**) an eminent painter, was born at the Hague, in 1653, and learned to paint of his father, with whom he came young into England. Here he was placed with one la Zoon, a portrait-painter, and then with Flethiere, but owed his chief improvement to his own application. He lived several years in Yorkshire; and when he came to London again, painted draperies for sir Godfrey Kneller, in which branch he was eminent; but his greatest excellence was imitating other masters. "My father," says Walpole, "had a picture by him that 'easily passed for Bassan's.'" He painted history, portraits, conversations, both in large and small. Several prints were made from his works, and several plates he etched and scraped himself. He died of a consumption, on the 11th of March, 1702. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

LARREY (**ISAAC DE**) a famous historian, born at Lintot, near Bolbec, on the 7th of September, 1638. After having for some time practised the profession of an advocate, in his own country, he retired to Holland, where he was made historiographer to the States General. He afterwards went to Berlin, where the elector of Brandenburg granted him a pension. He died in 1719, aged eighty. His principal works are, 1. The History of Augustus. 2. The History of Eleanor Queen of France, and afterwards of England. 3. The History of England, four volumes, folio, which is esteemed. 4. The History of France, under the Reign of

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Lewis XIV. in three volumes, quarto, and in ten volumes, duodecimo.

LARROQUE (**MATTHEW DE**) one of the most learned ministers the Reformed ever had in France, was born at Leirac, in Guienne, in the year 1619, and became well versed in ecclesiastical antiquities. He was minister at Vitre, and afterwards at Roan, and died on the 31st of January, 1684, aged sixty-five. He wrote several controversial works, much esteemed by the protestants; the principal of which are, 1. A History of the Eucharist. 2. A Treatise on the Communion, under both Kinds, against M. Bossuet.

LARROQUE (**DANIEL DE**) the son of the former, was born at Vitre, and was educated by his father in the study of the learned languages, and in sacred and profane history. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to London, where he learned English, then went to Copenhagen, where his father's friends promised to procure him an establishment, but not being so good as their word, he went to Holland, where he stayed till the year 1690. He then returned to France, abjured Calvinism, and became a member of the church of Rome. He usually resided at Paris, kept company with men of learning, and composed several works. Having wrote a preface to a satirical book, in which Lewis XIV. was treated very ill, on account of the famine in 1693, he was arrested and thrown into the Chatelet, from whence he was afterwards removed to the castle of Saumur, but about four years after he was set at liberty, at the solicitation of the abbés of Fontevraud, and obtained a post in the office of M. de Torcy, minister and secretary of state. At the beginning of the regency he was nominated secretary of the interior council, and after its suppression had a pension of 4000 livres, which was paid till his death. He wrote several works, which are esteemed inferior to those of his father; the principal of them are, 1. A translation of the Life of Mahomet, from the English of Dr. Prideaux. 2. The Life of Francis Eudes de Mazeraï, a satirical romance. 3. A translation of Echard's Roman History, retouched and published by the abbé Desfontaines, &c. He died on the 5th of September, 1731.

LARTA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Epirus; seated at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, sixty-five miles north of the gulph of Lepanto, and forty south of the island of Corfu. Long. 21. 31. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

LASCARIS (**THEODORE**) retired into Natolia, after the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, where he assumed the title of despot, and two years after caused himself to be crowned emperor at Nice, in the year 1206, and died in 1222.

John Ducas, his successor, had a son who was also named Theodore Lascaris; this last reigned at Nice, from 1256 to 1259, and left a son, named John Lascaris, whose eyes were put out by order of Michael Palæologus emperor of Constantinople, in 1261.

LASCARIS (**ANDREW JOHN**) a celebrated Greek, surnamed Rhyndacenus, of the same family with the preceding, went into Italy, after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in 1453. He was well received by Laurence de Medicis, a distinguished protector of learned men, and was twice sent to Constantinople to collect the best Greek manuscripts, by which means numberless scarce and valuable treasures of literature were carried into Italy. At his return Lewis XII. king of France, prevailed on him to settle in the university of Paris, and sent him twice ambassador to Venice. Ten years after, cardinal John de Medicis being elected pope, under the name of Leo X. John Lascaris, his old friend, went to Rome, and had the direction of a Greek college. He died at Rome, in 1535, at about the ninetieth year of his age. He brought into the West most of the fine Greek manuscripts, that are now extant; and composed some epigrams in Greek and Latin.

LASCARIS (**CONSTANTINE**) one of the Greeks who was principally concerned in the revival of learning in the West, retired into Italy in 1454, and taught polite literature at Milan, whither he was called by Francis Sforza; he afterwards went to Rome, where he was well received by cardinal Bessarion. He afterwards taught rhetoric and the Greek tongue at Naples, and ended his days at Messina, leaving the senate of that city many excellent manuscripts, which he had brought from Constantinople. He was interred at the public expence, and the senate of Messina erected a noble marble tomb to his memory. He wrote some grammatical works.

LASKI, **LASKO**, or **LASCO**, (**JOHN DE**) a celebrated Protestant divine, in the sixteenth century, was descended from a family of distinction in Poland, where he was educated, and afterwards, in his travels coming to Zurich in Switzerland, became acquainted with Zuinglius, who brought him to approve of the Reformation. Upon his return home he was made provost of Gnesna, and afterwards bishop of Vespriem,

Vesprim, when he declared himself openly of the Reformed religion, which bringing upon him the sentence of heresy, in 1542 he retired to Embden, in East Friesland, and was not only made minister of a church in that town, but the following year was employed by Anne countess of Oldenburg, to introduce the Reformed religion into the province. Having resided near ten years in East Friesland, he came to England, on the invitation of archbishop Cranmer; and here being a number of foreign Protestants, they had several privileges granted them by king Edward VI. Three hundred and eighty were naturalized, and allowed their own form of religious worship; a church in London was granted them, with the revenues belonging to it, for the subsistence of their ministers, who were either expressly nominated, or at least approved by the king. These ministers were four in number, and a superintendent, which post was held by Laski. But upon the accession of queen Mary in 1553, they were all sent away, and Laski embarked on the 17th of September, with one hundred and seventy-five of his followers. Having attempted in vain to land in Denmark, at Lubeck, Wismar, and Hamburg, they proceeded to Embden, where they were kindly received, and permitted to settle in the country. In 1555 Laski went to Frankfort upon the Maine, where he obtained leave of the senate to build a church for the reformed strangers. At length, after an absence of twenty years, he returned to Poland, and though he was opposed by the bishops and other ecclesiastics, was protected by king Sigismund, who employed him in the most important affairs. He was much esteemed by Erasmus, and the historians of his time speak much in his praise. He wrote, *De Cæna Domini Liber; Epistola continens summam Controversiæ de Cæna Domini*, &c. and died on the 13th of January, 1560.

LASSENUS (JOHN) a celebrated Lutheran divine, was descended from a noble family in Pomerania, and born in the year 1636. He travelled, visited the public libraries, and formed connections with the learned throughout Europe. He published at Nuremberg his *Classicum Belli Turcici*, against two Jesuits and D. Jæger, which procuring him many enemies, he was secretly seized, and thrown into a prison in Hungary, where he suffered a great deal; but having at length obtained his liberty, he was made pastor of several churches in Germany, and at last invited to Copenhagen, where he was made professor of divinity. He died in 1692, after having published a number of sermons, which are esteemed, and many works in German.

LASSUS (ORLANDO) the most celebrated musician of the sixteenth century, was born at Mons. He was master of music at several courts of Europe, and died in 1594, aged seventy. There are many of his pieces of music extant, as well sacred as profane, set to several languages. It was said of him

Hic ille Orlandus Lassum qui recreat orbem.

LASSUS, an ancient Greek poet, born at Hermione, in Peloponnesus, was the son of Chabrinus. He was the first of the Greeks who wrote of music, and acquired such reputation by his dithyrambic verses, that he was placed in the number of the seven sages of Greece, in the room of Periander. He lived about five hundred years before the Christian æra. His works are lost.

LATACHEA, formerly Laodicea, an ancient, large, and considerable town of Syria, with a harbour, and a bishop's see, belonging to the Greek church; it was formerly a place of very great magnificence, but has shared in the general calamities of that part of the world, but of late it is a little recovered, under the government of an aga, who was a man of great property, authority, and a lover of commerce. It is seated close to the sea, in a plentiful flat country, and stands well for trade. There are here very beautiful ruins of several curious structures. It is thirty-eight miles from Tortos, two hundred and fifty north of Jerusalem, and seventy-five south-west of Aleppo. Long. 36. 50. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

LATERANUS, in Pagan worship, was a heathen god, who had the care of the hearths, and received his name from *later*, which signifies a brick.

LATERANUS (PLAUTIUS) was made consul in the year 65, and was killed by Nero's order, for having entered into Pilo's conspiracy. He died with heroic constancy; and as Epaphroditus, Nero's freed-man, pressed him to declare some of the circumstances of the conspiracy, Lateranus replied with contempt, "Had I any thing to say, I would say to thy master." From him the famous palace of Lateran at Rome, which formerly belonged to his family, took its name.

LATIMER (HUGH) bishop of Winchester, and one of the first reformers of the church of England, was born at Thirkeston, in Leicestershire, about the year 1470, and studied at Cambridge. Having entered into priests orders, he behaved with remarkable warmth and zeal in defence of

popery: heard with the highest indignation those who were turned the novel teachers, and inveighed publicly and privately against the reformers. In short, his zeal was so remarkable, that the university elected him their cross-bearer in all public processions; a post which he discharged with the utmost solemnity.

Among the favourers of the Reformation was Mr. Thomas Bilney, a clergyman, distinguished by his exemplary piety and humanity; and this gentleman being acquainted with Mr. Latimer, whom he esteemed on account of his sincerity and honesty of heart, he, as opportunities offered, suggested many things to him about corruptions in religion in general, and frequently dropt hints concerning some in the Romish church, till having prepared the way, he frankly opened his mind to him, and concluded with earnestly exhorting him to lay aside his prejudices, and consider with an honest heart the objections urged against the doctrines of popery. This had his desired effect, and Mr. Latimer no sooner ceased being a zealous papist, than, from the same warmth of constitution, he became a zealous protestant, and was extremely assiduous in making converts, both in the town and university. He preached in public, exhorted in private, and every where pressed the necessity of a holy life, in opposition to those outward performances, which were then esteemed the essentials of religion. The first remarkable opposition he met with was occasioned by a course of sermons he preached before the university, during the Christmas holidays, in which he particularly insisted on the great abuse of locking up the Scriptures in an unknown tongue, and shewed that true religion was seated in the heart; and that, in comparison with it, external appointments were of no value. These discourses occasioned a great outcry. Mr. Latimer was a preacher of some eminence, and began to display remarkable address in adapting his discourses to the capacities of the people. The clergy now thought it high time to oppose him openly; and Dr. Buckingham, prior of the Black Friars, appearing in the pulpit a few Sundays after, with great pomp and prolixity, attempted to shew the dangerous tendency of Mr. Latimer's opinions, particularly of the heretical notion of having the Scriptures in English. "If that heresy," said he, "prevailed, we should soon see an end of every thing useful among us. The plough-man reading, that if he put his hand to the plough, and should happen to look back, he was unfit for the kingdom of God, would soon lay aside his labour. The baker likewise reading, that 'a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, would give us very insipid bread. The simple man also finding himself commanded to pluck out his eyes, in a few years we should have the nation full of blind beggars.'

Mr. Latimer listened with a secret pleasure, and afterwards could not resist his inclination to expose this solemn trifler. The whole university met together on Sunday, when it was known Mr. Latimer would preach, and just before the sermon began, prior Buckingham himself entered the church, and with an air of importance seated himself before the pulpit. Mr. Latimer, with great gravity, recapitulated the learned doctor's arguments, placed them in the strongest light, and then rallied them with such a flow of wit and good humour, that without the least appearance of ill-nature he made his adversary in the highest degree ridiculous. He then, with great address, appealed to the people on the low esteem in which their holy guides had always held their understandings; expressed the utmost offence at their being treated with such contempt, and wished his honest countrymen might only have the use of the Scriptures till they shewed themselves such absurd interpreters. He concluded his discourse on a few observations on Scripture metaphors; and in short, his sermon had such an effect, that the prior was for the future contented to shut himself up in his monastery.

The credit of the Protestant party thus increased at Cambridge, while Bilney and Latimer were at their head. The popish clergy, and the heads of colleges, were alarmed: frequent convocations were held, and the tutors were admonished to have a strict eye over their pupils; but Mr. Latimer continued to preach, and heresy to spread. The heads of the popish party applied to the bishop of Ely, who came to Cambridge, and was contented with silencing Mr. Latimer. But there happened to be then a Protestant prior at Cambridge; this was Dr. Barnes of the Austin Friars, which being exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction, he boldly licensed Mr. Latimer to preach there. Thither his party followed him, and the late opposition having greatly excited the curiosity of the people, the friars chapel was soon incapable of containing the crowds that attended. Among others the bishop of Ely was frequently one of his hearers, and had the ingenuity to declare, that Mr. Latimer was one of the best preachers he had ever heard. The credit to his cause, which our preacher had thus gained in the pulpit, he maintained out of it by a holy life. Mr.

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Bilney and he, not satisfied with acting unexceptionably, were daily giving instances of goodness, which malice could not scandalize, nor envy misinterpret. Cambridge was at that time full of their good actions, their charities to the poor, and their friendly visits to the sick and unhappy were then common topics.

Their adversaries, impotent themselves, and finding their diocesan unwilling to execute their purposes, now carried their complaints to Henry VIII. who expecting to have his divorce ended in a regular way at Rome, took care to observe all the forms of civility with the pope. Immediately a court was erected by cardinal Wolsey, and Tunstall being made president, Bilney, Latimer, and one or two more were called before him. Bilney was prevailed upon to recant, and as Tunstall omitted no opportunities of shewing mercy, Bilney bore his faggot and was dismissed. The rest escaped on easier terms; and all of them returning to Cambridge, were received with open arms by their friends. Bilney, however, filled with remorse, grew melancholy, and three years after resolving to expiate his abjuration, went to Norfolk, and preaching publicly against popery, was executed at Norwich.

Bilney's sufferings seemed to inspire the leaders of the Reformation at Cambridge with new courage, and Mr. Latimer wrote a letter to the king against a proclamation which had been just published, forbidding the use of the Bible in English, and other books on religious subjects, which the king received with temper, and soon after Dr. Butts, the king's physician, being sent to Cambridge to promote the establishment of the king's supremacy, the zeal Mr. Latimer shewed on this occasion, rivetted him in the royal favour, and he obtained a benefice in Wiltshire, to which he retired, and not only entered on the duty of his parish, but extended his labours throughout the country, he having obtained a general licence for that purpose from the university of Cambridge; and his manner of preaching being very popular, the pulpits were every where open to him. But the clergy being soon inflamed against him, he was cited by Stokesley bishop of London to appear before him, and on his appealing to his own ordinary, another citation was obtained out of the archbishop's court. He set out for the capital in the depth of winter, under a severe fit of the stone and colic. On his arrival, he found that instead of being examined as he expected about his sermons, a paper was put into his hands, which he was ordered to subscribe, declaring his belief in the efficacy of the masses for the souls in purgatory, of prayers to the saints, of pilgrimages to their sepulchres, &c. but he refused to sign it, and was dismissed with a copy of the articles. He was now regularly sent for three times a-week, and tired out with the most captious questions: but at length a stop was put to their proceedings, by an order from the king, and he was soon after made bishop of Worcester, in the discharge of which office he was remarkable warm and resolute. It was then usual for the bishops to make presents to the king of a purse of gold, on New-years-day: but Latimer, instead of the purse, presented Henry a New Testament, in which was a leaf doubled down to this passage, "Whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." He was soon after summoned to parliament, when the famous act of the six articles being passed, which gave an universal alarm to all the favourers of the Reformation, he resigned his see, and retired into the country. But being afterwards bruised by the fall of a tree, he was obliged to come to London to obtain the assistance of the most skilful surgeons, when having lost his patron lord Cromwell, he was sent to the Tower, where he was imprisoned during six years: but upon the change of government under Edward VI. was set at liberty. He might now have resumed his see, but this he declined, and spent above two years with archbishop Cranmer, at Lambeth, where he was chiefly employed in hearing the complaints, and redressing the injuries of the poor. He afterwards seems to have retired into the country, and to have made use of the king's licence, as a general preacher, where he thought his labours might be most successful.

In the beginning of queen Mary's reign he was cited to appear before the council; he therefore set out immediately, and as he passed through Smithfield, where the supposed heretics were usually burned, said cheerfully, "This place has long groaned for me." He was loaded with reproaches by the council, and sent to the Tower, where his usual cheerfulness did not forsake him; for a servant leaving his apartment, Mr. Latimer bid him tell his master, that if he did not take better care of him, he should certainly escape him. Upon this message the lieutenant, with some discomposure in his countenance, came to desire an explanation, when Mr. Latimer answered, "I suppose, sir, you expect that I shall be burnt; but if you do not allow me a little fire this frosty weather, I shall be starved."

At length Cranmer and Ridley, who were prisoners in

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the same cause, were sent with Latimer to Oxford, in order to hold a public disputation; but were confined in the common jail, and denied the use of books, pens, ink, and paper; and the dispute being ended, sentence was passed upon them, and he was ordered to be executed, on the 16th of October. When he and Ridley being brought to a fire, lighted on the north side of Balliol college, a sermon was preached, after which Mr. Latimer, throwing off his prison attire, appeared in a shroud, and having recommended his soul to God, delivered himself to the executioner, saying to the bishop of London, "We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England, as shall never be extinguished."

LATINUS, king of the Latins in Italy, was the son of Faunus, and, it is said, began to reign about the one thousand two hundred and sixteenth year before the Christian era. Lavinia, his only daughter, married Æneas, after that Trojan prince had killed Turnus, king of the Rutuli.

LATINUS (PACATUS DREPANIUS) a Latin orator, of the fourth century, was born at Drepanus in Aquitaine, and wrote a panegyric on the emperor Theodosius the Great, which he pronounced in 389, and which is still extant.

LATINUS LATINUS, one of the most learned critics of his time, was born at Viterbo, about the year 1513. He became well skilled in polite literature and the sciences, and was one of the learned men chosen, in 1573, to correct Gratian's Decretal. He also wrote notes on Tertullian, and a learned work entitled, *Bibliotheca Sacra & Profana, sive Observationes, Correptiones, Conjecturæ et variae Lectiones*. He died at Rome, on the 21st of January, 1593, aged eighty.

LATINUS (JOHN) a Moor by birth, was brought into Spain when a little boy, in the sixteenth century, and was a servant in the duke of Sueffa's family. The happy genius which was observed in him, was the cause of his being permitted to share in the instructions and lessons that were bestowed on his young master: and this gave him an opportunity of acquiring so much learning, that having obtained his freedom, the archbishop of Granada made him master of the grammar-school, belonging to the church of Granada. Here he acquitted himself worthily for twenty years, and being no less esteemed for his morals than the brightness of his parts, he married to very great advantage. He published several poems in Latin, viz. one on the battle of Lepanto, another on the death of pope Pius V. and many epitaphs. He died in 1573.

LATITUDE, is the distance of any place from the equator, and is reckoned on the degrees of the meridian. It is the same as the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and is distinguished into north and south.

LATONA, in fabulous history, the daughter of the giant Cœus and Phœbe, was beloved by Jupiter; but Juno discovering her pregnancy, drove her from the earth, and commanded the serpent Python to destroy her, from whose pursuit Latona fled to the island Delos, in the shape of a quail, where she was delivered of Diana and Apollo; the latter of whom slew the monster Python with his arrows. Latona afterwards flying into Lycia with her children, she was denied the water of the fountain Mela, by the shepherd Niocles and his clowns, upon which she turned them into frogs.

LAU (THEODORE LEWIS) a famous Spinofist of the eighteenth century, was counsellor to the duke of Courland, and made himself known by an atheistical treatise printed at Franckfort, in 1717, under the title of, *Meditationes Philosophicæ de Deo, Mundo, Homine*. He also wrote some political tracts.

LAVAL (GILES DE) lord of Retz, marshal of France, and chamberlain to the king, was of great service to Charles VII. in contributing to drive the English out of France, but at length tarnished his brave exploits by his impieties, for which he was condemned to suffer death by the judges of the duke of Brittany, whom he had offended, "and who" was present at his execution in the field of Nantes, on "the 23d of December, 1440, and was glad," says Mezeray, "of having an opportunity of revenging the offence he had given him, by revenging that of God."

LAVAL (URBAN DE) marquis of Sablé, marshal of France, and governor of Anjou, distinguished himself in several sieges and battles. He followed the party of the League, and at the battle of Ivry was wounded, and taken prisoner. At length he became reconciled to Henry IV. who gave him several preferments, and in particular made him marshal of France, and governor of Anjou. He at length retired from court, and died on the 27th of March, 1629.

LAVAL, a populous town of France, in Lower Maine, which carries on a great trade in linen cloth, and has two castles. It is seated on the river Maienne, fifteen miles south from a town of the same name, forty west from Mans, thirty-seven east from Rennes, and one hundred and forty-five west-by-south of Paris. Long. 0. 42. W. Lat. 48. 4 N.

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LAVAMUND, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, and a bishop's see; it is thirty-seven miles east of Clagenfurt, and sixty-three west of Pettaw. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 46. 44. N.

LAVATER (**LEWIS**) a famous Protestant divine, born at Kiburg, in the canton of Zurich, on the first of March, 1527. After having finished his studies he travelled into Germany, France, and Italy, and at his return to Zurich, was made canon and pastor of that city, where he died on the 15th of July, 1586. He wrote many works.

LAVAUUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see. There was a council held here, in the year 1212, against the Albigenses, of which it was one of the most considerable cities. It is seated on the river Agout, twenty miles south-west of Albi, twenty north-east of Toulouse, and three hundred and twenty south of Paris. Long. 1. 57. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

LAUBECH, a strong town of Germany, and capital of Carniola, with a bishop's see. It is a city of great antiquity, seated on a river of the same name, and is well built, and very populous, though the air is a little unwholesome. The cathedral is a handsome structure, and they have a large castle standing on a hill, which is covered in a most beautiful manner with trees; there are a great many inscriptions and antiquities to be seen in this town, and in its neighbourhood. In the river there are the greatest plenty of the largest cray-fish any where to be found in Europe. Long. 14. 45. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

LAUD (**WILLIAM**) archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a clothier of Reading, in Berkshire, where he was born on the 7th of October, 1573, and educated at Oxford. In 1600 he was ordained deacon, and in 1601 priest. In 1603 he was chosen proctor of the university of Oxford, and was the same year made chaplain to Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire. In 1607 he was inducted into the vicarage of Stanford, in Northamptonshire; and in the following year had the advowson of North-Kilworth, in Leicestershire, given him. In 1608 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and the same year was made chaplain to Dr. Richard Neal bishop of Rochester. After several other preferments he was in 1620 made prebendary of Westminster, and the next year was promoted to the bishoprick of St. David's. In 1626 he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and made dean of the Royal Chapel; and the next year made privy-counsellor to his majesty. In 1628 he was translated to the see of London; and in 1630 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. From this time he made it his business to adorn that university, and beginning with St. John's college, where he was educated, built all the inner quadrangle, except a part of the south side. He then erected that elegant pile of building at the west end of the divinity-school, in which is the convocation-house, and Selden's library. He also gave the university, at several times, one thousand three hundred manuscripts in Latin, Syriac, Chaldee, Egyptian, Ethiopian, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Saxon, English, and Irish, which he had purchased at a prodigious expence.

After the murder of the duke of Buckingham, Dr. Laud became chief favourite to king Charles I. which at the same time that it augmented his power and interest, increased the envy and hatred he had raised against him. The superstitious ceremonies he used in the consecration of St. Catharine Cree-church, London, on the 6th of January, 1630-1, gave great disgust, and his zeal in the prosecutions, carried on in the high-commission and star-chamber courts against authors, printers, and divines, filled the minds of the people with resentment. But the prosecution of the king's printers for leaving out the word *not* in the seventh commandment, in an edition of the English Bible, gave no offence, though it was doubtless done without design.

In 1633 he attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a privy-counsellor for that kingdom. During his stay in Scotland, he formed the resolution of bringing that church to an exact conformity with the church of England. In the same year he succeeded archbishop Abbot in the see of Canterbury, and soon after came out his majesty's declaration about lawful sports on Sundays, which the archbishop was charged with having revived and enlarged, and that with the vexatious prosecutions of such clergymen who refused to read it in their churches.

In 1634, and the following year, the archbishop, by his vicar-general, performed his metropolitanical visitation, in which, among other things, the church-wardens in every parish were enjoined to remove the communion-table from the middle to the east end of the chancel, altar-wise, the ground being raised for that purpose, and to fence it with proper rails. In this visitation the Dutch and Walloon congregations were summoned to appear, and, such as were born in England, enjoined to repair to their se-

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veral parish churches; and those ministers and others who were born abroad, to use the English liturgy translated into French or Dutch; but many, rather than comply, chose to leave the kingdom.

On the fifth of February, 1634-5, the archbishop was put into the great committee of trade, and the king's revenue; on the fourth of March following, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury; and on the sixth of March, 1635-6, he received the staff of lord high treasurer of England.

In order to prevent the printing and publishing what he thought improper books, he procured a decree to be passed in the star-chamber, on the 11th of July, 1637, whereby it was enjoined that the master printers should be reduced to a certain number, and that none of them should print any books till they were licensed either by the archbishop, or the bishop of London, or some of their chaplains, or by the chancellors, or vice-chancellors of the two universities.

A new parliament being summoned, met on the 13th of April, 1640; and the convocation the day following; but the commons launching out into complaints against the archbishop, and insisting upon a redress of grievances before they granted any supply, the parliament was dissolved on the 7th of May. The convocation however continued sitting, and made seventeen canons, which were supposed to be formed under the immediate direction of the archbishop. In the beginning of the long parliament he was attacked on account of those canons, and they being condemned by the house of commons on the 16th of December, 1640, "as containing many things contrary to the king's prerogative, to the fundamental laws and statutes of this realm, to the rights of parliament, to the property and liberty of the subject, and tending to sedition, and of dangerous consequence;" he was, on the 18th of December, accused by the commons of high treason; upon which he was committed to the custody of the usher of the black-rod, and on the first of March sent to the Tower, and being at length tried before the house of lords, for endeavouring to subvert the laws, and to overthrow the protestant religion, was found guilty, and beheaded on Tower hill, on Friday the 10th of January, 1644-5, in the seventy-second year of his age.

This learned prelate, notwithstanding his being charged with a design to bring in popery, wrote an Answer to Dr. Fisher, which is one of the best pieces that has ever been printed against that religion; and there is great reason to believe, that he never intended to subject England to the church of Rome. He was temperate in his diet, and regular in his private life; but his fondness for introducing new ceremonies, in which he shewed a hot and indiscreet zeal; his encouraging of sports on Sundays; his illegal and cruel severity in the star-chamber and high commission courts, and the fury with which he persecuted the dissenters, and all who presumed to contradict his sentiments, exposed him to popular hatred. Besides his Answer to Fisher, he published several Sermons, and other works.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Tauber, in the bishoprick of Wurtzburgh. Long. 9. 43. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

LAUDER, a borough town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, twenty-two miles south-east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 55. 46. N.

LAUDERDALE, a valley in Scotland, through which the river Lauder runs, from north to south, and afterwards falls into the Tweed. On this river there is a bridge, whereon the favourites of James III. were hanged.

LAUDICE, sister and wife of Mithridates, imagining that prince dead, abandoned herself to pleasure, and became unfaithful to his bed. He had stolen away from court with a very few followers, to go and see incognito the situation of the places he resolved one day to make the seat of war, and she had heard no news of him after his departure. At his return, Laudice fearing his reproaches, resolved to poison him, but her design being discovered, Mithridates put her to death.

LAVELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate, with a bishop's see. It is seventeen miles north-west of Cirenza, fifty west-by-south of Bari, and seventy east-by-north of Naples. Long. 15. 55. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on October 10, for butter and cheese. It is seated on the branch of the river Breton, having a handsome large church and steeple, seated on an eminence, and is a large cloathing town, enjoying a pretty good trade. It is twelve miles south-by-east of St. Edmund's Bury, seventeen west-by-north of Ipswich, and sixty-one north-north-east of London. Long. 0. 48. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

LAVINGTON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated not far from the Downs, and

and is but an ordinary town; however, the market is great for corn and malt. It is twenty miles north-west of Salisbury, twenty south-west of Marlborough, and eighty-nine west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 5. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, and is subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Long. 9. 21. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

LAUFFENBURGH, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. It is one of the forest towns, and has a castle. It was taken by the duke of Saxe-Weimar, in 1638. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on a rock, on the river Rhine, which divides it into two parts. It is seventeen miles south-east of Basil, twenty-five north-west of Zurich, and twenty-five south-west of Schaffhausen. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

LAUGNAC. See **LOGNAC**.

LAVINIA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Latinus, king of Latium. She was promised to Turnus, king of the Rutuli; but she married Æneas, by whom she had a posthumous son, named Sylvius, from his being born in a wood, whither she had fled to avoid the anger of Ascanius, the son of Æneas.

LAUNAY (PETER DE) a learned and judicious French writer of the protestant religion, was born at Blois, in 1573, and resigned the post of financier, the title of secretary to the king, and all the advantages he might hope to receive by improving his fortune, to apply himself to the study of the Holy Scriptures. He was then forty years of age, from which time till he was eighty-nine years old, he constantly rose at four in the morning to read and study the Old and New Testament. The prime ministers of France had an extraordinary confidence in him, and frequently gave him the most honourable marks of their esteem. He was deputed to all the synods of his province, and to almost all the national synods held in his time. He died in the year 1662, extremely regretted by the Calvinists. He wrote, 1. Paraphrases on all the Epistles of St. Paul, on Daniel, the Ecclesiastes, the Proverbs, and the Revelations. 2. Remarks on the Bible, or an Explanation of the Words, Phrases, and difficult Passages of the Holy Scriptures. 3. A Treatise on the Lord's Supper.

LAUNCESTON, the county-town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and the fairs are on Whitfun-Monday, July 5, November 17, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a very ancient town, and is said to be founded by Eadulphus, brother to Alpius, duke of Devonshire and Cornwall, about two hundred years before the Conquest; William the Conqueror gave this and two hundred and forty-eight other manors in this county, to his half brother Richard, earl of Moreton and Cornwall, who built a very strong castle here, where the said earl and his successors resided, to the great advantage of the town. It sent members to parliament in the reign of Henry II. and in the time of Henry III. Richard, earl of Poictiers and Cornwall, the king's brother, made it a free borough, with fundry privileges, which were afterwards frequently confirmed. The manor and honour of this borough is vested in the eldest son and heir apparent to the crown of England, who is by birth duke of Cornwall. The corporation, by a charter granted by queen Mary, in 1555, consists of a mayor and a recorder, who, with the free burgesses, who are about one hundred and thirty in number, choose the members of parliament; the mayor and recorder are justices of the peace within the borough. It is seated on the river Tamer, on the top of a pleasant hill. The lower part of the castle now comprehends an old decayed chapel, a large hall, and a place for the common jail. Leland says it was walled round in his time, and it has now the county jail, and the assizes are usually held here. It is thirty-six miles west of Exeter, and two hundred and fourteen west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 55. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

LAUNOY (JOHN DE) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Valdefis, a little village of Normandy, on the 21st of December, 1603, and took the degree of doctor of divinity in 1606. He contracted a friendship with many learned men, and was extremely laborious and disinterested. He constantly refused all the benefices that were offered him; contented with his books and a small income, he led a plain and frugal life, was an enemy to vice, had no ambition, was charitable, beneficent, and a good friend. He died in the house of cardinal d'Etrees, on the 10th of March, 1678, aged seventy-five; and his works were collected together by the abbé Granet, and printed in 1731, in ten volumes, in folio. In these works he attacks several false traditions with great intrepidity, and was one of the strongest supports of the privileges of the Galican church. He extended his criticisms even to subjects of devotion, and some saints would have been expunged from the Romish calendar, had

his arguments been admitted. He also drew upon himself the indignation of the whole order of the Dominicans, for attacking with too much freedom the reputation of Thomas Aquinas.

LAURA the Fair, a celebrated and virtuous French lady, was born at Avignon, on the fourth of June, 1314, and was greatly admired for her beauty, wit, and virtue. She was one of the ladies who composed the Court of Love, thus called from their deciding with much wit, the gallant questions proposed to them. She died on the fourth of June, 1345, at thirty-one years of age. Petrarch, who lived a retired life at Vacluse, going to Lisle, a small village, saw the fair Laura there, and from that moment was in love with her. He celebrated his passion in his verses, and this passion subsisted ten years after her death. Francis I. king of France, composed her epitaph, in order to be placed on her tomb, which is in the church of the Cordeliers at Avignon.

LAURENCE (St.) the Martyr, was raised to the dignity of first deacon of Rome, by Sixtus II. and was intrusted with the riches of the church. The emperor Valerian at that time published an edict against the Christians, when St. Laurence being seized, was first cruelly whipt, and then broiled upon a grid-iron till he expired, on the 10th of August, 258.

LAURENCE (St.) a monk and priest of Rome, was sent by St. Gregory the Great with St. Augustin, to convert the English; great numbers of whom he baptized. He succeeded St. Augustin in the archbishoprick of Canterbury, and died in 619.

LAURENS (ANDREW DU) an eminent physician, of the sixteenth century, was born at Arles, and became professor of physic in the university of Montpellier, and first physician to king Henry IV. He wrote an excellent treatise on anatomy, and several other valuable works, and died on the 16th of August, 1609.

LAURENTALIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival celebrated in honour of Acca Laurentia, Romulus's nurse.

LAURENTIO (NICHOLAS) vulgarly called Cola di Rienzo, was, in the fourteenth century, a remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of human life. From being the son of a mean vintner and a laundress, he arose, by the strength of his genius and his eloquence, to the greatest honours in Rome. He drove out the great men, enacted laws, and in 1346 was declared Tribunus Augustus, and deliverer of the Roman republic, by which means he became the head of a new Roman republic, in whose name he wrote to the other states, to the emperor, and the pope himself. The better to confirm his authority, he sentenced many persons to death; and among others, he hanged Martin de Porto, one of the petty tyrants of Rome. He received embassies from several princes and common-wealths; and boldly summoned the pope to come and reside in Rome, with the college of cardinals. He maintained a successful war against the faction of the nobles, which he entirely suppressed; but after having abolished the tyranny of the great, he himself became a tyrant, upon which he was treated as he himself treated others; he was forced to fly, and was hanged in effigy at Rome, as a traitor. Some time after he returned to that city, and raised up his party again to so high a pitch, that he was enabled to renew the war against the Colonnas, but his rigorous treatment of the people, and his exactions, rendered him so odious, that they took up arms. He imagined that his eloquence would have the power to calm this storm, as it had done many others; but he was mistaken; for while he harangued them from his windows, they set fire to his palace. He then endeavoured to fly in the disguise of a beggar, and was got almost out of danger when he was discovered; thrust through the body with a sword, and presently covered with wounds, dragged through the streets, and hung up by the feet. His body continued two years in that condition, after which it was burned in the fields by the Jews. Some of his writings are still extant.

LAURO (FILIPPO) an eminent painter, born at Rome, in 1623. Balthasar, his father, who was a good painter, and a disciple of Paul Bril, saw with joy that his son Philip, before he had been taught to draw, took the faces of all his school-fellows, and considering this as a proof that he would become a great painter, placed him under his son Francisco, who taught him the first elements of his art; but the death of his brother obliged him to pass into the school of Angelo Caroselli, his brother-in-law; on which he made such progress, that he soon surpassed his master, who was so fond of him, that he brought all the curious strangers that came to Rome to see him. Nature, who had not bestowed her graces on his person, rendered him capable of obtaining many accomplishments. He was master of perspective, had a turn for poetry, and a knowledge of history and fable. He applied himself to the painting of small historical subjects, with back grounds of landscape, in a very beautiful manner. He also painted several large pictures for churches;

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but did not succeed so well in them as in smaller pieces. He designed well and gracefully; and his landscapes are chearful, and in a good taste. He also painted Bacchanals and metamorphoses.

His agreeable temper, and the lively fallies of his wit, rendered him dear to his friends. His barber hearing that he had made his apothecary a present of a picture, in return for the care he took of him when ill, was in hopes of obtaining the same favour, and begged a picture. On which, Lauro made his caricature, giving him the ridiculous gestures he used in talking, and then writing under it, "This man looks for a dupe, and cannot find him," sent it to his shop, when he knew several of his own friends were there. Every one of them, struck with the oddness of the character, laughed and joked at the poor barber, whom they prevented from venting his rage on the picture. But though Philip diverted himself at his expence, he would never after this venture to come under his hands. He was always diverting himself with some merry prank; he loved mirth, good humour, and expence; and died at Rome in 1694, in the seventy-first year of his age, leaving behind him a considerable fortune.

LAUSANNE, a city of Swisserland, capital of the territory of Vaud, in the canton of Bern; is a large handsome city, seated about a mile and a half above a lake, upon three hills, which with the vallies it takes up entirely, inasmuch that some have compared its situation to that of Jerusalem. This renders it very uneven, and you must constantly ascend or descend in going from one street to another. These three hills are that of the city to the north, that of St. Francis and of the Borough to the south, and that of St. Lawrence to the west; that of the city is terminated on the east, with very high craggy rocks, at the foot of which runs one of the brooks which water the town. The way from the Lower to the Upper city, is by steps cut in the rock; there are likewise stairs made of wood, which are under covering. In the quarter of the city which is highest, there are three remarkable buildings, which are the castle, the college, and the great church. The castle is the highest of all, and is a square antique building of free stone, with walls two yards thick, and surrounded with deep dry ditches; below the castle is the college, which is a handsome structure of free-stone, consisting of rooms for the scholars, and halls for the students, with a handsome large square before it, which is enclosed with walls. The great church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is very large and spacious, and is covered with a vaulted roof of a surprising height, which is supported in the nave by two rows of columns, and the number of the whole, great and small, are two hundred and seventy-two. It is constructed in the form of a cross, like other ancient churches. It has three gates, one of which has a handsome portico, adorned with high columns, with statues of the twelve apostles, with the Virgin Mary in the middle. This church is terminated by two towers, in one of which are the bells.

The quarter of the city has on the west side a handsome terras, supported by a wall, from whence there is a prospect of all the rest of the city; in the other parts there is nothing considerable, except the town-house, which is a handsome structure, the portico is adorned with two fine columns of jasper, and on the tops is a small tower, with a clock which strikes the hours, half hours, and quarters. As this city was formerly episcopal, it enjoys several privileges, and the bailiff has no command over the city, but only over the college and students, therefore the town is governed by a council of two hundred, out of which they choose a head, called the burgomaster; likewise out of these there is a council of sixty, and another of twenty-eight, who sit to determine common causes. The country about Laufanne is unequal and mountainous, with steep declivities. The territory of Laufanne abounds with vines and fruits. It is seated about a mile and a half from the lake of Geneva, fifty south-west of Bern, and thirty north-east of Geneva. Long. 6. 43. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

LAUTERBURGH, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm; there was a battle fought here between the Swedes and Poles, in 1703, in which the former were defeated; it is fifty miles north-east of Thorne, and seventy-five south-east of Dantzick. Long. 20. 39. E. Lat. 53. 46. N.

LAUTERBURGH, a town of Germany, in Alsace, seated on the river Lauter, about a mile from the Rhine, and twenty-five miles north-east of Strasburgh. It was taken by the Austrians in 1744. Between this place and Weissenburgh are the famous lines thrown up by the Germans, to defend their frontiers against France, but at present they are of no use. Long. 9. 12. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

LAWENBURG, duchy, a territory of Germany, the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded by the duchy of Holstein on the north and west, by the duchy of Mecklenburg on the east, and by the duchy of Lunenburg, from which it is separated by the river Elbe, on the west, being

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about eighty-five miles long, and twenty broad. The chief towns are Lawenburg, Mollen, Wittenburg, and Ratzeburg. It belongs to the elector of Hanover.

LAWENBURG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a small but populous town, seated on the Elbe, under the brow of a very high hill, from whence there is a delightful prospect over the adjacent country. It has a castle on an eminence, and is well seated for trade. It is twelve miles north-east of Lunenburg, forty south-east of Hamburg, and twenty-three south of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 51. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

LAWENBURG, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania; and the chief place of a territory of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 17. 53. E. Lat. 54. 45. N.

LAWES (HENRY) a celebrated musician, and the Purcell of his time. He was servant to Charles I. in his public and private music, and set some of the works of almost every poet of eminence in that reign, to such music as pleased the most judicious ear. Several of the lyrics of Waller, and the Comus of Milton were set by him; and both these poets have done him honour in their verses. In the time of the rebellion he taught ladies to sing, but upon the Restoration was restored to his places. He composed a considerable number of psalm-tunes in the Cantica Sacra, for three voices and an organ; and many more of his compositions are to be seen in a work called Select Airs and Dialogues; also in the Treasury of Music, and the Musical Companion. This gentleman died in October 1662.

LAWES (WILLIAM) was brother to the former, and was by some thought even his superior. He was a scholar of Giovanni Coperario, a famous Italian musician, and, as Dr. Fuller tells us, made above thirty several sorts of music for voices and instruments; nor was there any instrument then in use but he composed to it so aptly as if he had studied that alone. In the music-school at Oxford are two large manuscript volumes of his works in score for various instruments. In one of them are his original compositions for masques performed before the king, and at the inns of court. He was a commissary under general Gerard in the civil war, and, to the great regret of the king, was killed at the siege of Chester, on the 26th of September, 1645.

LAWSON (Sir JOHN) an admiral distinguished by his bravery in the seventeenth century, was the son of a person in low circumstances at Hull, and being bred to the sea, obtained a ship by his merit; and afterwards serving in the fleet under the parliament, was made captain of a man of war. He served the parliament with great fidelity against all their enemies, and towards the end of the war carried a flag under Monk. In 1653 he commanded a fleet of forty-four sail, and was sent to the coast of Holland, where he took a great number of prizes. On the change of the government, and Oliver's assuming the supreme power, he was continued in his command; but his principles not inclining him to act so steadily under the new government as under the old, and disliking the Spanish war, which he and many others thought to be unjust, he was found to cabal against the state, which coming to the knowledge of secretary Thurloe, major-general Harrison, admiral Lawson, and several others, were committed to prison. When he recovered his liberty he retired, but he was soon after declared vice-admiral; and on admiral Montague's return with his fleet from the Baltic, it was given to him; and afterwards, on general Monk's marching into England, he resolved to co-operate with him in promoting the Restoration, upon which he received the honour of knighthood. Immediately after he was sent as vice-admiral with the earl of Sandwich, when he went to fetch queen Catharine from Portugal; and was afterwards employed in the Mediterranean against the Algerines, to whom he did considerable damage, and so effectually blocked up their port, that they were unable to send any of their cruizers abroad. On his return to England he was ordered to serve as rear-admiral of the red; when he observed to his majesty, that the best way of humbling the Dutch would be, not by fitting out great fleets, but by applying the utmost attention to destroy the Dutch trade, by taking their merchant ships; but this advice being disregarded, on the 21st of April, 1655, he failed with the duke of York in the grand fleet to the coast of Holland, himself carrying the red flag, prince Rupert the white, and the earl of Sandwich the blue; and in the grand engagement, which happened on the 3d of June, he behaved with the utmost intrepidity, resolution, and conduct; but at length receiving a musquet-shot in his knee, was disabled from enjoying the victory, which he had laboured so hard to gain; but as he did not die till some days after, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his country triumphed, and that as he had lived, so he died, with glory.

LAXENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a castle or palace, frequented by the princes of the house of Austria, for pleasure, is seated on the river

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Schwecha, ten miles south of Vienna. Lon. 16. 33. E. Lat. 48. 21. N.

LAZARUS (St.) the brother of Mary and Martha, lived in Bethany, near Jerusalem. He was raised from the dead on the fourth day after his decease by Jesus Christ. On this illustrious miracle, the priests and Pharisees, jealous of the glory of Christ, resolved on Lazarus's death, as if our Lord who had raised him up, had not the power to call him to life a second time. It is believed that he became bishop of Cyprus, and died in that island; but it is not till latter times that the French imagined he made a voyage to Provence, and died at Marseilles.

LAZARUS (St.) a celebrated Greek, and an excellent painter of the ninth century, was severely punished by Theophilus, emperor of Constantinople, for painting the figures of Jesus Christ, the Holy Virgin, and the saints, of which that prince had prohibited the use and worship. He died about the year 867.

LAZZARELLI (JOHN FRANCIS) a famous Italian poet, born at Gubio, was auditor in the rota of Macerata, and afterwards priest and provost of Mirandola. He published a work of a very singular kind, which consists of a great number of satirical sonnets, and is intitled *La Cicceide*. He died in 1694, at above eighty years of age.

LEA, river, rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, runs south-east by Whethamsted in Hertfordshire, and then turns east, through Hertford and Ware; afterwards it turns south, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and afterwards Essex from Middlesex, falling into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river great quantities of corn and malt are brought to London out of Hertfordshire.

LEAGUES of the Grisons, are a part of Switzerland, consisting of three subdivisions, namely, the Upper League, the League of the House of Gad, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions, each of these forms a sovereign independent republic, but were united for their common defence in 1437. They have a general assembly, composed of the deputies of every province, like that of the states general of the United Provinces.

LEAKE (RICHARD) master-gunner of England, was born at Harwich in 1629, and was bred to the sea. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he sided with the parliament, and had a commission in their fleet under the command of the earl of Warwick; but this being a force upon his inclinations, he resolved to desert, and engaging some of the seamen in the same design, went away with the boat in the night, and entered as a volunteer in the king's service. When his majesty's affairs were ruined, he entered into the Dutch artillery, where he improved himself in gunnery and engineering, to which he had a particular genius. As soon as he could safely, he returned to England, and, entering into the merchants service, had the command of a ship several years up the Mediterranean. At the Restoration he was made master-gunner of the Princeps, a frigate of fifty guns; and in the first Dutch war distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in two extraordinary actions, one against fifteen sail of Dutch men of war, and another in 1667, against two Danes in the Baltic, in which the commanding officers of the Princeps being killed or desperately wounded, the command, according to the rules of war at that time, fell to the gunner. He was rewarded on the 13th of August following by his being appointed one of the gunners within the Tower of London; and 1669 was promoted to be gunner of the Royal Prince, a first rate man of war, in which he was engaged with his two sons Henry and John, in the battle against Van Trump, in 1673, when the Royal Prince had all her masts shot away, near four hundred of her men killed and disabled, and most of her upper tier of guns dismounted. As she lay thus like a wreck, a great Dutch man of war came down upon her with two fire-ships, either to burn or carry her off; and captain Rooke, afterwards Sir George, thinking it impossible to defend her, ordered the men to save their lives, and the colours to be struck. Mr. Leake hearing this, ordered the lieutenant off the quarter-deck, and took the command upon himself, saying, "The Royal Prince shall never be given up to the enemy while I am alive to defend her;" and calling his two sons, of whom Henry was his first mate, he told them his resolution, and that if they followed his example he did not doubt of success. The undaunted spirit of the brave gunner inspired the whole ship's company with resolution: they returned with alacrity to the fight, and under the direction of this valiant gunner and his two sons, sunk both the fire-ships, and obliged the man of war to sheer off, and having thus saved the Royal Prince, he brought her into Chatham. But Mr. Leake's joy in obtaining this victory was damped by the loss of Henry, his eldest son, who was killed near him.

Soon after Mr. Leake was preferred to the command of a yacht, and also made gunner of Whitehall. In 1677 he obtained a grant for life of the office of master gunner of

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England, and store-keeper of the ordnance at Woolwich. By these posts he had full scope for his genius. He accordingly, among other things, invented the cushee-piece, and contrived to fire a mortar by the blast of a piece, which has been used ever since. He was also the principal contriver of what the French call infernals, used at the bombardment at St. Malo's, in 1693. Mr. Leake had a surprising genius for all inventions of this kind, and had frequent trials of skill with French and Dutch gunners and engineers in Woolwich warren, at which king Charles II. and the duke of York were often present, and he never failed to excel all his competitors: nor was he less skilled in the art of making compositions of fireworks, of which he likewise made frequent trials, with equal success.

LEAKE (Sir JOHN) an English admiral, distinguished by his bravery and success, was born at Rotherhithe in Surry, in June 1656, and was taught mathematics and gunnery by Mr. Richard Leake, his father, who was master-gunner of England. Entering early into the navy, he distinguished himself under his father in 1673, in the memorable engagement between sir Edward Spragg and Van Trump, when but seventeen years of age; and being afterwards made captain, he signalized himself, among other occasions, by executing the desperate attempt of conveying some victuallers into Londonderry, which obliged the enemy to raise the siege; and at the famous battle of La Hogue. In 1702, being made commodore of a squadron, he destroyed the French trade and settlements at Newfoundland, and restored the English to the possession of the whole island. On his return he was created rear-admiral; soon after he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and was afterwards knighted. He was engaged with admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar; soon after which he particularly distinguished himself in the general engagement off Malaga, when commanding the leading squadron of the van, consisting only of six ships, he drove that of the enemy, consisting of thirteen, out of the line of battle, so disabled that they never returned to the fight. In 1705 he relieved Gibraltar, which the French had besieged by sea, and the Spaniards by land, so seasonably, that the enemy was to have attacked the town that very night in several places at once, and would undoubtedly have made themselves masters of it. Five hundred Spaniards had, by the help of rope-ladders, climbed up the rocks, by a way that was thought inaccessible. At the same time they had got a great number of boats to land three thousand men at the New Mole, who by making a vigorous assault on the side next the sea, were to draw the garrison to oppose that attack, while the five hundred concealed men rushed into the town. These being the next day drawn by hunger out of their ambuscade, were discovered, on which sir John assisting the garrison with five hundred sailors and marines, they were attacked with such vigour, that though they had taken an oath not to surrender to the English, one hundred and ninety common soldiers, and thirty officers took quarter; two hundred were killed on the spot, and the rest, who endeavoured to make their escape, fell headlong down the rock. He was soon after made vice-admiral of the white, and then twice relieved that fortress. The last time he attacked five ships of the French fleet coming out of the bay, of whom two were taken, two run ashore, and were destroyed; baron Pointi died soon after of the wounds he received in the battle; and in a few days the enemy raised the siege.

In the year 1705 sir John was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona; and the next year relieved that city, when it was reduced to the last extremity, and obliged king Philip to raise the siege. Soon after he took the city of Carthage-na, from whence proceeding to Alicante and Joyce, they both submitted to him, and he concluded the exploits of that year with the reduction of the city and island of Majorca. Upon his return home prince George of Denmark made him a present of a ring valued at four hundred pounds, and he had the honour of receiving one thousand pounds from the queen as a reward for his services. Upon the unhappy death of sir Cloudesly Shovel, in 1707, he was made admiral of the white, and commander in chief of her majesty's fleet; and the next year surprizing a convoy of the enemy's corn, he sent it to Barcelona, and thus saved both that city and the confederate army from the danger of famine: soon after conveying the new queen of Spain to king Charles, her consort, her majesty made him a present of a diamond ring of three hundred pounds value. He then proceeded to the island of Sardinia, which he reduced to the obedience of king Charles, and soon after assisted the lord Stanhope in the conquest of Minorca.

Then returning home, he was appointed one of the council to the lord high admiral; and in 1709 was made rear admiral of Great Britain. He was several times chosen member of parliament for Rochester; and in 1712 conducted the English forces to take possession of Dunkirk. But upon the accession of king George I. he was superseded, and

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and allowed a pension of six hundred pounds a year. After which he lived privately till his death, which happened at his house at Greenwich on the first of August, 1720, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

LEANDER, in fabulous history, a young man of Abydos, in Asia, swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero, with whom he was in love, and who lived at Sestos. Hero fixed a light upon a tower to guide him: but Leander being one night exposed to the violence of a storm was drowned, and Hero seeing his body the next morning, cast herself into the sea.

LEAOTUNG, a large country of Asia, between China, the gulph of Cang-Corea, and the Boydois Tartars. The inhabitants are more addicted to war, and not so polite, nor so industrious as the Chinese; they neither like trade nor tillage, though their country is very proper for the last. The chief city is of the same name, and is large and very populous.

LEAWAVA, a town and port of Asia, on the east shore of the Island of Ceylon, where they make excellent salt. Long. 83. 15. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

LEBEDA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, it has a pretty good port, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, eighty miles from Tripoly. Long. 14. 50. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

LEBRISA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, an ancient agreeable place, and moderately large, it was formerly seated on the eastern branch of the river Guadalquivir, which being choaked by length of time, it is now six miles from that river. It was known by the ancients by the name of Nebrissa; it has an old castle, which has hitherto resisted the injuries of time. Without the town is a vast and fruitful plain, which yields a most agreeable prospect; for all the meadows are enameled with flowers, the fields are abundant in corn, and there are vines which produce excellent wine, besides groves of olive-trees, which yield very fine oil. It is ten miles north-east of St. Lucar. Long. 5. 32. W. Lat. 36. 52. N.

LE BRUN. See **BRUN**.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a bishop's see, which was secularized in 1556, in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Oder, ten miles north of Franckfort, and forty-three east of Berlin. Long. 15. 12. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

LECCE, a rich, populous, and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Otranto, of which it is the principal place, with a bishop's see, and here the governor resides. It is seated ten miles from the gulph of Venice, twenty north-west of Otranto, twenty south-east of Brindisi, and one hundred and ninety east of Naples. Long. 19. 12. E. Lat. 40. 38. N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan; seated on the lake Como, twenty miles north of Milan. Long. 9. 49. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rising in Tyrol, runs north, dividing Suabia from Bavaria, and having passed by Landsprug and Augsburgh, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the river Rhine, which runs from east to west through the provinces of Guelderland and Utrecht, and uniting with the water of the Maes, falls into the German Sea, near the city of Briel.

LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on August 10, for cattle and toys; and the other on September 9, for cheese and cattle. It is seated near the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, from which it is about three furlongs distant. It is twenty-eight miles east-by-south of Gloucester, and seventy-six west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

LECHNICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne; seated ten miles south-west of the city of that name. Long. 6. 41. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

LECLUCE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Flanders; seated five miles south of Douay. Long. 3. 12. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

LECTISTERNIUM, in Roman antiquity, a religious festival in honour of the gods, observed in times of public danger, or calamity, or of thanksgiving for some happy event. On these occasions the tables were spread, and the beds placed near the altars: these beds were strewn with leaves and odoriferous herbs; cushions were laid for the gods to rest their heads upon, and their statues laid upon the beds, as if they were to partake of the feast: while the goddesses, after the manner of the Roman ladies, were placed in chairs. At this ceremony the Romans crowded to the temple; and the senators, preceded by the pontifex maximus, came to the place where it was performed, with crowns on their heads, singing hymns in praise of the gods, whose sta-

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tues were carried in chariots and in biers, accompanied with music.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, the capital of Lomagne, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers; it is twelve miles east of Condom, twenty south-west of Ajem, and twenty north of Auch. Long. 0. 53. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

LEDA, in fabulous history, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, was beloved by Jupiter, who debauched her in the form of a swan, as she was bathing in the river Eurotas. Leda on this occasion conceived an egg, which she brought forth in the city of Amycla. That egg contained Pollux and Helena. Leda was at the same time delivered of another egg, which she had conceived by Tyndarus, and which inclosed Castor and Clytemnestra.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and the fairs are on Monday before Easter, and on May 12, for horned cattle and cheese; on June 22, for horned cattle, cheese, and wool; on October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs; and on Monday before St. Thomas's-day, for horned cattle, cheese, and fat hogs. It is a handsome well-built town, seated near the south end of Malverne-hills, and is noted for clothiers. It has a well endowed hospital, besides a charity-school for twenty-three children. It is one hundred and twenty-three miles west-north-west of London. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

LEDESMA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon; it is an ancient strong place, and is seated on the river Tormes, twenty miles south-west of Salamanca. Long. 6. 35. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

LEDESMA (ALPHONSO) a celebrated Spanish poet, born at Sagovia, succeeded so well in small pieces on important subjects, taken from the Holy Scriptures, that he was called the Divine Poet. He died in 1623, aged seventy-one.

LEE (NATHANIEL) an English dramatic poet, was the son of a clergyman of the church of England, and was educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster-school, from whence he was sent in 1668 to Trinity-college Cambridge; but not succeeding to a fellowship, he left the university and went to court, where also meeting with disappointment, he had recourse to his pen, and wrote several plays with success. He then tried his talents at acting, but finding that he should never make a distinguished figure on the stage, left it, and continued writing for the theatre. He was not only negligent of economy, but so rakishly extravagant, as to be frequently plunged into the lowest depth of misery. At length becoming disordered in his senses, he was confined in the hospital of Bethlem, where he continued four years; after which he wrote his *Princess of Cleves*, and *The Mafacre of Paris*, but was never perfectly recovered, and was reduced so low, that his chief dependence was a weekly stipend of ten shillings, from the Theatre Royal. He died in 1690, in a drunken frolick by night in the street. He wrote eleven plays, in some of which he was assisted by Mr. Dryden, and all of them were acted with applause: but are not now much esteemed; for, as Mr. Addison observes, though his thoughts are wonderfully suited to tragedy, they are frequently so lost in a cloud of words, that it is hard to see the beauty of them; and though there is infinite fire in his works, it is so involved in smoke, that it does not appear with half its lustre.

LEEDS, a town in Yorkshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs on July 10, for horses and hard ware; and on November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and hard ware. It was made a corporation by charter, by king Charles I. under the government of one chief alderman, nine burgesses, and twenty assistants. It was re-incorporated again, in the reign of Charles II. with the title of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four assistants. It drives a great trade in the woollen-manufacture, and the markets are large for cloth, and all sorts of provisions. It has three churches, and was once the seat of the kings of Northumberland. It stands on the river Air, over which there is a stone bridge. John Harrison, esq. chief alderman, was a great benefactor to this town, in the year 1626, for he built a fine church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, endowed it with eighty pounds a-year, and ten pounds a-year to keep it in repair; and likewise a house for the minister. He built an hospital for old persons who had been industrious, and of good conversation, which he endowed with eighty pounds a-year, to which he added a chapel with ten pounds a-year, for the master to read prayers in. He also built a free-school, and added a library thereto. He erected a stately cross for the conveniency of the market, and left the residue of his estate, being thirty pounds a year, in trust for such of his relations who should fall to decay. Leeds sends two members to parliament, and is twenty-five miles west-south-west of York, eighty-two east-north-east of Chester, and one hundred ninety-six north of London. There are great quantities of woollen-cloth bought

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up here every week by the merchants, who send it into Russia, Germany, and other countries. They employ all the villages of the neighbourhood in this manufacture. Long. 1. 17. W. Lat. 53. 48. N.

LEEK, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and the fairs are on Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whitsun-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, November 13, all for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is seated in that part of the country called the Moor-lands, which are low, cold, and barren; and carries on a manufactory in buttons; in the Blue Hills, just by, are coal-mines, and a salt stream descends from thence, which tinges the stones and earth, through which it runs with a rusty colour; here are rocks of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them. It is twenty miles north of Stafford, and one hundred and fifty-five north-west of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in the province of Holland; seated on the river Linge, seventeen miles north-east of Dort. Long. 5. 17. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

LEGATUS, in Roman antiquity, a military officer, who commanded as deputy under the general in chief, and, according to Dionysius, had not only the authority of a commander, but also the sanctity and veneration of a priest. The design of the Legati at their first institution, was not so much to command as to advise: the senate then selecting some of the oldest and most prudent members to assist the general in his councils. But afterwards they were chosen by the consuls; the authority of the senate concurring in their nomination. They then managed all affairs by the general's permission, and when the consul, or proconsul, was absent, had the honour of using the fasces, and were entrusted with the same charge as the officer they represented.

The number of the Legati seems to have depended on the pleasure of the general, and the nature and consequence of the affair in which they were engaged. Under the emperors there were two sorts of Legati, Consulares and Prætorii, the first of which commanded whole armies, as the emperor's lieutenant-generals; and the other only particular legions.

LEGGÉ (GEORGE) baron of Dartmouth, an eminent naval commander, was the eldest son of colonel William Legge, groom of the bedchamber to king Charles I. and was brought up under the brave admiral sir Edward Spragge. He entered the navy at seventeen years of age, and before he was twenty, his gallant behaviour recommended him so effectually to his majesty, that in 1667 he promoted him to the command of the Pembroke. In 1671 he was made captain of the Fairfax, and the next year was removed to the Royal Catharine, in which ship he obtained a high reputation, by beating off the Dutch after they had boarded her, though the ship seemed on the point of sinking; and then finding the means of stopping her leaks, he carried her safe into port. In 1673 he was made governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. Several other posts were successively conferred upon him, and in December 1682, he was created a peer by the title of baron of Dartmouth, in Devonshire. The port of Tangier having been attended with great expence to keep the fortifications in repair, and to maintain in it a numerous garrison to protect it from the Moors, who watched every opportunity of seizing it, the king determined to demolish the fortifications, and bring the garrison to England; but the difficulty was to perform it without the Moors having any suspicion of the design. Lord Dartmouth was appointed to perform this difficult affair, and for that purpose was, in 1683, made governor of Tangier, general of his majesty's forces in Africa, and admiral of the fleet. At his arrival he prepared every thing necessary for putting this design in execution, blew up all the fortifications, and returned to England with the garrison; at which king Charles II. was so highly pleased, that he made him a present of ten thousand pounds. When James II. ascended the throne, he was raised to the posts of master of the horse, general of the ordnance, constable of the Tower of London, captain of an independent company of foot, and one of the privy-council. That king placed the highest confidence in his friendship; and on his being thoroughly convinced that the prince of Orange intended to land in England, he appointed him commander of the fleet; and had he not been prevented by the wind and other accidents from coming up with the prince of Orange, a bloody engagement would doubtless have ensued. After the Revolution he retired from public business, but his always expressing a high regard for the abdicated king, rendered him suspected of carrying on a correspondence with him; upon which he was committed to the Tower. While he was there, the sailors gave a proof how much he was beloved by them. A report had for some time prevailed that he was ill used in the Tower, on which they assembled in great numbers on Tower-hill, and ex-

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pressed their resentment in such terms, that it was thought expedient to desire the lord Dartmouth to confer with them; which he accordingly did, and fully satisfied them that the report had not the least foundation; upon which they gave a loud huzza, and immediately dispersed. He died in the Tower, on the 21st of October, 1691, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

LEGHORN, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany. It is very well built, and all the streets are as strait as a line; and though it was formerly only a wretched village, on account of the standing waters which surrounded it, it is now become a considerable trading place, and is much frequented by foreign merchants, who come there on account of trade, and perhaps they may choose this place to reside in, because no one here can be arrested for debt. It was fortified by Ferdinand Medicis, who rendered the harbour as safe from the insults of enemies, as it is against the violence of the winds; for no ships can enter into it, except one at a time, and the entrance is defended by a strong citadel. The same prince caused a canal to be cut from this city to Pisa, which not only drew off the standing water, but is of great advantage to merchants, to convey their merchandize on. This harbour always swarms with ships, and there are here people of all nations, also a great number of gally-slaves, who are generally Turks; they however live pretty well, because they have a permission to buy and sell, and work at their own trades, thus they are barbers, shoe-makers, and petty merchants, who deal in toys. The city is defended by three considerable forts, and has two harbours, the one for galleys, and the other for merchantmen. There is a fine statue of duke Ferdinand, who holds four slaves in chains, that lie at his feet. The great duke's palace is very fine and commodious, and the governor of the city resides in it. There is likewise an arsenal, which is worth seeing. The principal church stands in the largest square, and is surrounded with houses, all of an equal height, and painted. The inhabitants are in such want of good water, that they are obliged to send for it from Pisa. The foreign merchants pay no duty, it being a free port, but the inland duties are very high, it being the town from whence the great duke has his principal revenue, even the very ice-merchant pays a thousand pounds a year, and the tobacco-merchant ten thousand. On the mole which secures the harbour, there is a lantern with seven lights. In the hospital where the galley slaves lie, there are three little mosques, where the Turks worship in their own way. The trade here consists chiefly in silks, coffee, cotton, aniseed, alum, fine wax, essences, straw hats, wine, and oil. The Jews here are very numerous, being computed at about ten thousand, and they have ingrossed a great part of the trade, particularly to England, which imports from thence silk, wine, and oil. The Greeks and the Armenians have churches here, in which divine service is performed after their own manner, not to mention the fine synagogue and schools of the Jews. It is seated on the Mediterranean sea, ten miles south of Pisa, forty-five south-west of Florence, twenty south-west of Lucca, and one hundred and forty-six north-west of Rome. Long. 10. 25. E. Lat. 43. 33. N.

LE GROS (PETER) an excellent sculptor, born at Paris, on the 12th of April, 1666. He was the son of Peter Le Gros, sculptor in ordinary to the French king, and discovered from his youth such a genius for that art, that at twenty-one years of age he gained the first prize in the Royal Academy, which induced M. de Louvois to send him to Rome; where he made such progress, that in a few years he became one of the most excellent sculptors of his time. He died at Rome, on the third of May, 1719, aged fifty-four. Several of his statues are to be seen at Rome and elsewhere, that raise the admiration of the curious.

LEIBNITZ (GODEFROY WILLIAM DE) an excellent mathematician and philosopher, in the seventeenth century, was born at Leipsic, on the 23d of June, 1646. He lost his father at six years of age; but his mother took a particular care of his education. Scarce had he learned Latin and Greek, when he undertook to read, in regular order, all the books in a considerable library left by his father, consisting of the works of poets, historians, civilians, philosophers, mathematicians, and even divines; and in a word, all kinds of literature. He was thus employed for several years, and by this means acquired a kind of universal knowledge. He applied himself to the study of mathematics and philosophy at Leipsic and Jena, had a particular talent for poetry, and the Latin poem he made on his protector John Frederic, duke of Brunswick, who died in 1679, is generally esteemed. He was well skilled in history, and in every thing relating to the interest of princes, on which account he was chosen by the princes of Brunswick to write the history of that house. For this purpose he visited all the abbeys in Germany, and from thence went to continue his enquiries in Italy; but as he was passing by sea from Venice to Mesola, in a small bark, without any attendants; there arose

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a violent storm, and he being of the Lutheran religion, the superstitious pilot, imagining that he was the cause of the tempest, proposed, without thinking that he would understand him, to have him thrown into the sea; but Leibnitz immediately taking a chaplet of beads out of his pocket, fingered them with so devout an air, that the sailors no longer taking him for a heretic, changed their resolution. His merit raised him to several honourable posts: he was counsellor to the elector of Mentz; to the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg; to the elector Ernest Augustus, and at length was aulic counsellor to the emperor. In 1672 he went to Paris, where he contracted a friendship with the learned men there, and prosecuted with vigour the study of the mathematics. He might have settled there to great advantage, but as it would have been necessary for him to have embraced the Romish religion, he refused all the offers that were made him. In 1673 he came to England, where he became acquainted with Mr. Oldenburg, secretary of the Royal Society, and Mr. John Collins, fellow of that society; he afterwards visited Paris again; and in 1700 was placed at the head of the foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. That of Berlin owed its establishment to him; it was formed, in 1700, on the plan he had drawn up, and he himself was made perpetual secretary of it. In 1684 Leibnitz published, in the Acts of Leipzig, his *Calculus Differentialis*, which is the same with sir Isaac Newton's Method of Fluxions, and there afterwards arose a great dispute which of these gentlemen was the inventor of that method. M. Fatio, and several other learned men, attributing the honour of that invention to sir Isaac, Leibnitz complained of it to the Royal Society of London, in 1711, and desired that a committee should be appointed against Mr. Keill, and the other defenders of Newton; but the report of the committee gave it upon the fullest proof in favour of sir Isaac. Mr. Leibnitz died of the gout and stone, on the 14th of November, 1716. His writings had long before made him famous over all Europe, the principal of these are, 1. *De jure Suprematus, ac Legationis principum Germaniae*. 2. *Codex juris Gentium Diplomaticus*, in folio. 3. A great number of treatises on philosophical and mathematical subjects, many of which are in the Acts of Leipzig. 4. Three volumes, in Latin, on the Writers of the History of Brunswick. 5. Theodosius's Essays on the Goodness of God, the Liberty of Man, &c. in French. 6. The first volume of the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin, in Latin. 7. *De Arte Combinatoria*. 8. *Notitia Optica Promota*. 9. A Collection of Letters, &c.

LEICESTERSHIRE, is a county which lies almost in the centre of England, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Soar. It is about ninety-six miles in circumference, and is bounded on the east by Rutland and Lincolnshire, on the north by Nottingham and Derbyshire, on the west by Warwickshire, from which it is parted by the Roman military way called Watling-street, and on the south by Northamptonshire. It contains six hundreds, twelve market-towns, and one hundred and ninety-two parishes. This county sends but four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Leicester. Its principal rivers are the Welland, the Soar, and the Avon. The air of this county is sweet and healthy, and the soil generally good, and yields plenty of corn, beans, and grass; but the north-east part, which abounds with coal, is for the most part barren and rocky. Among the rest of the productions, it is noted for plenty of beans. They have no manufactures in this county, except stocking-weaving, so that the shepherd and the husbandman are the chief employments. However a great deal of wool is sent from hence to many parts of England.

LEICESTER, the county-town of Leicestershire, is seated on the river Soar. It is an ancient borough, that had its first charter from king John, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common-councilmen, a steward, a bailiff, a town-clerk, and a solicitor. The freemen of this town are exempted from toll, in all fairs and markets in England. It is a very ancient place, and was the Roman *Ratacoritanorum*; since that time it was so large a city, as to contain thirty-two parish churches, and in the year 680 it was the see of a bishop; it had also walls, and a strong castle; both which were demolished by Henry II. in 1173, on account of a rebellion of the earl of Leicester, who fortified this place in defiance of the king. Near the castle, Henry earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III. founded a fine collegiate church, which was ruined at the time of the suppression of the religious houses: he also erected an hospital which still subsists, by means of certain stipends paid out of the duchy of Lancaster. Here is also a well endowed hospital, founded by sir William Wigstone, a merchant of this town. There is but one principal street, which runs from north-west to south-east; the other parts of the town consisting chiefly of cross streets; there are five churches, and three markets, on Wednesdays,

Fridays, and Saturdays; and the fairs are on May 12, and July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; on October 10, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and on December 8, for horses and cows. The only manufacture here is weaving of stockings, which have been lately greatly improved, and is become very large. Leicester is still the largest and most populous town in the county, and has several meeting-houses. Here have been found many Roman antiquities, particularly the remains of a Roman mosaic pavement, in which is a person standing by a deer, and Cupid drawing his bow, delineated with small stones of different colours. Many Roman coins have also been found; and the foundations of Roman buildings. It is thirty-two miles north-west-by-north of Northampton, twenty-four south-east-by-south of Derby, and ninety-nine north-west-by-north of London. Long. 1. 7. W. Lat. 52. 37. N.

LEICH (JOHN HENRY) a learned writer, born at Leipzig, in 1720, was professor of eloquence and humanity in that city. He wrote, 1. *De Origine & Incrementis Typographiae Lipsiensis*. He was but twenty years of age when he wrote this book, which is a very curious work. 2. *De Diptychis veterum & de Diptycho emin. Card. Quirini*. 3. *De Vita & Rebus Gestis Const. Porphyrog.* 4. *Diatriba in Photii Bibliothecam, &c.* and died in 1750.

LEIDEN (PHILIP OF) a celebrated civilian, of the fourteenth century, born at Leiden. He taught canon law at Orleans, and at Paris, and at length became grand vicar and canon of Utrecht, where he died, in 1380. He wrote four small treatises on the Art of Governing properly a State and Family, which were printed at Amsterdam, in 1701, quarto.

LEIGH, (Sir EDWARD) born in Leicestershire, distinguished himself by his skill in the languages, and died in 1671. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, and Reflections on the Five poetical Books of the Old Testament, Job, the Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles. This work is printed in English.

LEIGH, a town of Lancashire, which had once a market that is now quite neglected, as well as the fairs, if it ever had any. It is twenty-one miles east of Liverpool, thirty-two south-east of Lancaster, and one hundred and eighty-eight north-west of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and the fairs are on January 25, Whitsun-Tuesday, July 26, and October 24, all for cattle. It is seated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, on a branch of the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge; it is fifteen miles south of Bedford, and forty-two north of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

LEIGHTON (ROBERT) archbishop of Glasgow. During Cromwell's usurpation, he was minister of a church near Edinburgh, and distinguished himself by his charity and his aversion to religious and political disputes. The ministers were then called over yearly in the synod, and were commonly asked, Whether they had preached to the times? For God's sake, answered Leighton, when all my brethren preach to the Times, suffer me to preach about Eternity. His moderation however giving offence, he retired to a life of privacy. But soon after he was called by the unanimous voice of the magistrates, to preside over the college of Edinburgh, where, during ten years, he displayed all the talents of a prudent, wise, and learned governor. Soon after the Restoration, when the ill judged affair of introducing episcopacy into Scotland was resolved on, Leighton was consecrated bishop of Dunblane, and immediately gave an instance of his moderation; for when Sharp and the other bishops intended to enter Edinburgh in a pompous manner, Leighton remonstrated against it; but finding that what he said had no weight, he left them, and went to Edinburgh alone. Leighton, in his own diocese, set such a remarkable example of moderation, that he was revered even by the most rigid of the opposite party. He went about preaching without any appearance of pomp, gave all he had to the poor, and removed none of the ministers, however exceptionable he might think their political principles. But finding that none of the other bishops would be induced to join, as he thought, properly in the work, he went to the king, and resigned his bishoprick, telling him he would not have a hand in such oppressive measures. Soon after, the king and council, partly induced by this good bishop's remonstrances, and partly by their own observations, resolved to carry on the cause of episcopacy in Scotland on a different plan; and with this view, Leighton was persuaded to accept of the archbishoprick of Glasgow, on which he made one effort more; but finding it not in his power to stem the violence of the times, he resigned his archbishoprick, and retired into Suffex, where he devoted himself to acts of piety. He died in the year 1684.

He was of a most amiable disposition, strict in his life, polite, cheerful, engaging in his manners, and profoundly learned. He left many sermons and useful tracts, which are greatly esteemed.

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LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated seven miles south-west of Worms. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, which takes up the best part of the eastern coast. It is divided into eleven counties, of which there are four along the coast, that is, Wexford, Wicklow, Dublin, and East-Meath; and those remaining are West-Meath, Longford, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Caterlaugh, and Kildare. The capital city of this province is Dublin.

LEIPSICK, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Misnia. It is one of the most populous and handsome cities in Germany, it being seated in a pleasant fruitful plain, at the confluence of three small rivers, namely, the Elster, the Pleissa, and the Barda. Its circumference is small, for one may walk round it in an hour with ease; but then the houses are built with stone or brick, six or seven stories high, and each floor is a tenement, from the cellar to the garret. The cellars are generally let to Italians, who deal in wines, fruit, and merchandize from Italy. The streets are large, neat, and clean; likewise the suburbs are very pleasant. There are a great number of pleasure gardens round the town, where the chief merchants have houses to entertain and regale their friends, in a very splendid manner; these gardens are open to all strangers, who have liberty to spend their evenings there, giving a small gratification to the gardener. They have an old castle, which is of no great strength, any more than the town itself, which in the last war surrendered to the king of Prussia, without making any defence. The churches are but poor, except that of St. Nicholas, which is thought to be the finest Lutheran church in Germany. The great market-place is adorned with merchants houses, which look like palaces; the rest of the buildings worth notice are the exchange, the stadthouse, and the town-library.

There is a famous university in this city, very much frequented by foreigners, who have generally lodgings in the town, for there are but four colleges: the university library, the college of St. Paul, and the anatomical theatre are well worth observation. The German language is spoken here in great perfection, and they have erected an academy to ascertain the purity of the language. They have three great fairs here every year, the first of which begins on New-year's day; the Easter fair begins the third Monday after Easter; and Michaelmas fair begins on the first Sunday after St. Michael's day; these fairs all continue for fifteen days, but the greatest sales are the week before the fair, and the second week is employed in payments. By means of these fairs, Leipstick is a repository of merchandize of every kind. The manufactures here are stuffs, gold and silver lace, and several other articles too tedious to mention. They have likewise wool enough to export into distant parts, even as far as Swisserland. But that which surprises foreigners most, is the immense quantity of larks sold at Michaelmas fair, they being vastly fat, and admirable well tasted; and though they are sold so cheap as sixty for two-pence, the king's revenue from them amounts to twelve thousand crowns a year. The inhabitants of Leipstick are generally rich, and live in a splendid manner. The women dress vastly gay, with a profusion of gold and silver lace. There are a great number of chariots in the town, which belong to physicians, university professors, and merchants, for the nobility are not allowed to have houses here. It is thirty-eight miles south of Wittemberg, forty north-west of Dresden, sixty-five south-by-east of Magdeburgh, and two hundred and fifty north-west from Vienna. Long. 12. 55. E. Lat. 51. 19. N.

LEIRIA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, is seated to the west of the river Toma, between two small rivers, called the Lis and the Lena, with a bishop's see, and a citadel pretty well fortified. The land about it is very fruitful, and in the neighbourhood is a vast forest of pine-trees, eighteen miles in length, from whence they get wood for building of ships. It is twenty-nine miles south of Coimbra, and sixty north of Lisbon. Long. 9. 26. W. Lat. 39. 46. N.

LEITH, a sea-port town in Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian, a Scotch mile north of Edinburgh; there is nothing remarkable in it, only that it is properly the port of Edinburgh, and promotes the trade thereof greatly. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 55. 58. N.

LELAND (JOHN) an eminent antiquarian, born in London, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VII. He studied at Christ's college, in Cambridge; afterwards spent several years at All-souls college, Oxford, and then went to Paris, where he made a great progress in learning under Budæus, Faber, Paulus Æmilius, Ruellus, and Francis Sylvius. Upon his return to England, he entered into holy orders, was chaplain to king Henry VIII. and had several church livings. He was afterwards appointed library keeper to his majesty, who employed him in searching into the antiquities of England, and honoured him with a pension, and the

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title of antiquary, which began and ended in him. In order to discharge the duties of this post, he visited all the counties in England; examined the remains of ancient monuments, perused the manuscripts of convents and colleges, and having spent six years in his perambulations, during which he collected a vast heap of undigested materials, he undertook several considerable works; but losing his senses, was deprived of the means even of reducing those materials to order. He continued in this unhappy condition about two years, and died on the 18th of April, 1552. He was unanimously esteemed an excellent orator and poet, and was well skilled in the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, Saxon, and Welsh tongues. He published a work intitled *A new-year's Gift to King Henry VIII.* Several Latin poems, and some other works. After his death his *Collectedanea* was published, by Mr. Hearne, in six volumes, octavo; and his *Itinerary*, in nine volumes, octavo.

LELAND (JOHN) an eminent dissenting minister, well known by his excellent writings in defence of Christianity, was born at Wigan, in Lancashire, in the year 1691, of parents eminently distinguished for their piety and virtue. They took the earliest care to improve his mind with proper instructions; but in the sixth year of his age the small pox had such a surprising effect, that it deprived him of his understanding and memory, expunging all his former ideas; and in this deplorable state he continued near a twelvemonth, when his faculties seemed to spring up a new; and, though he could recollect no ideas he had entertained before the distemper, he now discovered a quick apprehension, and a strong memory. His parents settling in Dublin, he acquired there a large stock of learning, and when properly qualified, became the pastor of a congregation of Protestant dissenters in that city; but his labours were not confined to the pulpit. The many attacks made on Christianity, by some writers of no contemptible abilities, engaged him to consider that subject, with the exactest care, and the most faithful examination, whence its truth and divine original appeared to him with greater lustre; and he published answers to the several authors, who successively appeared. He was, indeed, a master in this controversy, and his history of it, intitled, *A View of the Deistical Writers that have appeared in England, in the last and present Century*, is greatly esteemed. In the decline of life he published, *The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, shewn from the State of Religion in the ancient Heathen World*, in two volumes, quarto. He treats the arguments of the deist, in all his works, with the most cool and dispassionate language, and all the force of the most solid arguments. In short, his learning and abilities, his amiable temper, great modesty, and exemplary life, recommend his memory to general esteem.

LELY (Sir PETER) an eminent painter of the English school, was born at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1617, where his father, a captain of foot, was in garrison. His name was Vander Vaas; but being born at the Hague, at a perfumer's who kept the sign of the Lily, he received the appellation of captain Du Lys, or Lely, which became the proper name of his son. He received his first instructions in painting from one De Grebber. The great encouragement given by king Charles I. to painting, drew him to England in 1641, where he at first painted landscapes with small figures, and also historical compositions; but finding face-painting more encouraged, he soon applied to it, and in a short time, excelled all his cotemporaries; which procuring him great business, prevented his going to Italy, as he had intended, on which he procured the best drawings, prints, and paintings of the most celebrated Italians, and having at length the best collection of any one of his time, acquired an admirable style by his daily studying the works of those great masters. Thus in the correctness of his draughts, and in beauty of colouring, the graceful airs of his heads, the pleasing variety of his postures, and in the gentle and loose management of his draperies, he excelled most of his predecessors, and will be a pattern to all succeeding artists. But the critics remark, that most of his faces have a languishing air, long eyes, and a drowsy sweetness peculiar to himself; and that he retained a little of the greenish cast in his complexions, however, he at length corrected this last fault. He was a good history-painter, and his crayon draughts are also admirable. He was much favoured by king Charles II. who made him his principal painter, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and would frequently converse with him; he was also esteemed by persons of the greatest eminence in the kingdom. He died at London of an apoplexy, as he was drawing the duchess of Somerset, in the year 1680, and was buried in Covent-Garden church, where he has a marble monument, with his bust carved by Mr. Gibbons.

LEMAN-LAKE, otherwise called the Lake of Geneva, is bounded by Swisserland on the north and east, by Savoy on the south, and by France on the west. It is sixty miles long,

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long, and twelve broad, and in some places four hundred fathom deep. It decreases in winter, and increases in summer, sometimes to the height of ten feet. It is never frozen over, and abounds in excellent fish, particularly in trout, and what they call perch, though it differs from the common sort. About fifty years ago, another fish appeared in this lake, which was never seen there before; it is a voracious fish, and is called a motila, and makes a great deal of havoc among the lesser sort. This lake resembles a sea in the colour of its waters, and the storms raised therein. The river Rhone runs through it, and brings with it a vast quantity of water, in the summer when the snow melts.

LEMBERG, a rich handsome town of Poland, and capital of Red Russia, with an archbishop's see, erected in 1361. The square, the churches, and the other public structures, are very magnificent. It is defended by two citadels, the one in the town, and the other without, seated on an eminence. Cazimir the Great took it in 1340, it is near the river Pettau, eighty-eight miles north-west of Caminieck, one hundred and fifty-four east of Cracow, and one hundred and seventy south-east of Warsaw. Long. 24. 46. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

LEMBRO, an island of the Archipelago, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Romania, it is about twenty-two miles in circumference, and has a town of the same name, as also a harbour. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 40. 25. N.

LEMERG (NICHOLAS) a celebrated chemist, born at Roan, in Normandy, on the 17th of November, 1645. He applied himself early to chemistry and pharmacy, and travelled almost throughout all France to perfect himself. He at length became an apothecary at Paris, and held public lectures on chemistry in his own house, where he had Rohaut, Bernier, Tournefort, and many other learned men; for his auditors. He was then the only person at Paris who knew the method of making Spanish-white, which contributed greatly to his gaining a fortune. He was the first who treated of chemistry in a clear intelligible manner, by stripping it of the barbarous and abstruse terms, with which it was obscured. He was at length persecuted, on account of his being a Protestant; but in 1686 he embraced the popish religion. He was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1699, and died at Paris, on the 19th of June, 1715, aged seventy. He published in French the following works, which are esteemed, 1. *A Course of Chemistry*. 2. *An Universal Pharmacopeia*. 3. *A Treatise on simple Drugs*. 4. *A Treatise on Antimony*. These works are esteemed.

LEMGOW, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the county of Lippe; it was formerly an Imperial city, and is seventeen miles south-west of Minden, and twenty north of Paderborn. Long. 8. 52. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

LEMNIUS (LÆVINUS) a famous physician, born at Zirc-Zee, in Zealand, in 1505. He practised physic with applause, and after his wife's death, being made priest, became canon of Zirc-Zee, where he died in 1568, leaving several works which are esteemed, the principal of these is intitled, *De Occultis Naturæ Miraculis*.

LE MOS (THOMAS) a Spanish Dominican, born at Rivadavia, in Galicia, about the year 1550. He defended the doctrine of the Thomists on grace, against the opinions of Molina, with such strength, that he was sent with Alvarez, by a chapter of his order, to Rome, to defend that doctrine against the Jesuits. He there occasioned those so famous disputes in the congregations de Auxiliis, assembled at Rome, under the popes Clement VIII. and Paul V. and had a principal share in them: and there acquired such reputation, that the king of Spain offered him a bishoprick; but he refused it, and was satisfied with a pension. He died at Rome, on the 23d of August, 1629, aged eighty-four. He wrote many works on the subject of grace, composed during the sitting of the congregation de Auxiliis, a long journal of what passed in that congregation, and a large work entitled, *Panoplia Gratia*, in two volumes, folio.

LEMPUT (REMEE, or REMIGIUS VAN) a famous painter, was born at Antwerp, and arrived at considerable excellence by copying the works of Van Dyck, and also imitated with success the Flemish masters. He had one hundred and fifty pounds for copying Henry VII. and Henry VIII. in one piece, after Holbein, a famous picture in Whitehall, before it was burnt. He bought the celebrated piece of king Charles I. on horseback, by Van Dyck, now at Hampton-court, for a small sum, at the sale of king Charles the First's pictures, and carried it over to Antwerp, where he was bid one thousand guineas for it, but would not part with it under fifteen hundred pounds. After the Restoration he brought it to England, where still insisting on the same sum, he had the picture taken from him by a due course of law, after it had cost him a great deal of money to defend it. He died in November, 1675, and was buried in Covent-Garden church-yard.

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LEMSTER, or LEOMINSTER, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Fridays, and the fairs are on February 13, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welsh butter; September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and November 8, for horned cattle, hops, and butter. It is said to be built by king Merwald, and the ruins of his palace, now called Comfort Castle, are to be seen on a hill, near the town; it is well built, and seated on a rich soil, near the river Lug. It was burnt in king John's reign, by Walter de Beriofa lord of Brecknock, who revolted, but being since rebuilt, it was incorporated by queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, and is governed by a bailiff, five justices of the peace, and twelve capital burgesses. Their chief manufactures are cloth and gloves, and the market is famous for wool and meat. It is a well built town; though it has but one parish-church, it contains about four hundred houses, and is divided into six wards. It sends two members to parliament, and has a stone bridge over the Lug of three arches. The true name is Leominster, that is the monastery of the Lion, which is said so to be called from a monk's vision. It is twenty-four miles west-north-west of Worcester, and one hundred and thirty-seven on the same point from London. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

LEMURIA, in Roman antiquity, a ceremony observed on the 9th of May, to pacify the manes of the dead, who were called Lemures, or Phantoms, and were supposed to come in the night to torment the living: about mid-night the person who performed the ceremony, joined the fingers of his hand to his thumb, which he fancied kept off the bad spirit, or phantom; he then washed his hands in spring-water, and putting black beans into his mouth, cast them behind him, saying, "I deliver myself and mine by these beans." This done he made a great noise with brass kettles and pans, desiring the ghosts nine times to depart from his house, with which the ceremony ended. The celebration of the Lemuria lasted three nights, during which time the temples of the gods were shut up, and no marriages allowed to be celebrated. The institution of this ceremony is ascribed to Romulus, who, it is said, made use of it to rid himself of the ghost of his brother Remus, whence it is likewise called Remuria.

LENA, a great river which rises in Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, and running north from the latitude of fifty-five to seventy-two degrees, falls into the Frozen Ocean.

LENCICI, a strong town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of the same name, with a fort, seated on a rock; the nobility of the province hold a diet here; it is placed in a marshy country, on the banks of the river Bfura, thirty-seven miles south-east of Gnesna, seventy-four miles west of Warsaw, and one hundred north-by-west of Cracow. Lon. 18. 49. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

LENCLOS (ANNE DE). See **NINON LENCLOS**.

LENÆA, Ληναια, in Grecian antiquity, a festival of Bacchus, furnished Leneus, in which, besides several ceremonies used at other festivals of that god, was a poetical contest, in which poets strove for the victory, and tragedies were also acted.

LENFANT (DAVID) a learned Dominican, born at Paris, distinguished himself by writing, 1. *Concordantiæ Augustinianæ*, two volumes, in folio. 2. *Biblia Augustinianæ*, which contains all the passages of Scripture explained by St. Augustine. 3. A curious work, entitled, *A General History of all the Ages*, the best edition of which is that of 1684, in six volumes, duodecimo, &c. He died on the 31st of May, 1688, aged eighty-five.

LENFANT (JAMES) a learned French writer, born at Bazoché, in Beauce, on the 13th of April, 1661. He studied at Saumur and at Geneva, and in 1683 retired to Heidelberg: he there became chaplain to the electress dowager Palatine, and minister of the French church; but the descent of the French into the Palatinate, obliged him, in 1688, to go to Berlin, where he was made preacher to Charlotte Sophia queen of Prussia, and became chaplain to the king, her son, and counsellor to the superior consistory. In 1710 he was chosen a member of the society for propagating the Gospel, established in England, and was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died on the 7th of August, 1728, aged sixty-seven. He wrote many books, the principal of which are, 1. *The History of the Council of Constance*, the best edition of which is that of 1727, in two volumes, quarto. 2. *A History of the Council of Pisa*, in two volumes, quarto. 3. *The New Testament translated from the Greek into the French*, with Notes by Beaufobre and Lenfant, in two volumes, quarto. 4. *The History of Pope Joan*, from Spanheim's Latin Dissertation, the best edition of which is that of 1720. 5. *Several pieces in the Bibliothèque Choisie, La Republic des Lettres, La Bibliothèque Germanique, &c.*

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LENGLET DU FRESNOY (NICHOLAS) a laborious writer, in the eighteenth century, was born at Bouvais, on the 5th of October, 1674, and entered the Sorbonne in quality of student, under M. Pirot, a celebrated doctor of that house. After he had entered on the study of divinity, that university was preparing a censure against the Mystic City of God, wrote by Mary d'Agrada. The conferences on this subject were held at M. Pirot's, and every day was wrote the result, with the opinion of the doctors of divinity who spoke in the assembly. Young Lenglet, whom M. Pirot did not distrust, read and copied during his absence what he wrote, and in 1696 appeared a letter, addressed to the syndics and doctors in divinity of the faculty of Paris. It was first believed, that this letter, which revealed the secrets of the faculty, were wrote by father Chaussemier, a Jacobine, and the Cordeliers wrote an answer to it; but on reading it with attention, it was found to be the discourse which M. Pirot had addressed to the doctors in full assembly, accompanied with some particular circumstances. On which a complaint being made, Lenglet's papers were searched, and a copy of the letter, with those of the writings of the censure were found; upon which he was driven from the Sorbonne, when he retired to the seminary of St. Magloire, took orders, and was sent in 1705 to Lisle, by M. de Torcy, in quality of first secretary for the Latin and French tongues, in order to watch the ministers of the elector of Cologne, who were then at Lisle, that nothing might be done contrary to the king's service. That city being threatened with a siege in 1708, the elector retired to Valenciennes, and left the abbé Lenglet to take care of his effects; and after the taking of that city, he obtained from prince Eugene a protection for the elector of Cologne's effects and moveables. The abbé Lenglet continued the foreign correspondence, by which he gave information of an intention to seize the gates of Mons; he afterwards followed prince Eugene to the Hague, where he was thrown into prison, but was at length set at liberty, at the intercession of prince Eugene. On his return to France, the conspiracy of the prince of Cellamare, contrived by cardinal Alberoni, being discovered in 1718, Lenglet was appointed to discover the number and design of the conspirators, but he would not enter upon this office till he had obtained a promise, that none of those he discovered should be condemned to suffer death. In this affair he travelled through many of the provinces of France, and for his vigilance obtained a small pension for life. He at length became librarian to prince Eugene, but that prince finding that he acted as a spy, discharged him. He refused to attach himself to cardinal Passionei, who desired to have him at Rome, and was so far from approving the happy circumstances which offered themselves, or taking advantage of the powerful protectors, which his abilities and his services had procured him, that his life was a continued series of adventures and disgraces. He was generally ill lodged, meanly clothed, and poorly fed; but was satisfied, if they would suffer him to speak and write what he pleased. This liberty he abused in such a manner, as occasioned continual quarrels between him and the censors nominated to examine his writings. He would not suffer them to retrench a single phrase, or correct a single line; and if it happened that they erased any thing he liked, he replaced it, when the book was printed; hence he was sent ten or twelve times to the Bastille, and was no sooner out than he took pains to get in again. In the last years of his life, he chose rather to live alone in a kind of a garret than with his sister, who was rich and loved him, and offered him a commodious apartment, her table, and servants to attend him. But he was at last the victim of his fantastic singularity; for returning home, at six in the evening, after having dined at his sister's, he fell asleep while reading a new book he had brought with him, and fell into the fire. His neighbours came too late to help him. His head was almost entirely burnt, and thus he died on the 15th of January, 1755, at eighty-two years of age. He wrote a prodigious number of books, among which are, 1. A Method for studying History, in nine volumes, duodecimo, which has been translated into English and Italian. 2. The Method of studying Geography, the best edition of which is in six volumes, duodecimo, and in five volumes, quarto. 3. Memoirs of Philip de Commines, in four volumes, quarto. 4. A good edition of Lactantius, in two volumes, quarto. 5. A translation into the French of the Metallurgy of Alphonso Barba, from the Spanish, in two volumes, duodecimo. The second volume is by the abbé Lenglet, &c.

LENHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horses; and on October 23, for horses and pedlar's ware. It is eleven miles east of Maidstone, eighteen west-by-south of Canterbury, and forty-seven east-by-south of London. Long. o. 45. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

LENOX, a county in the south of Scotland, likewise called Dumbarton, from the name of its principal town, is bound-

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ed on the east by Sterling, from whence it is separated by the mountains of Campsey; on the south by Cluydesdale; and by the canal of Cluyde; on the west by a gulph called Loch-long; and on the north partly by a chain of high mountains, called Grensben-hills, and partly by Menteith. It is but small, and contains no more than twelve parishes in the whole.

LENS, a town of France in Artois, whose fortifications were demolished; the prince of Conde gained a victory here over the Spaniards in 1648. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. It is seated on the brook Souchettes, eight miles north-east of Arras, ten north-west of Douay, and one hundred and ten north-east of Paris. Lon. 2. 36. E. Lat. 52. 31. N.

LENS (BERNARD) an incomparable English painter in water-colours, in the eighteenth century, was the son of Bernard Lens, a mezzotinto scraper, who died in the year 1725. His copies from Rubens, Vandyck, and many other great masters, have all the merit of the originals, except duration. He was drawing-master to the duke of Cumberland, and the princesses Mary and Louisa, and etched two or three little drawing-books of landscapes. He died at Knightsbridge, whither he had retired, and left three sons, two of whom are ingenious painters in miniature. *Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

LENTINI, a very ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, which was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, it is seated on a river of the same name, seventeen miles south-west of Catania, and twenty north-west of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 13. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

LENTULUS, a famous Roman senator, of an illustrious and ancient family which had produced several consuls and great men, entered into Cataline's conspiracy, for which he was seized and put to death in prison.

LENTULUS (SCIPIO) a Neopolitan, who in the sixteenth century quitted the church of Rome, and embraced the protestant religion. He became minister at Chiavenna in the country of the Grisons, where he employed his pen in defending an edict which the Grison leagues published in 1570 against the sectaries. He also wrote an Italian grammar.

LEO I. surnamed the Great, ascended the pontifical throne, after Sextus III. on the 10th of May, 440. He was a man of great abilities, was eloquent, courageous, and well skilled in affairs. He condemned the Manichees in a council held at Rome in 444, and shewed his zeal against the Pelagians, the Nestorians, and Eutychians. In 452 he went to meet Attila, who advanced towards Rome, and spoke to him with such eloquence, that he prevailed on him to return to his own country. The story of an apparition appearing to Attila on this occasion, is considered by the learned even of the Roman church, as a fable. Genferic having taken Rome in 455, Leo's eloquence had the same success, for he prevailed on that barbarous prince not to suffer his troops to set fire to the city, and saved the principal churches from being pillaged. He died at Rome on the 11th of November, 461. He wrote several works the best edition of which is that printed at Lyons in 1700, in folio. He was succeeded by Hillary.

LEO II. succeeded pope Agathon, on the 17th of August, 682. He understood Greek, Latin, music, and the canons of the church. He confirmed the sixth general council, and died on the third of July, 683. Some epistles are attributed to him. He was succeeded by Benedict II.

LEO III. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Adrian I. on the 26th of December, 795. Paschal and Campel, Adrian's nephews, being enraged that neither of them could succeed their uncle, privately attempted Leo's life; and in 799 sent armed men to him to cut out his tongue and put out his eyes; they gave him abundance of blows, and threw him, covered with blood and wounds, into the prison of a monastery; however they could not pluck out his tongue, and did not entirely deprive him of sight; for those who were to have put out his eyes, suffered themselves to be prevailed upon, and gave way to compassion. A short time after, Leo, by the assistance of his friends, escaped from prison, and went to Charlemagne, who received him with respect, and had him conducted to Rome, where he entered in a kind of triumph on St. Andrew's day. He crowned Charlemagne emperor of the West on Christmas-day, in the year 808; obtained from him the pardon of Paschal and Campel, whom that prince had condemned, and died on the 11th of June 816. There are thirteen of his letters extant. He was succeeded by Stephen IV.

LEO IV. a Roman, was unanimously elected pope immediately after the death of Sergius II. on the 12th of April 847. He repaired and adorned the city of Rome, secured the territories of the church from the inroads of the Saracens, and built and fortified a new city, which he called from his own name Leopolis. He died on the 17th of July, 855, and Benedict III. was elected pope five days after.

LEO V. of Ardea, succeeded Benedict IV. in 903. But was driven out, and thrown into prison about a month after by

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Christopher, who usurped the papacy, when Leo died with grief and vexation.

Leo VI. a Roman, succeeded pope John X. towards the end of June, 928, and died the beginning of February, 929. He was succeeded by Stephen VII.

Leo VII. was elected pope after the death of John XI. in 936, and died on the 18th of July 939. He was succeeded by Stephen VIII.

Leo VIII. was elected pope after the deposition of John XII. on the 6th of December, 963, by the authority of the emperor Otto. M. Fleury speaks of him as a lawful pope, but Baronius and father Pagi treat him as an intruder and antipope. He died in April 965. Benedict V. who had been elected to succeed John XII. had disputed the pontificate with him, and died on the 5th of July, 965. John XIII. was elected pope after the death of these two pontiffs.

Leo IX. was elected pope in an assembly held at Worms by his cousin the emperor Henry III. in 1048. He was received at Rome with great acclamations of joy, and was enthroned there on the 13th of February, 1049. He held several councils in Italy, France, and Germany; and in 1053 made war on the Normans; but his troops being defeated, and himself taken, the Normans kept him a prisoner at Benevento from the 23d of June, 1053, to the 12th of March, 1054. He died at Rome on the 19th of April following. There are several of his sermons and decretal epistles still extant. He was succeeded by Victor II.

Leo X. called John de Medicis, memorable for his having been the cause of the reformation begun by Luther, and one of the greatest politicians of the sixteenth century. He was made cardinal at fourteen years of age by Innocent VIII. and was afterwards legate to Julius II. in which character he was at the battle of Ravenna, won by the French in 1512, when he was taken prisoner; when the superstition of the soldiers was so great, that those who took him humbly begged his pardon. He saved himself in a favourable conjuncture, and was carried in a litter to the conclave held after the death of Julius II. and knew so well how to improve the caprice of the young cardinals, and the credulity of the old ones, that he was elected pope on the 11th of March, 1513. He made his entrance into Rome on the 11th of April, the very same day on which he was taken prisoner the year before, and was mounted on the same horse. He spent prodigious sums at his coronation, and led such a life as was little suited to one who set up for a successor to the Apostles, for he was extremely voluptuous and fond of pleasure, and spent much of his time in hunting. However he loved and protected men of wit and learning. The poets were chiefly happy in his munificence. The men of learning and buffoons equally shared his friendship; but he did not pay the same regard to those who employed themselves in theological studies. He drew up the famous Concordat, and in 1517 concluded the council of Lateran, begun by his predecessor; and a short time after discovered a conspiracy formed against him by two cardinals. He at length caused the crusade to be preached up against Selim, emperor of the Turks; and published indulgences in favour of all those who would contribute to the expence of St. Peter's church, when the sordid traffic to which he reduced the distribution of indulgences, proved the occasion of the reformation established by Luther, against whom he published a bull on the 15th of June, 1520, and another the next year, in which he anathematized him and all his followers. He died at Rome on the first of December 1521, aged forty-four. To him was principally owing the revival of polite literature in Italy. He spared neither pains nor expence in recovering ancient manuscripts, and procuring good editions of them; he favoured the arts and sciences, and gloried in being the patron of learned and ingenious men, who in return have been very lavish in his praise. Mr. Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, bestows on him these harmonious lines.

But see! each Muse in Leo's golden days,
Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays:
Rome's ancient Genius, o'er its ruins spread,
Shakes off the dust, and rears his rev'rend head.
Then Sculpture and her sister Arts revive;
Stones leap to form, and rocks begin to live:
With sweeter notes each rising temple rung;
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung.

He was succeeded by Adrian VI.

Leo XI. before called Alexander Octavian, was also of the house of Medicis, and was elected pope after the death of Clement VIII. on the first of April 1605, and died extremely regretted on the 27th of the same month, aged seventy. He was succeeded by Paul V.

Leo I. surnamed the Ancient, or the Great, emperor of the East, was born in Thrace, and arrived to the empire after Marcian, by the favour of Aspar, on the 7th of February, 457. He was crowned by the patriarch Anatolus, and was the first emperor who received the crown from the

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hands of a bishop. He shewed great zeal against those he thought heretics, and particularly against the Eutychians. In 461 he concluded a peace with Valamer general of the Goths, and the next year recovered Eudoxia from the hands of Genseric. In 467 he made war upon the Vandals, which was unsuccessful on account of the perfidy of Basiliscus. In 471 he put Aspar and his son Ardeburus to death, who had been his favourites, and died himself on the 26th of January, 474. He was succeeded by his grandson, Leo the Younger.

Leo II. surnamed the Younger, was the son of Zeno and Ariadne, the daughter of Leo I. succeeded his grandfather in 474, at six years of age. Zeno his father reigned at first in his son's name, but within the compass of a year caused him to be declared emperor. Leo the Younger died a few months after, and Zeno remained sole master of the empire.

Leo III. emperor of the East, was born in Isauria, of an obscure family, and obtained the imperial crown after Theodosius III. on the 25th of March, 717. He bravely defended the city of Constantinople, when besieged by the Saracens: he prohibited the worship of images; banished St. Germain, patriarch of Constantinople, who had presumed to oppose him on this account, and was excommunicated by the popes Gregory II. and III. He died on the 18th of June, 741, after a reign of twenty-four years, and was succeeded by his son Constantine Copronymus.

Leo IV. surnamed Chazarus, emperor of the East, succeeded his father Constantine Copronymus in 775. He, after the example of his predecessors, punished the worshippers of images, and died on the 8th of September, 780. He was succeeded by Constantine and Irene.

Leo V. surnamed the Armenian, was proclaimed emperor of the East in the room of Michael Curopalatus in 813. He gained a celebrated victory over the Bulgarians, exerted himself with great vigour against the worship of images, and was assassinated on Christmas eve in 820. He was succeeded by Michael the Stammerer.

Leo VI. emperor of the East, surnamed the Wise, and the Philosopher, succeeded his father Basilus the Macedonian, on the first of March 886. He drove Phocas from the see of Constantinople; made an unsuccessful war against the Hungarians and Bulgarians, and died on the 11th of May, 911, leaving only one son named Constantine Porphyrogeneta, though he had four wives. He was surnamed the Philosopher, on account of his love of learning; he amused himself in composing sermons, several of which are still extant; there is also attributed to him a Treatise on the Military Art, a book which is of great use in obtaining a knowledge of the lower empire, and other works. He was succeeded by his brother Alexander.

LEO OF BYZANTIUM, a famous philosopher, born in that city, was the disciple of Plato, and acquired great reputation by his wit, and knowledge of public affairs; the Byzantines frequently sent him ambassador to the Athenians, and to Philip of Macedon; that prince finding that he could never render himself master of Byzantium, while Leo had a share in the government of that city, sent a forged letter to the Byzantines, in which that philosopher was made to promise that he would deliver up the city of Byzantium to him. The too credulous people believed the letter, and ran in a fury to Leo's house, who instantly fled, and strangled himself to prevent his falling a prey to their rage. He composed several works, which are lost.

LEO (JOHN) an able geographer, born at Granada, retired into Africa, after the taking of that city in 1492, on which account he obtained the surname of Africanus. He for a long time travelled through Europe, Asia, and Africa, and was at length taken at sea by pirates, when he abjured the Mahometan religion, and received singular marks of favour and esteem from pope Leo X. He died about the year 1526. He composed in Arabic a Description of Africa, which he afterwards translated into Italian.

LEO OF MODENA, a famous rabbi of Venice, lived in the seventeenth century, and was the author of an excellent history in Italian, of the rites and customs of the Jews, the best edition of which is that of Venice in 1638.

LEO, a small but strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marechia, eight miles south-west of San Marino, and fifteen north-west of Urbino. Lon. 13. 34. E. Lat. 44. 21. N.

LEOGANE, a town and handsome plain of America, in the island of St. Domingo, which abounds in chocolate, indigo, sugar, rocou, tobacco, and all things necessary for life. The air is not very wholesome, and the luxury of the inhabitants produces many grievous diseases. It is a French colony. Lat. 18. 0.

LEON, a kingdom of Spain, bounded on the north by the Asturias, on the east by Old Castile, on the south by Spanish Estremadura, and on the west by Portugal and Galicia.

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It is near one hundred and eighty miles in length from north to south, and twelve hundred in breadth from east to west; and is crossed by the river Douro, which divides it almost into two equal parts, that on the south is called Leon on this side the Douro, and that on the north Leon beyond the Douro. It is a mountainous, dry, and barren country, and its principal towns are Leon, the capital, Astorga, Palencia, Toro, Zamora, Salamanca, and Ciudad Rodrigo, which are all episcopal towns.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the same name, built by the Romans in the reign of Galba, with a bishop's see. It was the residence of the kings till the year 1029, when this kingdom was united to that of Castile, by the death of Veremond the Third. The cathedral church is the most beautiful of any in Spain. This city is large but poorly peopled: it is seated between two branches of the river Esta, twenty miles south east of Oviedo, ninety-five west-by-north of Burgos, one hundred and thirty east of Compostello, and one hundred and seventy-five north-by-west of Madrid. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

LEON (NEW) a kingdom of New Spain in North America. It is very populous, and there are mines in its mountains.

LEON, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Nicaragua, and the residence of the governor of the province, it is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and consists of about one thousand houses, and has several monasteries. It was set on fire by the English buccaneers, and pillaged in 1685, in fight of a Spanish army, who durst not attack them though they were six to one. It stands on a great lake, which ebbs and flows like the sea, thirty miles from the South Sea. Lon. 86. 10. W. Lat. 11. 45. N.

LEON (ALONSO or LEWIS DE) in Latin *Legionensis*, a learned Augustine monk, was professor of divinity at Salamanca, and acquired great skill in Greek and Hebrew, and in the knowledge of the holy scriptures. He was raised to the principal posts of his order; but at last was shut up by the inquisitors in an obscure prison on a suspicion of heresy, for translating the Canticles into Spanish, but was set at liberty two years after, and restored to his former posts and employments. He died on the 23d of August, 1591, aged sixty-four. His principal work is a learned treatise entitled *De utriusque Agni Typici et Veri Immolationis legitimo Tempore*.

LEON (PETER CIECA DE) a Spanish author of the seventeenth century, left Spain at thirteen years of age, and went to America, when he applied himself seventeen years to studying the manners of the inhabitants of the country. He composed a History of Peru, which he finished at Lima in 1550, the first part of which was printed at Seville in 1553, in Spanish, and at Venice in Italian in 1557.

LEONARDO DA VINCI. See VINCI.

LEONARD-LE-NOBLET, an ancient town of France in Limosin, which has a considerable manufacture in paper and cloth. It is seated on the river Vienne, twelve miles north-east of Limoges, and one hundred and ninety south of Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. Lat. 45. 56. N.

LEONCLAVIUS (JOHN) one of the most learned men in the sixteenth century, was a native of Westphalia. He travelled a long time in the retinue of baron Zerotini, and during his abode in Turkey collected excellent materials for composing the Ottoman history, which he published under the title of *Historia Musulmanica*: he has also given a translation, of Xenophon, of Zozimus, of the Epitome of the sixty Books of the Basilica, and several other works. He died Vienna in June, 1593, at near sixty years of age.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, forty-two miles east of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 0. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

LEONICENUS (NICHOLAS) an eminent physician, born at Lunigo, in the Vicentine, in 1428. He acquired great skill in polite literature, and was the first who translated Galen's works into Latin; but would never engage in the practice of physic, though he taught that science in the university of Ferrara for above threescore years. He was remarkable for the purity of his manners, to which he attributed his long life, for he lived ninety-six years. He composed several considerable medicinal works, which are esteemed, and was a good poet. This learned physician, who is commended by both the Scaligers, died in the year 1524.

LEONICUS (NICHOLAS) a virtuous and learned philosopher of the sixteenth century, taught at Padua with reputation, and died in 1531. He wrote a translation of Proclus's Commentary on Plato's *Tymea*, and other translations into Latin, which were greatly commended by Erasmus.

LEONIDAS I. king of Sparta, was celebrated for his wit and valour. He defended the Streights of Thermopylae, with only three hundred men, against an immense army, commanded by Xerxes, in the four hundred and eightieth year before the Christian æra: Leonidas and his soldiers there lost their lives, but gained immortal honour. It is said that being told the Persian army was so great that the

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sun would be darkened with their arrows, he replied, "So much the better, we shall then fight in the shade;" and that he wrote word to Xerxes, who, in order to gain him over to his interest, offered him the empire of Greece, that "he had rather die for his country, than command it unjustly."

LEONIDAS II. king of Sparta, reigned about two hundred and fifty-six years before the Christian æra. He was driven from the throne by Cleombrotus, his son-in-law, and afterwards restored to it again.

LEONIDIA, *Λεονιδία*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival annually observed at Sparta in memory of king Leonidas, who with a few men put a stop to the whole army of Xerxes at Thermopylae, and maintained the passage of those streights two whole days together. Upon this occasion there was an oration pronounced on that hero, and sports, in which none were allowed to contend but free-born Spartans.

LEONINUS or LEEN (ELBERT or ENGELBERT) one of the best civilians and ablest politicians in the sixteenth century, was born in the isle of Bomel in Guelderland. He taught canon law at Louvain, with such applause, that he was consulted by persons in all parts of Europe. He had a share in the confidence of the prince of Orange, and contributed greatly to the establishment of the new republic of the United Provinces. He was appointed chancellor of Guelderland after the departure of the archduke Matthias, in the year 1581; and was one of the ambassadors the states sent to the French king after the death of the prince of Orange in the year 1584. He made a speech at the Hague in the name of the same states to the earl of Leicester, whom queen Elizabeth had appointed their governor; insinuated himself into that earl's familiarity, and advised him to use his authority with moderation. He died at Arnheim on the fourth of December, 1598, aged seventy-nine. He wrote some law books, which are esteemed.

LEONTIUM, a famous Athenian courtesan, applied herself to philosophy, which she studied under Epicurus. She was greatly beloved by that philosopher and his disciples, and became the wife or concubine of Metrodorus, by whom she had a son, whom Epicurus recommended to the executors of his last will. Metrodorus was one of that famous philosopher's principal disciples. Some imagine she is the same Leontium who was beloved by the poet Hermesianax, but this is not certain. However, she made great progress in philosophy, and composed a work against Theophrastus, who was the strongest support of the Aristotelean sect, and the ornament of his age: and Cicero observes, that this work was well written. Leontium had a daughter named Danae, who led a very debauched life, and became the concubine of Sophron, governor of Ephesus. But occasioning his escape when she knew that Laodice intended to murder him, she was sentenced to be thrown down a precipice.

LEONTIUS, an Athenian philosopher, had a daughter named Athenais, whom he educated with the greatest care, and imagining that her learning and beauty would be a sufficient portion, disinherited her by his last will, and left all his fortune to his two sons. This injustice gave her an opportunity of rising to empire; for going to Constantinople to implore the protection of Pulcheria, that princess was so charmed with her wit and beauty, that she detained her at court, and afterwards occasioned her being married to her brother Theodosius the Younger, in the year 421.

LEONTIUS SCHOLASTICUS, a Greek author at the end of the sixth century, wrote a Treatise on the Council of Calcedon, and other works which are in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.

LEONTIUS PILATUS, or **LEON**, the disciple of Barlaam, a monk of Calabria, taught the Greek language to Petrarch and Boccace, and is considered as the first of those learned Greeks to whom we are obliged for the revival of learning, and a good taste in Europe. He was also the first person who taught Greek in Italy. He sailed into Greece to collect manuscripts, but was killed by lightning in the Adriatic sea, as he was returning to Italy. Some believe that he was a native of Thessalonica, and others assert that he was a Calabrian. He lived in the middle of the fourteenth century.

LEOPOLD, surnamed the Pious, was the son of Leopold III. surnamed the Fair, marquis of Austria, and of the princess Itha, daughter to the emperor Henry III. He succeeded to his father's dominions in 1096, and immediately endeavoured to civilize his people. He lessened the taxes; was easy of access, and rendered himself beloved by his subjects, his palace seeming the temple of justice, and the residence of virtue. He distinguished himself by his valour under the emperor Henry IV. and afterwards joined with Henry V. who, in 1106, gave him his daughter Agnes in marriage, by whom he had eight sons and ten daughters. After the death of Henry V. several of the electors were for his succeeding

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ceeding to the empire; but however the election fell upon Lotharius, when he generously followed that prince into Italy. He died in 1139, and was canonized by pope Innocent VIII. in 1485.

LEOPOLD I. emperor of Germany, was the son of Ferdinand III. and of Mary Anne, of Austria, the sister of Philip IV. king of Spain. He was born at Vienna, on the ninth of June, 1640, and was elected king of Bohemia in 1654, and of Hungary in 1655, and was crowned emperor at Franckfort, after the death of his father, on the 18th of July, 1658. He would never run the risk of appearing in arms; was never at a siege or battle; or at the head of any of his troops; he nevertheless was an able politician: he made war by his generals during his whole reign, and had the happiness of seeing a great part of Europe unite to support him on the throne, and to conquer provinces for him. Montecuculi, one of his generals, gained, with the assistance of the French, the famous battle of St. Gotthard against the Turks, on the 26th of July, 1664. Three years after the emperor caused several Hungarian lords to be beheaded, who were going to revolt against him. In 1671 he sent succours to the States General against the French, which was followed by the bloody war on the Rhine, in which the Imperialists were almost always defeated till the death of Turenne, in 1675. The Hungarians having called the Turks to their assistance, the grand vizier entered Hungary in 1683, at the head of two hundred and forty thousand men, and at length laid siege to Vienna. He was on the point of taking that capital when Sobieski, king of Poland, came with his army to the assistance of Charles of Lorraine; he defeated the Turks on the 12th of September, and made them raise the siege. This victory was followed by several others, and the Imperialists recovered all the towns that had been taken by the Turks. In 1684 the emperor ceded Strasburg, fort Keil, and several other places to the French. In 1686 he concluded a treaty with the prince and states of Transilvania, which afforded him an opportunity of rendering himself master of that country, and the same year he concluded the league of Augsbourg, the real motive to which was humbling the French. A war was instantly kindled all over Europe, and after various successes, and much blood spilt on both sides, a peace was concluded at Ryswick, on the 30th of October, 1697. By this treaty Strasburg was left in possession of the French, and the Rhine was made the barrier between Germany and France. The death of Charles II. king of Spain, rekindled the war, for the succession of the Spanish monarchy; but the emperor did not live to see the end of it; he dying at Vienna on the fifth of May, 1705, aged sixty-five. This prince had a solid judgment, and a temper always equal. He was succeeded by his son Joseph.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold, in 1665. It was besieged by the malecontents in 1707, but count Starembergh raised the siege. It is seated on the river Waag, twenty miles north-west of Neuhausfel, thirty north-east of Presburgh, seventy north-by-west of Buda, and sixty-three east of Vienna. Long. 18. 41. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

LEOTYCHIDES, king of Sparta, was the son of Menaris. He defeated the Persians in a great battle near Mycale, in the four hundred and seventy-ninth year before the Christian era; but afterwards being accused of a capital crime by the ephori, he took sanctuary in a temple of Minerva at Tegara, where he died. He was succeeded by Archidamus his grandson.

LEOWICZ (*CYPRIAN*) in Latin, *Leovitius*, a famous astronomer, was born in Bohemia, and pretended to form astrological predictions, but without the least success, which exposed him to the ridicule of Bodinus. He foretold, as a most certain truth, that the emperor Maximilian would be monarch of all Europe, to punish the tyranny of the other princes; which did not come to pass; but he did not foretell what happened a year after his prophecy, that the sultan Solymán would take Sigeth, the strongest place in the empire, in the very sight of the emperor, and of the whole imperial army, without the least molestation. He fixed the end of the world to the year 1584, on which the credulous people being alarmed, and struck with terror, stupidly left legacies to monasteries and churches, in order to retard the last judgment. Leowicz had a conference on astronomy with Tycho Brahe, in 1569, and died at Lawingen, in 1574. He wrote Ephemerides, and other works in Latin.

LEPANTO, a very strong and considerable town of Turkey, in the territory of Livadia, with an archbishop's see, and a strong fort. It was given up to the Venetians by the emperor Emanuel, who fortified it in such a manner, that the Turks were obliged to raise the siege in 1475, after they had been before it four months, and lost thirty thousand men, but Bajazet took it from them in 1689. After the peace of Carlowitz, in 1699 it was evacuated, and the castle of Romeli was demolished by the Venetians, in consequence

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of that treaty. It was near this town that Don John of Austria gained a famous victory over the Turkish fleet, in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is excellent wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. It is inhabited mostly by Christians of the Greek church, with some Turks. It is seated on the north side of the gulph of Lepanto, forty miles west of Delphos, one hundred and ten north-west of Athens, and two hundred and five south-west of Constantinople. Long. 23. 15. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

LEPIDUS (*MARCUS ÆMILIUS*) a famous Roman general, of an illustrious family, fruitful in great men, was high-priest, and three times consul. He put himself at the head of an army during the troubles of the Roman republic, and became one of the triumviri with Augustus and Marc Antony. After the defeat of Sextus Pompey, by Augustus, he resolved to render himself master of Sicily, which favoured Pompey, and therefore seized Messina; but he was afterwards obliged to submit to the conqueror, who banished him to a small town in Italy, in the thirty-sixth year before the Christian era.

LEQUIOS, the name of several islands in the East Indies, near Japan; six of the principal are tributary to the king of Saxeima, though they are governed by their own laws, and have their dairo, like the Japanese; they are of a mild disposition, and great lovers of music. These islands are very fruitful, and they drive a trade in large shells, which are used by the Japanese instead of glass. Long. 127. 25. E. Lat. 26. 27. N.

LERAMBERT (*LEWIS*) an eminent sculptor, born at Paris. He was received into the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in 1663, and performed several works in the park of Versailles, which are esteemed, particularly a Bacchanal, and an infant playing on castanets; two satyrs; a female dancer; two children, and a sphynx. He died at Paris in 1670, at fifty six years of age.

LERI (*JOHN DE*) a protestant minister, of the province of Burgundy. He was studying at Geneva when Villegagnon desired they would send him some pastors into Brasil. Leri made that voyage with the two ministers whom the church of Geneva sent thither in the year 1556. In 1558 he returned to France, and composed an account of his travels, which has been commended by Thuanus. He was at San-cerre in 1573, when that city was besieged by the marshal De la Chatre, and has given a curious account of that siege, and of the terrible famine which the besieged suffered.

LERICA, a small town of Italy, with an harbour on the eastern side of the gulph of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

LERIDA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, it is seated on a hill, whose declivity is very gentle, as far as the banks of Segra; it is fortified with good walls, built with free stone, and is pretty large and handsome, with very fine structures, and the houses of the citizens are built of free stone; it is a bishop's see, and a university, formed about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Above this city, on the top of a mountain, there is a citadel which commands it, and was formerly the palace of the ancient kings of Arragon; a little below it is the cathedral church, adorned with a very handsome portico, and near it is the bishop's palace, from whence there is a prospect of the town, the river, and the adjacent country, which is fruitful in wine, corn, fruit, and oil; the inhabitants have fish from the river Segra, in-somuch that there is no want of any thing. The greatest incommodity is the dark fogs which arise frequently from the river. There was a council held here in 1528, and Diago I. took it from the Moors in 1538: during the revolt of the Catalans it was taken by the French, and the Spaniards were obliged to raise the siege of it in 1642, after having lost a battle, but they took it in 1644, after they had beaten the French. The count of Harcourt was obliged to raise the siege in 1646, and the duke of Conde in 1647. In 1705 it declared for king Charles, after the reduction of Barcelona, but the duke of Orleans took it by assault in 1707, when the garrison, which consisted chiefly of English, retired into the castle, and surrendered on honourable terms, on the 12th of November. It is twelve miles south west of Balaguer, forty-four north-west of Taragona, seventy-five west of Barcelona, and two hundred north-east of Madrid. Long. 3 min. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

LERINS, two islands on the coast of Provence, in the Mediterranean sea, five miles from Antibes, the largest of them is called St. Margaret, and has a town with a governor, and a garrison of invalids, to look after the state prisoners. It is about six miles long, and a mile and a half broad. This island was taken by the Spaniards in 1635, but they were driven away in 1638. It was taken by the English in 1746, and retaken by marshal Belle-Isle in May, 1747. The other island is called St. Honorat, because this saint founded a famous monastery therein, which is now a Benedictine abbey.

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LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. It has a castle and a park. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 42. 2. N.

LERNAIA, in Grecian antiquity, a festival at Lerna, instituted in honour of Bacchus, Proserpine, and Ceres. In the primitive times the Argives used to carry fire to this solemnity, from a temple upon mount Crathis, dedicated to Diana.

LERO, or **LEROS**, an island of Asia, in the Archipelago, being one of the Sporades. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

LESBONAX, a celebrated Greek philosopher, in the time of Augustus, was the disciple of Timocrates, and taught philosophy at Mytelene with great applause. His books are lost, yet there are two Orations attributed to him in the Collection of the ancient Orators. Potamon, his son, was one of the greatest orators of Mytelene.

LESBOS, an island of the Archipelago, in Asiatic Turkey; it is fifty miles long, and twenty-five broad, producing corn, wine, oil, and figs; the wines were formerly in high esteem. Castro the ancient Metelin is the chief town, where a cady has the administration of the civil government, and an aga of the janizaries commands the soldiers, who both reside at Castro, as well as the vice-consul of France. There are still in this island about one hundred and twenty villages, among which is Erisso, the birth place of Theophrastus and Phanias, the two famed disciples of Aristotle. The famous Arion was of Methymne, the ruins of which may be seen at this day. The women of this island have but an indifferent character, and yet they are not so bad as those of Milo and Argentiére, however, their dress is not very modest. The soil seems to be very good, and the mountains are cool, and covered with wood in many places; the figs are the best that are to be found in any island in the Archipelago. Petra, a small harbour, is but a poor place, though much frequented by the Turkish galleys. The other places of note are Port Olivier, Caloni, and Sigra. Caloni is the best of the three, and looks southward.

LESCAILLE (JAMES) a celebrated Dutch poet, in the seventeenth century, was born at Geneva. He and his daughter Catharine Lescaille have excelled all the Dutch poets. That lady, who was surnamed the Sappho of Holland, and the tenth Muse, died on the ninth of June, 1711. A collection of her poems have been printed, in which are the Tragedies of Genferic, Wenceslaus, Herod and Mariamne, Hercules and Dejanéira, Nicomedes, Ariadne, Cassandra, &c. James Lescaille her father deserved the poet's crown, with which the emperor Leopold honoured him, in the year 1663, and died about the year 1677, at sixty-seven years of age.

LESCAR, a town of France, in Gascony, with a bishop's see; it is seated on a hill, a mile north-west of Pau, twelve east of Oleron, thirty-seven south-east of Bayonne, and three hundred and forty south-by-west of Paris. Long. 0. 38. W. Lat. 43. 31. N.

LESCARBOT (MARK) advocate in the parliament of Paris, was born at Vervins. He went to New France, and continued there some time. At his return he attended Peter of Castile, Lewis the Thirteenth's ambassador, into Switzerland. He published, in 1618, a Description of the thirteen Cantons, in heroic verse; and also a History of New France; the best edition of which is that of Paris, in 1611, octavo. This history is curious.

LESDIGUIERES (FRANCIS DE BONNE, duke of) one of the greatest generals of his time, was born at St. Bonnet de Chamfaut, in Dauphiny, of a noble and ancient family, on the first of April, 1543. He distinguished himself in his youth by his valour and prudence, and became one of the chiefs of the Calvinists; for whom he took several places. Henry IV. on his being placed on the throne, made him lieutenant-general of his armies in Piedmont, Savoy, and Dauphiny. He defeated the duke of Savoy at the battle of Spurs, on the 15th of April, 1591, and in several other engagements, and even conquered Savoy; on which Henry gave him the staff of marshal of France, in 1607, and erected his estate of Lesdiguières into a duchy and peerage. He afterwards abjured Calvinism, and was made constable of France. He commanded the army in Italy in 1625, and died at Valence, in Dauphiny, on the 28th of September, 1626, aged eighty-four.

LESKARD, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and the fairs are on Shrove-Monday, Monday seven-night before Easter, Holy-Thursdai, August 15, St. Matthew's day, and December 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a very ancient, large, and populous borough, formerly called Legis, from the Roman garrison there. It has several marks of antiquity, as the remains of a castle and palace, the ancient residence of the earls and dukes of Cornwall. It was first incorporated by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, and afterwards by Richard II. son of king John, styled king of the Romans; but its greatest

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privileges were granted by the Black Prince. By its charter of re-incorporation, in the twentieth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, it consists of nine capital burgesses, or common-council, whereof one is yearly chosen mayor, a steward, a recorder, town-clerk, and under officers; the mayor and recorder are justices within the borough, and the members of parliament are elected by the sworn freemen, who are about one hundred in number. This is one of the towns for the coinage of tin, and there is an admirable conduit for water, a very fine church, and a handsome town-hall, supported by stone pillars, erected at the charge of the honourable Mr. Doulsen, in 1707. On the hills north of Leskard, and in the way from hence to Launceston, are many mines of tin, which is cast in the blowing-houses into blocks, that are sent hither to be coined. It is forty-nine miles west-by-south of Exeter, and two hundred and twenty-one on the same point from London. Long. 4 45. W. Lat. 50. 34. N.

LESLIE (Dr. JOHN) bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, was born at Balquahaine, in the north of Scotland. He was educated at the universities of Aberdeen and Oxford, and afterwards travelled into Spain, Italy, Germany, and France. He spoke French, Spanish, and Italian, with the same propriety and fluency as the natives, and was a very great master of the Latin. He continued twenty-two years abroad, and was with the duke of Buckingham at the siege of Rochelle, and the expedition to the isle of Rheé. He was all along conversant in courts, where he learned the most polite address, and these accomplishments procured him the favour of many princes abroad, and at home king Charles I. admitted him into his privy-council, both in Scotland and Ireland; in which stations he was continued by king Charles II. after the Restoration. His chief preferment in the church of Scotland was the bishoprick of the Orkneys, from whence, in 1633, he was translated to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he recovered a considerable part of the revenues which had been seized by several gentlemen, and built a strong and stately palace in his diocese, which he afterwards held out in defence of the royal cause, and endured a siege, till being obliged to surrender it up to Cromwell, he retired to Dublin. After king Charles's Restoration, he hastened with such zeal to see his majesty, that he rode from Chester to London, which is one hundred and eighty-two miles, in twenty-four hours. In 1661 he was translated to the see of Clogher, and died in 1671, at upwards of an hundred years of age, having been above fifty years a bishop. He was buried in a church of his own building at Glaslough, which he had procured by act of parliament to be made the parish church.

LESLIE (CHARLES) an eminent nonjuror and divine, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was the second son of Dr. John Leslie, bishop of Clogher in Ireland, and was born in that kingdom, and educated in Dublin college, where having commenced master of arts, he came to London, and entered himself a student in the Temple; but soon becoming weary of the dryness and chicanery of the law, he, in 1680, entered into holy orders, and became chancellor of the diocese of Connor. In 1687, Dr. Boyle, bishop of Clogher, dying, Patrick Tyrrel was made titular popish bishop, and having the revenues of the see assigned him by king James, set up a convent of friars in Monaghan, and fixing his habitation there, held a public and solemn visitation of his clergy, attended by some subtle logicians, and had the assurance to challenge the protestant clergy to a public disputation. Mr. Leslie undertook the task, which he performed to the satisfaction of the protestants, though it happened, as it generally does at such meetings, that both sides claimed the victory. He afterwards held another public disputation with two celebrated popish divines, in the church of Tynan, in the diocese of Armagh, before a very numerous assembly of persons of both religions, when Mr. John Stewart, a popish gentleman, being convinced by the strength of his arguments, renounced the errors of the church of Rome. A popish high-sheriff being now appointed for the county of Monaghan, the protestant gentlemen of the county were alarmed; but depending on Mr. Leslie's knowledge as a justice of peace, insisted, though he was confined by the gout, on his appearing on the bench at the quarter sessions. He was accordingly carried thither, when the pretended sheriff being asked if he was legally qualified, he answered, he was of the king's religion, and that it was his majesty's will that he should be sheriff. Mr. Leslie replied, "That they were not inquiring into the king's religion, but whether he had qualified himself according to law; that the law alone was the king's will, which his subjects had no other way of knowing, than as it is revealed to them in his laws; and must always continue so, till the contrary is notified to them in the same authentic manner;" upon which the bench unanimously agreed to commit this pretended sheriff for his arrogant intrusion, and contempt of court. Mr. Leslie likewise

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wife committed some officers of the tumultuous army raised by lord Tyrconnel, for plundering the country.

He had hitherto acted as a good divine, and a good magistrate, but after the Revolution, refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, he lost all his employments; and the next year, when the troubles began to arise in Ireland, withdrew with his family to England, where writing several political pieces, he was soon esteemed a chieftain among the nonjurors, and carried the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance to the most extravagant lengths. He also wrote against the Quakers, Socinians, Jews, and Deists. At length his writings, and his frequent visits to the courts of St. Germain and Bar le Duc, rendering him obnoxious to the government, he went and settled there; and being allowed to officiate in a private chapel, after the rites of the church of England, he took much pains to convert the pretender to the protestant religion, but without success. Yet to promote his interest in Great Britain, Mr. Leslie wrote a letter which was printed and dispersed among his adherents, filled with the most fordid flattery. After giving a fine description of the pretender's person and character, his graceful mien, magnanimity, devotion free from bigotry, application to business, affability, ready apprehension, and sound judgment, he made a proposal that on condition of his being restored to the crown, he should waive the nomination of bishops, and all other ecclesiastical preferments in the gift of the crown, and that this power should be delegated to the archbishop of Canterbury, and four other bishops.

After the rebellion, in 1715, the pretender being obliged to leave France, retired into Italy, whither Mr. Leslie attended him; but meeting with continual vexations, and disappointments, he, in 1721, returned to Ireland, and died on the 13th of April, 1722, at Glaslough, in the county of Monaghan. His principal works are, 1. A short and easy Method with the Deists. 2. A short and easy Method with the Jews. 3. The Snake in the Grass. 4. Hereditary Right to the Crown of England asserted. 5. The Socinian Controversy discussed. 6. The Charge of Socinianism against Dr. Tillotson considered; and many others. All his theological pieces, except that against archbishop Tillotson, were collected and published by himself, in two volumes, folio.

LESLEY (JOHN) a celebrated Scots writer, and bishop of Ross, was descended of an ancient family, born on the 29th of September, 1527. He was educated in the university of Aberdeen, and afterwards studied in several universities in France; but in 1554 was sent for by the queen regent, and made official and vicar-general of Aberdeen, and afterwards bishop of Ross. At length, Mary queen of Scots being obliged to fly into England, and queen Elizabeth having appointed commissioners, at York, to examine the case between queen Mary and her subjects, Lesley was one of the commissioners chosen to defend her cause, which he did with great vigour, though to no purpose. He was afterwards sent ambassador to queen Elizabeth, to complain of the injustice done to his queen; but finding his complaints ineffectual, he endeavoured, by secret transactions, to procure queen Mary's escape, upon which he was imprisoned in the Tower; but in 1573 was banished England, when he retired to the Netherlands, and endeavoured to engage the several powers of Europe to interest themselves in the delivery of his mistress; but perceiving all his efforts fruitless, he resolved to try what his pen could do, and published several works. In 1579 he was made suffragan and vicar-general of the archbishopric of Roan, in Normandy; but in 1590, in his progress through that diocese, was cast into prison, and obliged to pay three thousand pistoles for his ransom, or else to be given up to queen Elizabeth. In 1593 he was declared bishop of Constance, and at last retired into a monastery of the Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, at Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died on the 31st of May, 1596. He wrote a History of Scotland in Latin, and several works in defence of Mary queen of Scotland, and her right to the crown of England.

LESSINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, seated on the river Dender, famous for its manufactures in linen cloth. It is six miles north of Ath, seventeen north-west of Mons, and twenty-two south-west of Brussels. Long 3. 37. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

LESSIUS (LEONARD) a Jesuit, born near Antwerp, on the 1st of October, 1554. He taught philosophy and divinity at Louvaine, and wrote a treatise, *De Justitia & Jure*, and other works in Latin, in two volumes, folio. The universities of Louvaine and Douay, having censured thirty-one of Lessius's propositions, the affair was carried to Rome, under Sixtus V. and Innocent XI. but these popes did not decide the affair. He died on the 15th of January, 1623, aged sixty-nine.

LE SOEUR (HUBERT) an excellent artist, was born in France, and was the disciple of John of Boulogne. He arrived in

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England at least as early as the year 1630, and by only two of his works that remain, we may judge of the value of those that were lost, or destroyed. Of the latter were a bust of Charles I. in brass, with a helmet surmounted by a dragon à la Romaine, three feet high, on a black pedestal. The fountain at Somerset-house, with several statues; and six brazen statues at St. James's. Of those extant are the statues in brass of William, earl of Pembroke, in the picture-gallery at Oxford, given by the grand-father of the present earl, and the noble equestrian figure of king Charles, at Charing-Cross, in which the commanding grace of the figure, and exquisite form of the horse, are striking to the most unpractised eye. This was cast in 1633, and not being erected before the commencement of the civil war, it was sold by the parliament to John Rivet, a brazier, near Holborn-Conduit, with strict orders to break it in pieces. But he produced some fragments of old brass, and concealed the statue and horse under the ground till the Restoration. They had been made at the expence of the family of Howard Arundel, and about the year 1608 were set up in their present situation, at the expence of the crown, by an order from the earl of Danby, afterwards duke of Leeds. The pedestal was made by Grinlin Gibbons. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

LESTOFF, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May-day and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapman. It is seated on the sea-shore, and is an indifferent town, whose church is about a mile distant from it. It is noted for its fishery of several kinds, particularly there are red-herrings cured here, as well as at Yarmouth. It is eight miles south of Yarmouth, and one hundred and seventeen north-east of London. Long. 1. 45. E. Lat. 52. 37. N.

LESTONAC (JANE DE) foundress of the order of the Religious Benedictines of the company of our Lady, was born at Bourdeaux, in 1556. She was the daughter of Richard de Lestonac, counsellor of the parliament of that city and, married Gaston de Montferriand, by whom she had seven children. After his death she instituted her order, for the instruction of young maids, and caused it to be approved by pope Paul V. in 1607. She was the first superior of this convent, and died on the 2d of February, 1640, at eighty-four years of age. There are a great number of religious houses of this institution.

LESTRANGE (Sir ROGER) a voluminous writer in the seventeenth century, was the second son of sir Hammond Lestrange, of Hunstanton, in Norfolk, bart. was born on the 16th of December, 1616, and had a liberal education. Having in 1644 obtained a commission from king Charles I. for reducing Lynn, in Norfolk, his design was discovered, and his person seized; when being tried by a court-marshal, at Guildhall, in London, he was condemned to die as a spy, and put into Newgate; whence he dispatched a petitionary appeal to the house of lords, the time appointed for his execution being the Thursday following: but with great difficulty he got a reprieve for a fortnight, and after that it was prolonged for a farther hearing. In this condition, expecting death, and with only an order between him and the gallows, he lay almost four years in prison. However, at about the time of the Kentish insurrection in 1648, he, by the consent of his keeper, made his escape, and went into Kent, where retiring to the house of one Mr. Hales, a young gentleman, who was heir to a great estate in that county, he persuaded him to head the insurrection; which, as Mr. Hales was totally unexperienced, contributed, among other circumstances, to the ruin of that design. After this miscarriage Mr. Lestrange, with much difficulty, got beyond sea, where he continued till about the latter end of August, 1653, when he returned to England, and applying to the protector Cromwell, obtained his discharge, and having afterwards played before him on a bass viol, he was by some nicknamed Oliver's Fidler. From the time of his discharge to the Restoration, he seems to have lived free from disturbance from the reigning powers; and was taken little notice of by Charles II. or his ministry, on that prince's ascending to the throne. He then set up a new paper called, The Public Intelligencer, which was published every Tuesday and Thursday, till the 19th of January, 1665, when he laid it down, on the design, then concerted, of publishing the London Gazette; the first of which papers made its appearance on Saturday the 4th of February following. Some time after the popish plot, he became a champion for the Tories, in a paper styled, The Observators. He was afterwards knighted, and served as member for Winchester, and licenser of the press, in which post he continued till king William's accession to the throne, in whose reign he met with some trouble, on account of his being a disaffected person. He published a great many works, and translated into English Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, Erasmus's Colloquies, Quevedo's Visions, Bona's Guide to Eternity, Five Love Letters from a Nun

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to a Chevalier, Josephus's Works, Esop's Fables, &c. and died on the 12th of December, 1705, in the eighty-eight year of his age.

LESTWITHIEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on June 29, August 24, and November 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is an ancient corporation, made a free borough by Richard earl of Cornwall, when king of the Romans. It received charters of ratification in several succeeding reigns, and lastly from king James I. It consists at present of several capital burgesses, whereof one is mayor, and seventeen assistants; the members of parliament are chosen by a majority of the corporation. It was formerly reputed the shire town, and is yet the place of election of knights of the shire, and keeps the county weights and measures; here also the dukes of Cornwall had their courts of exchequer, which with other public edifices in the town, were defaced in the time of the great rebellion, but they are repaired in part, and are now used for the prison and courts of the flannaries, this being one of the coinage towns. Its chief trade is in woollen manufactures. It is two hundred and twenty-nine miles west by south of London. Long. 5. 0. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

LETHE, in Pagan mythology, one of the rivers of Tartarus, which caused an entire forgetfulness of every thing that had passed in this life, in those who drank of its waters.

LETI (**GREGORIO**) an eminent Italian writer, and one of the most famous historians of his time, was born at Milan, on the 20th of May, 1630. He studied at Cologne, amongst the Jesuits, and afterwards went to Rome, from whence going to Genoa, he became acquainted with M. de St. Lyon, a Calvinist, who was in the service of the marquis de Vahlavoir, general of the French infantry, and going soon after to Lausanne, publicly professed the protestant religion. In 1660 he settled at Geneva, where he lived twenty years, during which time he corresponded with the learned, and especially with all those in Italy. In 1679 he went to France, and the next year to England, where he was received with great civility by Charles II. who, after his first audience, made him a present of a thousand crowns, with a promise of the place of historiographer. He wrote here the History of England; but that work not pleasing the court, on account of his too great liberty in writing, he was ordered to leave the kingdom, on which he went to Amsterdam, where he was honoured with the place of historiographer to that city. He died on the ninth of June, 1701, aged seventy-one. He wrote many works in Italian, the principal of which are, 1. The Nepotism of Rome. 2. The universal Monarchy of Lewis XIV. 3. The Life of Pope Sixtus V. 4. The Life of Philip II. king of Spain. 5. The Life of the Emperor Charles V. 6. The Life of Elizabeth, Queen of England. 7. The History of Oliver Cromwell. 8. The History of Great Britain, five volumes, duodecimo, &c.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, is bounded on the east and north-east by Cavan and Fermanagh; by Sligo and Roscommon on the west and south-west; by Donnegal and the ocean on the east; and by Longford on the south. It is forty-four miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; it is full of hills, which feed an infinite number of cattle, and its chief town is Letrim, which is a small place with a castle, seated on the river Shannon, and is seventy-five miles north-west of Dublin. There is no other place of any note in this county.

LETONIA, a part of Livonia, lying between the Baltic sea and the province of Novogorod, in Russia, and belongs to that empire.

LETTERE, a small town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is a commodious place, seated on the top of a hill, twelve miles north-west of Salerno, and twenty south-east of Naples. Long. 14. 45. E. Lat. 40. 52. N.

LEVANT, the south-east part of the Mediterranean sea. The Levant properly signifies the place where the sun rises, and generally comprehends Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barka, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts.

LEUBEN, a handsome small town of Germany, in Styria, and in the circle of Austria, the capital of a large territory of the same name. It was pillaged in 1692, by the archbishop of Saltzburgh, and by Otho of Bavaria. It is seated on the river Muer, near Gofz, a famous nunnery.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, remarkable for the siege it sustained in 1637, against the Spaniards, who were there defeated by marshal Schomberg. The fortifications are now demolished. It is seated near a lake of the same name, seventeen miles from Narbonne, fifteen north-east of Perpignan, and three hundred and ten south of Paris. Long. 2. 34. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

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LEUCHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, which gives its name to a small canton called a landgravate, belonging to the house of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pfreint, fifty miles north-east of Ratisbon, and sixty-four north-east of Nuremberg. Long. 12. 33. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

LEUCIPPUS, a Greek philosopher, was the disciple of Zeno. Authors are not agreed about the place of his birth. He was the first who invented the system of atoms, and a vacuum, in which he was followed by Democritus and Epicurus. The hypothesis of vortices, improved by Des Cartes, was also invented by Leucippus. We also find in his system, the seeds of Des Cartes's grand principle of mechanics, that the bodies which whirl round, fly as far from the centre as possible. This philosopher lived about four hundred and twenty-eight years before the Christian era. The particulars of his system may be seen in Diogenes Laertius.

LEUCIPPUS, in fabulous history, a youth beloved by Daphne, of whom Apollo being jealous, sought for revenge by prompting him to disguise himself, and go amongst the virgins to bathe, when they, discovering the deceit, stabbed him.

LEUCOTHOE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Orcaus, king of Babylon, whom Apollo debauched in the disguise of her mother Eurynome. Clytie, her sister, being jealous of her happiness, discovered the amour to their father, who ordered Leucothoe to be buried alive. Her lover, in pity to her fate, poured nectar on the grave, which turned the body into the tree which weeps the gum called frankincense.

LEVE (**ANTHONY DE**) a famous captain of Navarre, raised himself from the rank of a common soldier to the greatest military honours, under the reign of the emperor Charles V. He obliged admiral Bonnavet, in 1523, to raise the siege of Milan; defended Pavia against Francis I. king of France, and was at length general of the emperor's armies in Italy, and became prince of Ascoli, duke of Terra Nuova, &c. He died at fifty-six years of age, some time after Charles V. was driven out of Provence.

LEVI, chief of the tribe of the same name, and the third son of Jacob and of Leah, was born, according to some authors, in the one thousand seven hundred and forty-eighth, and according to others, in the one thousand seven hundred and fifty-sixth year before the Christian era. He, with his brother Simeon, put all the males of Sichem to the sword, to revenge their sister Dina's quarrel; an action most cruel and unjust; at which Jacob shewed the highest displeasure, and foretold to Levi, that his family should be divided, which really happened; for at the division of the promised land, they had no fixed portion like the other tribes. Levi was the grandfather of Moses and Aaron, and died at one hundred and thirty-seven years of age. From the tribe of Levi were taken the priests of the Jews.

LEVI BEN GERSON, a Jewish rabbi, who wrote Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and a book intitled The Wars of the Lord, filled with metaphysical subtilties.

LEVIN, a lake in the south part of Scotland, where there is an island with a castle, in which Mary queen of Scots was imprisoned; from this lake a river of the same name proceeds.

LEVIS (**GUY DE**) a famous general, was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, and derived his name from the territory of Levis, near Chevreufe. He founded in 1190 the abbey of Roche; afterwards served under the counts de Montfort in the unchristian crusade against the Albigenes, and was made marshal of the army of the crusaders, with the title of marshal of the faith, which has passed to the marquises of Mirepoix his successors. He distinguished himself in all the expeditions against the Albigenes, and died in 1230.

LEUK, a town of Switzerland, almost in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for being the place of the assembly of the states, which is often held there, and for the famous baths, at five miles from thence, where the water is so hot, that it will boil eggs, and take the feathers off a fowl. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

LEUNCLAVIUS. See **LEONCLAVIUS**.

LEVONTINA, a valley in Switzerland, whose inhabitants depend on Milan for spirituals, and the canton of Uri for temporals.

LEUPOLD (**JAMES**) counsellor and commissary of the mines of the king of Poland, and member of the Royal Society of Berlin, was one of the most able men in Europe, for constructing mathematical instruments, and is particularly celebrated for his great work intitled *Theatrum Machinarum*, in eight volumes. He died at Leipzig, in 1727.

LEVROUX, an ancient town of France, in Berry, with a castle. It was taken by Philip Augustus, and is twelve miles from Issoudun, and thirty-seven from Bourges. Long. 1. 40. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

LEUSDEN

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LEUSDEN (JOHN) a celebrated philologist, of the sixteenth century, was born at Utrecht, in 1624. He studied the learned languages and mathematics at Utrecht, and then went to Amsterdam, to converse with the rabbis, and perfect himself in the Hebrew tongue. After which he was professor of Hebrew at Utrecht, where he justly acquired a great reputation, and died in 1699, aged seventy-five. He wrote many valuable works, the principal of which are, 1. *Onomasticum Sacrum*, octavo. 2. *Clavis Hebraica & Philologica Veteris Testamenti*, quarto. 3. *Novi T. Clavis Græca, cum Annotationibus Philologicis*, octavo. 4. *Compendium Biblicum Veteris Testamenti*, octavo. 5. *Compendium Græcum Novi Testamenti*, the best edition of which is that of London, in 1688, duodecimo. 6. *Philologus Hebraeus*, quarto. 7. *Philologus Hebraeus mixtus*, quarto. 8. *Philologus Hebraeus-Græcus*, quarto. 9. Notes on Jonas, Joel, Hosea, &c. and to him we are obliged for correct editions of several learned works.

Rodolphus Leusden, his son, has published an edition of the New Testament in Greek.

LEUSE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, five miles from Ailly, ten from Conde, and thirteen from Mons. The prince of Waldeck was beaten here by the marshal Luxembourg, on September 19, 1691. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

LEUTKRICK, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the territory of Algau, seated on a brook which falls into the river Iller, twenty-two miles north-east of Lindau, fifteen west of Kempten, and ten south-west of Memmingen. Long. 10. 12. E. Lat. 47. 51. N.

LEUTMERITS, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see, erected in 1655. It is seated on the river Elbe, thirty-four miles north-west of Prague, and forty south-east of Dresden. Long. 14. 12. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

LEUWENHOEK (ANTHONY DE) a celebrated Dutch physician and naturalist, was born at Delft, in 1632, of an ancient family of that city, and acquired a very great reputation throughout all Europe, by his experiments and discoveries. He particularly excelled in making glasses for microscopes and spectacles, and died in 1723. His Letters to the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, were printed at Leyden, in 1722, in quarto.

LEWARDEN, a city of the United Provinces, and capital of Friesland, it was an open town till the year 1190, at which time it had a small wall built round it, but it hath been since so enlarged, that it is now above three miles in compass. It is large, rich, handsome, and well fortified; with a good castle, four strong gates, and some well built churches. The streets are wide and handsome, the houses neat, and the canals navigable, not only to the sea, but to almost every considerable town in the province, by which means it carries on a very good trade. The inhabitants are affable and civil, which is owing to the nobility residing there, and its being the sovereign court of Friesland. The country round it is very pleasant, having many meadows and gardens. The suburb in the town called Vliet, is full of handsome houses and gardens, and the canal which runs through it serves as an harbour for ships. It was formerly the residence of the prince of Orange when stadtholder, and here the states of the province assemble. It is twenty-seven miles west of Groningen, sixty north of Deventer, and sixty-five north-by-east of Amsterdam. Long. 5. 46. E. Lat. 53. 31. N.

LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, on the river called Gran. The Turks were defeated here in 1664, and the malecontents became masters of it in 1705. It is twenty-five miles north of Gran, and twenty-five north-east of Newhaussel. Long. 19. 6. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

LEWES, a town of Sussex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses; and on October 2, for sheep. It is a very ancient borough by prescription, by the style of constables and inhabitants. The constables are chosen yearly at a court-leet, held by three lords, namely, the duke of Norfolk, the duke of Dorset, and the lord Abergavenny, each in their turns. This town is very large, well built, and agreeable both for air and prospect; it had formerly a strong castle and a priory, the latter of which is now converted into a house for the duke of Dorset. It contains six parish churches, and is esteemed the best borough town in the county. The members of parliament are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot; and it carries on a good trade. It was noted for a mint in the reign of king Athelstan, and for a bloody battle in the year 1263, between Henry III. and the barons, wherein the king being defeated, was forced to make peace on their terms. In 1711, there was a charity school opened, where twenty boys are taught, clothed, and maintained, as well as supplied with books, at the expence of a private gentleman, and eight more boys were added at the expence of other gentlemen. From a

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windmill near this town there is a most extensive prospect which reaches as far as Banstead Downs in Surrey. It is seated on the river Ouse, five miles north of the English channel, and fifty south of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

LEWES, a town of Brabant, taken by the French in 1678; and restored by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated in a marsh ten miles from Louvain, and five from Fillemonte; its sluices render it very strong. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

LEWES, an island lying seventy miles west of the main land of Scotland, and twenty north-west of the isle of Sky, being about eight miles in length, and forty-one in breadth, and is exceeding well situated both for the herring and cod fishery. It is fruitful in corn, has a quantity of fallow deer, and its rivers and lakes are full of fish.

LEWISBURGH. See LOUISBURGH.

LEWIS I. surnamed the Pious and the Debonnaire, emperor of the West, and king of France, was the son of Charlemagne and Hildegarda, and was born at Cassenul in Agenois in 778, and immediately declared king of Aquitain. He was crowned king at Rome by pope Adrian I. on the 15th of April, 781, and associated to the empire in 813. Having succeeded Charlemagne on the 28th of January, 814, he sent Lothaire, his eldest son, into Bavaria, and Pepin to command in Aquitain, keeping his youngest son Lewis with him. He afterwards confirmed the donations made to the popes; associated Lothaire to the empire; created Pepin king of Aquitain, and Lewis, king of Bavaria. This engaged Bernard, king of Italy, who was Pepin's nephew, to revolt; but that prince being defeated in 818, and finding himself abandoned by his followers, he went to Chalons-sur-Saone, to implore the emperor's clemency; but was carried to Aix la Chappelle, and had his eyes put out, on which he died three days after. By his death the kingdom of Italy was united to the crown of France. The following year the emperor married his second wife, Judith of Bavaria, whose ambition and gallantries occasioned all his misfortunes. In 822 he performed a public penance at Atigni, to expiate the death of Bernard; and in 823 he had a son by Judith, who was called Charles the Bald. Some time after his three sons by a former marriage, not being able to endure either their mother-in-law or their brother, united, and in 830 revolted against the emperor, when that prince was abandoned by his army, and obliged to retire with Judith to a monastery; but was restored the same year in a diet held at Nimeguen. In 833 the three princes revolted again, and the emperor was shut up in the monastery of St. Medard at Soissons, whence being conducted to Compeigne, he was deposed, and obliged by Ebbo, archbishop of Rheims, to submit again to public penance; however Lewis the Debonnaire was restored to the throne the following year, in an assembly held at St. Denis; when Lothaire, who had not consented to his restoration, fled into Burgundy, where he assembled troops, but was at length obliged to submit, and was pardoned by his father. Lewis suffered the popes to be crowned without waiting for his confirmation, and died in an island in the Rhine near Mentz, on the 26th of June, 840, leaving by Ermengarda, his first wife, who died in 818, Lothaire I. emperor and king of Italy; Pepin, king of Aquitain; and Lewis, king of Bavaria. He had by Judith, his second wife, who died in 843, Charles the Bald, king of France. Under the reign of this emperor the Normans began their incursions into France.

LEWIS II. surnamed the Younger, emperor of the West, was the son of the emperor Lothaire I. He was created king of Italy in 844; associated to the empire in 849; crowned emperor by pope Leo IV. on the second of December, 850, and succeeded his father in 855. He carried on a war in Italy, with pretty good success, against the Saracens, and died at Milan on the 13th of August, 875. He was succeeded by Charles the Bald.

LEWIS III. surnamed the Blind, was the son of Boson, king of Arles and Burgundy, and succeeded his father in 890. In 900 he went into Italy, where he was crowned emperor by Benedict IV. but was some time after surprised in Verona by Berenger, who caused his eyes to be put out, after which misfortune he returned to his hereditary dominions, and died in 934.

He ought not to be confounded with Lewis the son of Arnold, king of Germany and emperor, who succeeded his father in 899. His reign was much disturbed by the divisions which subsisted between the lords and ecclesiastics. He died on the 21st of January, 912. This Lewis was the last prince of the race of Charlemagne in Germany.

LEWIS IV. of Bavaria, emperor of Germany, was the son of Lewis the Severe, duke of Bavaria, and Matilda, the daughter of the emperor Rodolphus I. He was born in 1284, and was elected emperor after Henry VII. by five electors, on the 26th of October, 1314, while Frederic the

Fair,

Fair, the son of Albert, emperor and duke of Austria, was chosen by the other electors, which occasioned a bloody war: but Lewis of Bavaria having defeated Frederic, made him prisoner, and kept him till the year 1325, when he restored him to liberty on his renouncing the empire. Lewis being at length excommunicated by pope John XXII. went into Italy, where he caused the anti-pope Peter Corbiere to be elected, and himself to be crowned emperor in 1328; but he was soon after obliged to return to Germany. Pope Clement VI. having excommunicated him in 1346, five electors chose Charles of Luxemburg, marquis of Moravia, king of the Romans; but Lewis falling from his horse when hunting, died on the 11th of October, 1347, aged sixty-three. He was succeeded by Charles IV. of Luxemburg.

LEWIS I. king of France. See **LEWIS I.** surnamed the Pious.

LEWIS II. surnamed the Stammerer, thus named from a defect in his speech, was the son of Charles the Bald. He was crowned king of Aquitaine in 67, and succeeded his father in the kingdom of France on the sixth of October, 877. He was obliged to dismember a great part of his dominions in favour of Boson, and several other disaffected lords, and died at Compeigne on the 10th of April, 879, aged thirty-five. He had by Ansgarda, his first wife, two sons, Lewis and Carloman, who divided the kingdom between them; and at his death he left Adelaide, his second wife, pregnant of a son, who was Charles the Simple.

LEWIS III. the son of Lewis the Stammerer, and the brother of Carloman. He shared the kingdom of France with his brother, Lewis had Austrasia and Neustria, and Carloman Aquitaine: they lived in perfect friendship. Lewis III. defeated Hugh the Bastard, the son of Lothaire, and marched against Boson. He opposed the incursions of the Romans, over whom he gained a great victory in 882, and died without children, on the fourth of August following. After his death, his brother Carloman remained sole king of France.

LEWIS IV. surnamed Outremer, or Beyond Sea, from his living in England, was the son of Charles the Simple, and Argina, the daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England, and succeeded Ralph, king of France, in 936. He attempted to seize Lorraine, but the emperor Otho I. obliged him to retire. He afterwards carried on a war with his nobles. He took Normandy from Richard, the son of William, duke of that province; but being defeated and taken prisoner by Aigrold, king of Denmark, and Hugh count of Paris, in 944; he was obliged to restore Normandy to Richard, and to grant the earldom of Laon to Hugh before he was set at liberty. This last cession, however, occasioned an obstinate war between the count of Laon and the king; but Lewis being assisted by the emperor Otho, the count of Flanders, and the pope, Hugh was in 950 obliged to conclude a peace, and to restore the earldom of Laon. Lewis was afterwards thrown from his horse in pursuing a wolf, and died at Rheims of his fall, on the 10th of September, 954, aged thirty-eight. He was succeeded by his eldest son Lothaire.

LEWIS V. surnamed the Lazy, king of France, succeeded Lothaire, his father, on the second of March, 986. He made himself master of the city of Rheims, and discovered great valour at the beginning of his reign, which proves that he very improperly obtained that surname of Lazy. He was poisoned by Blanche his queen, on the 21st of May, 987, at about twenty years of age, and in the second of his reign.

He was the last of the kings of France of the second race, called Charlovingians, who had reigned two hundred and thirty-six years in France. After his death the kingdom of right belonged to his uncle Charles duke of Lower Lorraine, the son of Lewis d'Outremer; but that prince having rendered himself odious to the French, Hugh Capet made himself master of the crown.

LEWIS VI. surnamed the Fat or Burly, was the son of Philip I. and queen Bertha. He was born in 1081, and succeeded his father in 1108. The first years of his reign were employed in subduing several petty lords who had revolted, and who had supported themselves by mutually assisting each other. In 1116 a war broke out between Lewis VI. and Henry I. king of England; and this was the beginning of the wars between the two kingdoms, which lasted till near the end of the reign of Charles VII. the occasion of this rupture was as follows: Henry having undertaken to deprive Robert, his eldest brother, of Normandy, was favoured in this design by Lewis VI. on his promising to restore to him the fortresses of Gisors, or to demolish it; but after he had conquered Normandy he refused to keep his word, on which Lewis declared war against him, and took William Cliton, Robert's son, under his protection, in order to restore him to the duchy of Normandy, and to repair the fault he had committed in suffering the English to get footing in France, on which several battles were fought

with various success, and Lewis was entirely defeated at the battle of Brenneville, in 1119. A peace was concluded the following year, and Henry renewed his homage to the French king for Normandy; but a short time after his family and the flower of the English nobility perishing within sight of the port of Barfleur, where they had embarked for England, this event revived the interests of William Cliton, which were maintained by several lords, and secretly supported by Lewis VI. This however did not hinder his defeat; and Henry, after having had all the advantage of that war, engaged the emperor Henry V. to march against France. That prince prepared to enter Champagne 1124, when Lewis marched thither with an army of above two hundred thousand men, on which the emperor turned back. Charles the Good, count of Flanders, being assassinated on the second of March, 1127, in the church of St. Donatian at Bruges, Lewis bestowed that earldom on William Cliton. In 1130 he summoned a council at Etampes to examine which was the lawful pope, Innocent II. or Anaclet; St. Bernard prevailed on him to acknowledge Innocent, and that pope was received by the king with great respect at Paris in 1131. Lewis died at Paris on the first of August, 1137, aged sixty, and was succeeded by his son Lewis VII.

LEWIS VII. surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, with whom he reigned some years. He was born in 1120, and succeeded his father Lewis VI. on the first of August, 1137. He quarrelled with pope Innocent II. and made war on Thibaud, count of Champagne, who excited the lords to a revolt; he laid all his country waste, and sacked Vitri in 1142, where thirteen hundred persons were burnt in a church, by which means that city was reduced to a village, and is still called Vitri le Brulé, or Vitri burned. The king being afflicted at the death of so many persons, Bernard advised him to expiate that fault by making a crusade in person. This the abbot Suger strenuously opposed, but could not be heard. Lewis set out with Eleanor his wife, and an army of eighty thousand men, in 1147, leaving Suger, and Ralph, count of Vermandois, regents of the kingdom. They proceeded to Constantinople by land; following the emperor Conrad, who had marched on the same expedition about three months before them. On their leaving Constantinople, they proceeded to Laodicea, and the next day came to the foot of a mountain, the ascent up to which was narrow and difficult. Their march was in two columns, called the van-guard and rear-guard. The van-guard, which consisted of above two thirds of the army, ascended, under the command of Geoffry de Rançon, who had orders to encamp on the top, but on his arrival there, seeing no enemy, he passed over and encamped in the plain. The rear-guard, who were encumbered with a great deal of baggage, followed, and while they were ascending, were suddenly attacked, and almost all cut to pieces, and their baggage taken: the king however escaped to the van-guard, though with the greatest difficulty. After this they were destroyed by famine, sickness, and the frequent attacks of the Turks. The king and a few of his followers reached Jerusalem: he joined the wretched remains of Conrad's army, and laid siege to Damascus; but was obliged to raise it, and return to France. In his passage he was taken at sea by the Saracens, but was delivered by Roger, king of Sicily. In 1152 Lewis had his marriage with Eleanor annulled, and restored to her Guienne and Poitou, which was the more prejudicial to France, as that princess immediately married Henry, count of Anjou and Normandy, afterwards Henry II. king of England, who at length carried his arms into France. Lewis alarmed at the sickness of his son Philip, came to England to obtain his cure at the tomb of Thomas à Becket, to whom he had given a retreat in France, during his quarrel with Henry II. and his son having recovered his health at his return, he had him crowned at Rheims, and died at Paris, on the 18th of September, 1180, aged sixty.

LEWIS VIII. king of France, surnamed the Lion, was the son of Philip Augustus, and was born on the fifth of September, 1187. He distinguished himself in several expeditions during the life-time of his father, whom he succeeded on the 14th of July, 1223. Henry III. king of England, instead of being present at his coronation, sent to him to demand the restitution of Normandy; but this Lewis refused, and raising a numerous army, resolved to drive the English out of France. He took from them Niort, St. John d'Angeli, Limosin, Perigord, the country of Aunis, &c. and Gascony and Bourdeaux were the only places in possession of the English, when the king suffered himself to be prevailed upon to engage in a war with the Albigenses. At the desire of pope Honorius III. he laid siege to Avignon, and took that city on the 12th of September, 1226; but a disease breaking out in his army, he fell sick, and died on the eighth of November, 1226, aged thirty-nine. He was succeeded by St. Lewis.

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Lewis IX. or **St. Lewis**, king of France, was the son of **Lewis VIII.** and of **Blanche**, the daughter of **Alphonse IX.** king of **Castile**. He was born on the 25th of April, 1215, and succeeded his father on the eighth of November, 1226, under the tutelage of queen **Blanche**, his mother, who was at the same time regent of the kingdom. That princess governed with great prudence, and preserved both her son's authority, and the tranquillity of the kingdom, in spite of the jealousy of the lords. Lewis being of age in 1236, he made himself feared and beloved by his subjects. In 1242 he marched against the count de la March and **Henry III.** king of **England**, who had entered into a league against him. He defeated them at the battle of **Failleburg**, on the 20th of July, and pursued them as far as **Saintes**, where he gained a complete victory over them, four days after. He afterwards concluded a peace with the count de la March, and a truce of five years with the king of **England**. **St. Lewis** being dangerously ill, made a vow of going to the **Holy Land**, and embarked on the 25th of August, 1248, with **Margaret** his queen. He took **Damietta** in 1249, and distinguished himself by his valour at the battle of **Masoura**, in 1250. Some days before, his brother **Robert**, count of **Artois**, had been killed in that city, to which he had been led by his imprudent rashness. A famine and contagious diseases having at length reduced the French army to the last extremity, **Lewis**, with his two brothers, **Alphonse** and **Charles**, were made prisoners, on the fifth of April, 1250. But he purchased his liberty by giving the city of **Damietta** for his ransom, and paying four hundred thousand livres for that of the other prisoners. **Queen Blanche**, who was regent to the kingdom during this crusade, pressed the king to return to France; but in spite of her intreaties he went into **Palestine**, where he stayed four years longer. He took **Tyre** and **Cæsarea**, fortified the places in the possession of the Christians, and at last returned to France, in 1254. In 1258 he concluded an advantageous treaty with **James I.** king of **Arragon**, and also a treaty with **Henry III.** king of **England**, in which, contrary to the advice of his council, he restored to him **Limotin**, **Perigord**, **Querci**, **Aginois**, and a part of **Guienne**. He then applied himself to the task of making justice and religion flourish throughout his kingdom. He built churches, hospitals, and monasteries; took the poor and the orphans under his protection; eased the people by diminishing their taxes, and maintained the liberty of the Gallic church by the pragmatic sanction. Having resolved on a second expedition to the **Holy Land**, he embarked on the first of July, 1270, and arrived on the 17th of the same month at the port of **Tunis**; he besieged and took that city; but a disease breaking out in his army, he himself was seized by it, and died on the 25th of August, 1270, aged fifty-five. Under his reign the **Sorbonne** was founded, in 1253, by **Robert de Sorbon**, his confessor and almoner. **Lewis** was canonized by **Boniface VIII.** on the 11th of August, 1297. He was succeeded by his son **Philip the Bold**.

Lewis X. king of France and **Navarre**, surnamed the **Wrangler**, succeeded his father **Philip the Fair**, on the 29th of November, 1314; he being before king of **Navarre**, in right of **Joan** his mother. He deferred his coronation till the month of August, 1315, on account of the troubles in his kingdom, and because he waited for the arrival of **Clement**, the king of **Hungary's** daughter, his new wife; during that interval, **Charles de Valois**, the king's uncle, placed himself at the head of the government, and caused **Enguerrand de Marigni** to be hanged at **Montfaucon**, on a gibbet that minister himself had caused to be erected in the late king's reign. **Lewis X.** recalled the Jews into his kingdom, made an unsuccessful war against the count of **Flanders**, and under that pretence, suffered his people to be loaded with taxes. He died at **Vincennes**, on the eighth of June, 1316, aged twenty-six, and was succeeded by **Philip the Long**, the second son of **Philip the Fair**.

Lewis XI. king of France, was the son of **Charles VII.** and **Mary of Anjou**, the daughter of **Lewis II.** king of **Naples**. He was born at **Bourges**, on the third of July, 1423, and succeeded his father on the 22d of July, 1461. He had distinguished himself on several occasions before he mounted the throne, and in particular had obliged the English to raise the siege of **Dieppe**. He had rebelled against his father, and was at **Genep** in **Brabant**, when he heard the news of his death, on which he went to **Paris**, and made his public entry on the 31st of August, 1461. He immediately affected an opposite conduct to that of **Charles VII.** turned out most of the late king's officers, and gave their places to those who had adhered to him in his father's life time. He the same year, at the desire of pope **Pius II.** abolished the pragmatic sanction, which nevertheless was in full force till the concordat made between **Leo X.** and **Francis I.** Some time after, the principal nobles of the kingdom, dissatisfied at his having stripped them of their employments at his coming to the throne, entered into a

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league against him, and the civil war which followed this league, had for its pretence the relief of the people, and was called "The war of the public welfare;" they had a bloody battle at **Montlehery**, in 1465, when the loss was nearly equal on both sides; but **Lewis XI.** fearing the fatal consequences of so dangerous a war, put an end to it by a treaty concluded at **Conflans**, by which he gave **Normandy** to his brother, some places in **Picardy** to the count de **Charolais**, the earldom of **Etampes** to the duke of **Brittany**, and the post of constable to **Lewis of Luxemburg**; but scarce was he out of danger, when he took **Normandy** from his brother, and seized most of the places he had ceded. This infraction of the treaty was ready to rekindle the war, when the king was so imprudent as to admit of a conference at **Peronne**, in 1468, with **Charles the Rash**, duke of **Burgundy**, who had just heard of the revolt of the inhabitants of **Liege**, and knowing that they were supported by **Lewis XI.** he kept him prisoner, and at length obliged him to cede **Champagne** and **La Brie** to the duke of **Berry**, in exchange for **Normandy**, and to accompany him with his troops to reduce the inhabitants of **Liege**, on which that city was taken by assault and sacked, on the 30th of October, 1468. **Lewis XI.** no sooner saw himself out of danger, than he persuaded his brother the duke of **Berry** to receive **Guienne** instead of **Champagne** and **La Brie**, and at the same time punished the perfidy of cardinal **Balue**, who had supported his brother in his rebellion, and caused him to be shut up in a cage at **Loches**, where that cardinal was kept eleven years. In 1469 he instituted the order of **St. Michael**; the following year he retook several places in **Picardy** from the duke of **Burgundy**, and in 1472 caused his brother **Charles of France**, duke of **Guienne**, to be poisoned, to prevent his marrying **Mary**, the heiress of the duke of **Burgundy**. **Charles the Rash**, enraged at the murder of a prince who was to have been his son in law, entered **Picardy**, spread destruction every where by fire and sword, and after having raised the siege of **Beauvais**, entered **Normandy**, where he committed great ravages; however, in 1474, he concluded the treaty of **Bouvines** with the king; but a short time after entered into a league offensive and defensive with **Edward IV.** king of **England**, while **Lewis XI.** concluded a treaty with the **Swiss**, and at length brought over to his side **Edward IV.** who was preparing for a war with France, on which the duke of **Burgundy**, seeing himself abandoned by the English, concluded a truce with **Lewis XI.** to whom he gave up the constable **St. Pol**, who was beheaded, and **James d'Armagnac**, duke of **Nemours**, had the same fate. **Charles the Rash**, duke of **Burgundy**, being killed at the siege of **Nancy** the same year, left **Mary** his only child his heiress. That princess was proposed in marriage to the dauphin, but the king, through a false policy, would not consent to it, but married her to **Maximilian of Austria**, the son of the emperor **Frederic III.** This alliance was the original source of a very long and almost continual war. He died on the 30th of August, 1483, aged sixty.

All historians represent this prince as a bad son, a bad brother, a bad husband, and a bad king.

"The plan formed by his father of humbling the nobility, says **Dr. Robertson**, **Lewis** carried on with a bolder spirit, and with greater success. He seems formed by nature to be a tyrant; and at whatever period he had been called to ascend the throne, his reign must have abounded with schemes to oppress his people, and render his own power absolute. Subtle, unfeeling, and cruel; a stranger to every principle of integrity, and regardless of decency, he scorned all the restraints which a sense of honour or the desire of fame impose even on ambitious men. Sagacious at the same time to discern his true interest, and influenced by that alone, he was capable of pursuing with a persevering industry, and of adhering to it with a systematic spirit, from which no object could divert, and no danger could deter him." This prince established posts in France, on account of his extraordinary eagerness to learn the first news. And in his reign the prior of **Sorbonne**, in 1469, established printing in France, by sending for printers from **Mentz**.

Lewis XII. king of France, surnamed the **Father of the People**, was the son of **Charles**, duke of **Orleans**, and **Mary of Cleves**. He was born at **Blois** on the 27th of June, 1462, and for a long time bore the title of duke of **Orleans**. He succeeded **Charles VIII.** on the 7th of April, 1498, and immediately eased his people by diminishing the taxes. He generously pardoned **Lewis de la Trimouille**, whom he had made prisoner at the battle of **St. Aubin**, saying, that "A king of France does not revenge the injuries done to a duke of Orleans." In 1499 he married **Anne of Brittany**, the widow of his predecessor king **Charles VIII.** he having before prevailed on pope **Alexander VI.** to annul his former marriage with **Joan of France**. In 1499 he conquered the **Milaneze**; and some months after **Lewis Sforza** having prevailed on the inhabitants of that duchy to revolt, he

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speedily sent an army into Italy, under the command of Lewis de la Trimouille, who restored the Milanese to his obedience; and Lewis Sforza being delivered up to him, was taken into France, and shut up at Loches in an iron cage, in which he died ten years after. Lewis XII. at length thought of making good his right to the kingdom of Naples, and for that purpose joined his forces to those of Ferdinand the Catholic. These two princes made themselves masters of that kingdom in 1501, but quarrelled when they came to divide it; on which the Spaniards, conducted by Gonzales de Cordova, defeated the French at the battle of Seminara in 1502, and drove them out of the kingdom of Naples. The French king concluded a peace in 1505. Two years after he chastized the Genoese, who had revolted; made his public entry into Genoa, and recovered the Milanese. The next year was formed the famous league of Cambray, between Lewis XII. pope Julius II. the emperor Maximilian I. and Ferdinand, and on the 14th of May, 1509, Lewis defeated the Venetians in person at the battle of Aiguadel, and took from them Cremona, Padua, and several other places: but pope Julius II. being jealous of his extraordinary success, not only deserted the allies, but entered the following year into a league against Lewis with Ferdinand, Henry VIII. king of England, and the Venetians: he even excommunicated the French king, and put his kingdom under an interdict. Lewis XII. being enraged at these proceedings, assembled a national council at Tours, in which it was agreed to summon a general council at Pisa, to which the pope should be cited. Julius II. on the other hand, called one in the palace of Lateran. Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, who commanded the French in Italy, obtained a victory over the Confederates at Ravenna, on the 11th of April 1512, but was killed after the battle. His death occasioned the loss of the Milanese, where the Swiss re-established Maximilian Sforza, the son of Ludovicus. Lewis then entered into an alliance with the Venetians, and in 1513 his army, commanded by Lewis de la Trimouille, retook the Milanese for the third time; but the Swiss defeated him soon after, and drove the French out of that province. The Swiss also, in conjunction with Maximilian and the English, defeated the French near Guinegatte, and after that engagement, which was called the Battle of the Spurs, took Therouvenne and Tournay. Lewis XII. in this extremity brought about an accommodation with the Swiss; entered into a treaty with pope Leo X. concluded a peace with the Spaniards; and entered into an alliance with the English, by marrying for his third wife Mary, the sister of Henry VIII. on the 9th of October, 1514. In short he was resuming his projects against the Milanese, when he died on the first of January, 1515, aged fifty-three, and was succeeded by Francis I.

LEWIS XIII. king of France and Navarre, surnamed the Just, was born at Fontainebleau, on the 27th of September, 1601, and succeeded his father Henry the Great, on the 14th of March, 1610, under the tutelage and regency of his mother Mary de Medicis. At the beginning of his reign the kingdom was disturbed by several troublesome factions, which were appeased by the treaty of St. Meneshou, on the 15th of May, 1614; and the king was declared of age on the 2d of August following. The next year Henry II. prince of Conde, dissatisfied with not being invested with the principal authority, retired from court, and siding with the Calvinists, revived those troubles which had before disturbed the kingdom. This, however, did not prevent the king's going to Bourdeaux, where he married Anne of Austria, infant of Spain, but in 1616 the queen concluded a treaty at London with the prince of Conde, the chief of the malecontents; that prince, however, being arrested, by the advice of the marshal d'Ancre, the princes and several lords retired from court, to prepare for war. The queen set on foot three armies, and carried on a successful war against the malecontents, which was suddenly concluded by the death of the marshal d'Ancre, who was assassinated by the king's order, on the bridge of the Louvre, on the 24th of October, 1617, and by the banishment of Mary de Medicis to Blois. However, the favour shewn to Charles d'Albret, duke of Luines and constable of France, furnished a new pretence for an insurrection, the malecontents were then for taking part with the queen; but that princess was become reconciled to the king. The duke of Luines let the prince of Conde out of prison, who afterwards behaved with great fidelity to the king. In 1620 Lewis XIII. resolving to make the Protestants restore what they had taken from the ecclesiastics, they revolted, on which the king took Saumur, Sancerre, Nerac, and several other places from them in Guienne and Languedoc. Montauban alone stopped the progress of the king's arms. The constable de Luines dying on the 15th of December, the same year the cardinal Richelieu became the king's favourite, and prime minister. He continued the war with success against the Protestants, to whom he

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granted a peace in 1623; but the Rochellers again taking up arms were conquered at sea, and the English, who protected them, were beaten in the island of Rhee. The king then undertook the famous siege of Rochelle, which had lasted a year, when the city surrendered on the 28th of October, 1628. After the reduction of that city, on which the tranquillity of France depended, Lewis XIII. took the duke of Nevers under his protection; forced the pass of Surza; defeated the duke of Savoy; caused the siege of Casal to be raised; and put his ally in possession of his dominions. At his return to France, Lewis subdued the rest of the Protestants in Languedoc and Vivarais, and received Henry duke de Rohan, who had been the chief of that party, to favour. During this time the Germans entered Italy; surprised Mantua, and besieged Casal; but the king sending thither a powerful army, subdued all Savoy, and took Briqueras, Pignerol, Carignan, Saluces, and Veilane: the same army also defeated the Spaniards at the bridge of Carignan, and delivered Casal; which obliged the Germans to consent to the treaty of Quierafque, which was concluded in 1631. Some time after Gaston duke of Orleans, the king's only brother, becoming jealous of the cardinal de Richelieu's authority, took up arms, and gained over to his interest the duke de Montmorency, who raised an army in Languedoc, of which he was governor; but this duke being taken in the battle of Castelnaudary, on the 11th of September, 1632, lost his head on a scaffold at Toulouse, on the 30th of October following. The duke of Orleans succeeded no better on the side of Lorraine; for the king made himself master of that whole duchy, and drove the Imperialists from Heidelberg. A short time after the Spaniards took Treves, massacred the French garrison there, and made the elector prisoner, who had put himself under the protection of France. Lewis XIII. enraged at these acts of violence, declared war against Spain, on the 19th of May, 1635. This war lasted thirteen years, with the emperor; and twenty-five, with Spain. The marshals de Charillon and de Breze defeated prince Thomas at the battle of Avein, on the 20th of May, 1636. The Imperial army, commanded by Galus, was defeated in Burgundy: the count de Harcourt drove the enemy from the islands of Lerins in 1637; succoured Casal in 1637, defeated the marquis de Leganes, and took Turin from the enemies of the duke of Savoy, in 1640. The marshal de Schomberg raised the siege of Leucate; several places were taken in the Netherlands from the Spaniards, who were three times beat at sea in 1638. The French forces, joined with those of the duke of Weimar, took Brisac, and in 1641, gained the victories of Rheinfeld, Polneckove, Rhinaus, and Wolfenbuttle. The prince of Conde took Salces, in Roussillon. Catalonia submitted to the French king, in 1641. Perpignan was taken in 1642, with all the earldom of Roussillon; and the duke of Lorraine was a second time stripped of his dominions. The war was continued with success, and the cardinal de Richelieu was flattering himself with the hopes of making an advantageous peace, when he died on the 4th of December, 1642. Lewis XIII. followed him soon after, and died at St. Germain en Laye, on the 14th of May, 1643, aged forty-two. He was succeeded by his son Lewis XIV.

LEWIS XIV. king of France, surnamed the Great, was the son of Lewis XIII. and Anne of Austria, and was born at St. Germain en Laye, on the 5th of September 1638. He was first surnamed Given of God, from his being born twenty-three years after the queen his mother had been married without having a child, and succeeded Lewis XIII. on the 14th of May, 1643, under the regency of Anne of Austria. The beginning of his reign was distinguished by a great number of victories. Lewis of Burgundy, duke of Enguien, who afterwards distinguished himself under the title of prince of Conde, gained the famous battle of Rocroy, and took Thionville: the marshal de Breze beat the Spanish fleet within sight of Carthage: viscount de Turenne gained the battle of Rotwil, in 1644: the duke of Enguien, that of Northingen: prince Thomas and the duke of Richelieu conquered the Spaniards at sea, near Castle-a-Mare, in 1647. The next year the marshal de Turenne defeated the Imperialists, and the prince of Conde obtained the celebrated victory of Lens over the Spaniards. This success was followed by a peace, which was concluded at Munster, between France, Germany, and Sweden. By this treaty, Alsace remained under the dominion of the French king. The next year a civil war broke out, occasioned by the jealousy the nobles had conceived against cardinal Mazarine's ministry. The prince of Conde, the prince of Conti, and the duke of Longueville being imprisoned in 1650, the Spaniards took advantage of the commotions that were raised, and took several towns; but were defeated at the battle of Rhetel, by the marshal Duplessis Pralin. These princes were at length set at liberty; the cardinal Mazarine banished, and the king declared of age, in 1651. But the cardinal's

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cardinal's return in 1652, occasioned the second war of Paris, in which the prince of Condé, who had embraced the party of the rebels, would have been taken in the battle of the suburb of St. Anthony, if the Parisians had not opened their gates to him, and soon after he joined with the Spaniards. In 1654 Lewis XIV. concluded a treaty with the English. In 1658 the viscount de Turenne gained the battle of Dunes, and with extraordinary rapidity took Dunkirk, Furnes, Gravelines, Oudenarde, Ypres, Morlaix, &c. Such extraordinary success alarmed Spain, and a peace was concluded by the treaty of the Pyrennes, on the seventh of September, 1659, when the king received the prince of Condé to favour. Eight months after, Lewis XIV. married Mary Theresa, of Austria, infant of Spain, who was the daughter of Philip IV. and on the 26th of August, 1660, that princess made her public entry into Paris. In 1662 he obtained reparation for an insult offered at London, by the baron de Batteville, ambassador of Spain, to the count d'Estrades, ambassador of France; and in 1664 had a still more authentic satisfaction for the insolence of the Corsicans, to the duke of Crequi, ambassador at Rome, to pope Alexander VII. The same year he sent some troops against the Moors, who had taken Gigeri, and succoured the Germans against the Turks. The king at the same time extended his commerce, and made the arts and sciences flourish. In 1665 he repressed the insolence of the Algerine Corsairs; assisted the Portuguese against the Spaniards, and declared war against the English, in order to succour his allies the Dutch; but on the 26th of January, 1667, a peace was concluded at Breda, between England, Holland, France, and Denmark. The Spaniards not being willing to grant the king satisfaction, in relation to his pretensions to the Netherlands in right of the queen, the daughter of Philip IV. who died on the 17th of September, 1665, he entered Flanders, and took Armentieres, Charleroy, Tournay, Alost, Lille, and several other places. He made himself master of Franche Comté the following year, and concluded a peace with Spain by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, on the second of May, 1668, by which he ceded Franche Comté to Spain, and kept all the towns he had taken in the Netherlands. He seized Lorraine in 1669, and in 1672 declared war against the Dutch, and passed the Maese with his army, commanded by the prince of Condé and the viscount de Turenne; when the Dutch, being every where defeated, and reduced to the greatest extremities, the emperor, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, were alarmed; and united against France. In 1673, the viscount de Turenne having rendered himself master of most of the places in the duchy of Cleves and Juliers, the elector demanded a truce, which was granted him. In 1674, the elector Palatine joined with the enemies of France: the French king a second time conquered Franche Comté; the Spaniards were defeated in Rouffillon, by the count de Schomberg; and viscount de Turenne vanquished the elector of Brandenburg, who had broken the truce, and obliged the Germans to abandon Alsace. M. du Quesne beat the Spanish and Dutch fleets in two engagements; in the second of which the famous admiral Ruyter lost his life, on the second of April, 1676. About the same time France declared war against Denmark, in behalf of the Swedes; and the allies, commanded by the prince of Orange, were defeated at Cassel, by the king's brother. At length a peace was concluded at Niméguen between France and Holland, on the tenth of August, 1678; and the Spaniards, Germans, and the elector of Brandenburg, afterwards acceded to it.

Lewis XIV. having caused the city of Genoa to be bombarded, the doge, accompanied by four senators, was obliged to go to Paris, in 1685, to make the king satisfaction. But the same year the king, to his eternal disgrace, and the irreparable loss of his kingdom, revoked the famous edict of Nantes, and obliged several hundred thousand protestants to fly with their effects into other countries. Yet becoming dissatisfied with Innocent XI. he, in 1687, seized the earldom of Avignon, which he afterwards restored to pope Alexander VIII.

A war then broke out afresh, occasioned by the league of Augsborg made against France, by the duke of Savoy, the prince of Orange, the elector of Bavaria, and other princes; when the dauphin opened the campaign by taking Hailbron, and rendered himself master of Philippsburg, on the 29th of October, 1688.

Lewis at length declared war against the Dutch, when England, Germany, and Spain, in 1689, declared war against France, and thus a war was kindled over all Europe; the duke of Luxemburg defeated the allies at the battle of Fleurus, in 1690; ten days after, M. de Tourville beat the English and Dutch fleets in the channel; the marshal de Catenat also gained a complete victory over the duke of Savoy, and took several places; however, the French fleet, commanded by M. de Tourville, was defeated at La Hogue,

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in 1692, by the English. The same year Lewis took Namure. The marshal de Luxemburg gained the battle of Steenkirk, and in 1693 that of Nerwinde. The duke of Savoy being defeated the same year by the marshal de Catenat, at the battle of Marfala, concluded a peace with the French in 1696, which obliged the emperor and Spain to agree to a neutrality. The duke of Vendosme taking Barcelona in 1697, and M. de Points, Carthage, in America, at length determined the allies to agree to a general peace, which was the same year concluded at Ryfwick; but by the death of Charles II. king of Spain, on the first of November, 1700, a new war broke out, on account of the succession; for that prince having made, by his will, Philip of France, duke of Anjou, heir to his crown, Lewis immediately made him set out and take possession of Spain, under the name of Philip V. On the other hand, the emperor resolving that the archduke Charles should succeed to the throne of Spain, engaged most of the princes of the empire to espouse his interest, and at the same time the English and Dutch declared for the emperor; and the duke of Marlborough, with prince Eugene, now distinguished themselves by the most glorious and astonishing success: (see CHURCHILL.) But at the time when Marlborough had humbled France, queen Anne, by the advice of her new ministry, accepted Lewis's proposals of peace, took the command from her victorious general, and the peace was signed at Utrecht, in 1713. At length Lewis XIV. died at Versailles, on the first of September, 1715, aged seventy-seven, and was succeeded by his great grandson Lewis XV.

Lewis XIV. was exceedingly fond of glory and power, the adulation and flattery of the courtiers, and of the prostitute court writers, were carried a very great excess. He was not satisfied with the most arbitrary government, or he pretended to extend the effects of his power to the most remote generations. However, it must be confessed, that in his reign many useful and noble regulations were made. After the queen his consort's death, he privately married madam de Maintenon, the celebrated Scarron's widow.

Lewis, dauphin of France, the eldest and only remaining son of Lewis XIV. and of Mary Theresa of Austria, was born at Fontainebleau on the 1st of November 1661, and had the duke of Montausier for his governor, and the celebrated Bossuet for his preceptor. This young prince was, in 1674, with Lewis XIV. at the siege of Dole, and in 1684 attended him into Flanders. Being declared generalissimo of the army sent against the elector Palatine, he took Philippsburg in 1688, and afterwards Heidelberg, Mannheim, Frankendal, and all the Palatinate. He commanded on the Rhine in 1690, and in Flanders in 1694. His bravery, sweetness of temper, and liberality, gained him the affections of the French; and, in the year 1700, he had the satisfaction of seeing the duke of Anjou, his second son, raised to the throne of Spain. He died of the small-pox at Meudon, on the 14th of April 1711, aged fifty.

Lewis, dauphin of France, the son of the former, and of Mary Anne Victoria of Bavaria, and the father of Lewis XV. was born at Versailles on the 6th of August 1682, and was named duke of Burgundy. He had the duke of Beauvilliers for his governor, and the justly celebrated M. de Fenelon for his preceptor, who took such care of his education, that he became one of the most accomplished princes of his time. He was general of the army in Germany in 1701, and generalissimo of that in Flanders in 1702. He distinguished himself in the following campaigns, and became dauphin after the death of his father, on the 14th of April 1711. He then applied himself to the study of public affairs, and died at Marli on the 18th of February 1712, aged thirty. The princess, his wife, died six days before him, and their bodies were interred together at St. Denis.

Lewis I. surnamed the Pious, or the old king of Germany, was the third son of Lewis the Debonaire, and the brother of the emperor Lothaire and Pepin. He was proclaimed king of Bavaria in 817, and in conjunction with Charles the Bald, defeated Lothaire at the battle of Fontenoy in 841. He extended his dominions; rendered himself formidable to his neighbours, and died at Francfort on the 28th of August 876.

Lewis II. surnamed the Younger, was the son of the former, whom he succeeded, and was attacked by his uncle Charles the Bald, whom he defeated at Andernac, on the 8th of October 876. He died at Francfort on the 20th of January 882, when he was raising troops to oppose the Normans.

Lewis III. king of Germany. See LEWIS III. emperor.

Lewis I. of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, was born on the 5th of March 1326, and succeeded his father Charles the Lame in 1342. He drove the Jews out of Hungary, carried on a successful war against the Transilvanians, Croats,

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Croats, Tartars, and Venetians; revenged the death of his brother, Andrew king of Naples, who was murdered in 1345, and was elected king of Poland after the death of king Casimir, his uncle, in 1370. He died at Tyrnau on the 12th of September 1382, aged fifty-seven.

LEWIS II. surnamed the Younger, king of Hungary and Bohemia, succeeded his father Ladislaus VI. in 1516, and was killed at the battle of Mohacs, gained by Solymán II. sultan of the Turks, on the 29th of August 1526.

LEWIS of France, duke of Orleans, count de Valois, &c. was the second son of king Charles V. He was born on the 13th of March 1371, and had a great share in the government during the reign of his brother Charles VI. but John duke of Burgundy, the king's uncle, being jealous of his authority, had him assassinated at Paris, on the 23d of November, 1407. This occasioned that famous division between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy, so fatal to France.

LEWIS of Bourbon I. prince of Condé, the seventh son of Charles of Bourbon duke of Vendôme, was born on the 7th of May 1530. He distinguished himself in several sieges and battles, and embraced the Calvinist party, but being accused of having some concern in the conspiracy of Ambois, was made prisoner at Orleans, and was in danger of losing his life; however, the death of king Francis II. changed the face of affairs, and Charles IX. set him at liberty. A short time after he put himself at the head of the protestants, and took several towns. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Dreux in 1562, and was afterwards killed in cold blood by Montesquieu, captain of the guards to the duke of Anjou, at the battle of Jarnac, on the 13th of March 1569.

LEWIS of Bourbon II. prince of Condé, first prince of the blood, &c. was the son of Henry II. prince of Condé, and was born at Paris on the 8th of September 1621. At twenty-two years of age, he gained the battle of Rocroy, fought on the 19th of May 1643. The next year he defeated the Bavarian army near Friburg, and in 1645 obtained over them the bloody battle of Nortlingen, in which the count de Merci, their general, was killed. He took Dunkirk the same year; and in 1648 gained the battle of Lens; however, in 1650, he was confined in the castle of Vincennes, but some time after recovered his liberty. He immediately took up arms against the government to revenge his imprisonment, and distinguished himself at the battle in the suburb of St. Anthony of Paris, on the 2d of July 1652, and afterwards retired to the Netherlands, where he joined the Spaniards; but after the peace of the Pyrennees, concluded in 1659, Lewis XIV. restored him to favour, and he was afterwards of great service to France. He died at Fontainebleau on the 11th of December 1686, aged sixty-five.

LEWIS-JOSEPH, duke of Vendôme, general of the French galleys, was born the 1st of July 1654. He commanded in Provence, and in the earldom of Nice, when he had orders to go into Catalonia to serve in quality of general and viceroy. He took Barcelona in 1697; defeated the Imperialists in 1702, at the battles of San Vittoria and Luzzara; disarmed the duke of Savoy's troops, and gained a complete victory over prince Eugene, near Cassano, on the 16th of August 1705. The next year he defeated the Imperialists at Calcinato, and afterwards commanded the French army in Flanders. He gained the famous battle of Villaviciosa on the 10th of December 1710, and died without issue at Vinaros on the 11th of June 1712, aged forty-eight.

LEWIS D'ORLEANS, duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood royal of France, a person of distinguished endowments and learning, was the son of Philip duke of Orleans, afterwards regent, and of Mary Frances of Bourbon, and was born at Versailles on the 4th of August 1703. His great genius, and reverence for religion appeared even in his childhood. Of the study of natural history he was particularly fond, but those who had the care of his education were often obliged to restrain his studies on account of the delicacy of his constitution. He appeared first at court at the time the prince his father became regent of France. After the death of the regent, he married Augusta Maria of Baden in 1724, with whom he lived in the tenderest union till her death in 1726. A death so unexpected, joined with the reflections which the prince made on that of the regent his father, rendered him deeply sensible of the infelicity of all earthly greatness, and he immediately formed to himself a new plan of life, which he afterwards pursued, dividing his time between the duties peculiar to his rank, those of a christian, and the study of religion and the sciences. About the year 1730, he took a mean apartment in the abbey of St. Genevieve, to which he at first retired only at the solemn festivals, but when he left the court in 1742, he took up his constant abode there, nor returned more to his palace, except to attend the council. He there slept on a rough straw bed, rose at four every morning, passed se-

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veral hours in prayer, drank nothing but water, fasted rigorously, deprived himself almost constantly of fire, even in the most inclement seasons, and regularly spent five or six hours at church every Sunday and holiday, receiving the communion, and often attending those who administered it to the sick. The indigent and unhappy of every age, sex, and condition, might depend on his aid and relief. He heard their complaints every day in one of the halls of the convent of St. Genevieve, and alleviated their distresses. It is difficult to conceive what sums he expended in placing children for education in colleges and nunneries, in portioning young women, endowing nuns, putting boys apprentice, or purchasing for them their freedoms, setting unfortunate tradesmen up in business again, or preventing the ruin of others, relieving and paying for surgeons, many of whom he employed. He was a friend to the indigent of every nation. He relieved the poor catholics of Berlin, and of all Silesia, as well as those of the Indies and America, and sent missionaries to the remotest parts of the earth. In short, he founded in several places charity schools, and communities of men and women, a college at Versailles, and a professorship of divinity in the Sorbonne, to explain the original text of the sacred scriptures. At Orleans he established an hospital for lying-in women. Notwithstanding the immense sums he dispersed both at home and abroad, he discharged the debts of his ancestors, and considerably augmented the domains of his house.

Modest and humble in private life, he was great and magnificent in his public character. He went with the utmost pomp into Alsace to marry the queen by proxy. He was cheerful and sprightly in common conversation, and was always serious on subjects of importance. He was such an enemy to detraction, that he never spoke ill of an absent person, nor would he suffer others to do it in his presence. He was equitable, though at his own expence, and even thanked a private man, whom he had furnished with money to go to law against himself, and who had gained his cause, for having saved him from injustice. Nor was his progress in literature obstructed by his extensive benevolence and charity. He applied himself to the study of the fathers of the church, and the best ecclesiastical writers of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Greek tongues. He also devoted some of his time to the study of history, geography, botany, chemistry, natural history, philosophy, and painting. In the seven or eight last years of his life, he could repeat without book, the greatest part of the sacred scriptures, with the difference between the Hebrew, the Greek and the Vulgate. He understood the Greek, as well as the Latin fathers, and could translate with ease, the Dialogues of Plato.

This great, learned, and truly good man, whose only foible seems to be the severe mortifications he underwent for upwards of twenty years, died extremely lamented on the 4th of February, 1752. His writings consist, of 1. A Translation and Comment on several parts of the Old Testament: 2. A literal Version of the Psalms from the original Hebrew, with Notes and a Paraphrase: 3. Several dissertations on the Jews to serve as a refutation of the famous Hebrew book, entitled Kifouch Emouna, i. e. The Buckler of Faith: 4. A literal Translation of St. Paul's Epistles, from the Greek: 5. A Treatise against Theatrical Exhibitions: 6. A Refutation of a large French Work, entitled, Hexaples: 7. Several other treatises and dissertations upon different subjects. His modesty would not suffer him to publish any of his writings; he therefore bequeathed them together with his library, to the order of Dominican friars, with full liberty for them to add, retrench or suppress them.

LEWIS (JOHN) a learned divine, historian, and antiquary, was born at Bristol, on the 29th of August, 1675, and studied at Exeter college, in Oxford. He was ordained in 1698, and was some time curate to the reverend Mr. Russell, rector of St. John's, Wapping. In 1699 he obtained the rectory of Acris, in Kent, and in 1705 was appointed minister of Margate, in the isle of Thanet. The next year he resigned Acris, upon his being collated by archbishop Tennison to the rectory of Saltwood, in Kent, with the chapel of Hyth annexed. The same year his grace also gave him the rectory of Eastbridge, in the same county. In 1708 the same munificent patron collated him to the vicarage of Minster, in the isle of Thanet, upon which he resigned Saltwood and Hyth; and in 1719, archbishop Wake constituted him master of Eastbridge hospital, in the city of Canterbury. He resided at Margate from the year 1705 till the time of his death, which happened on the 16th of January, 1746-7, aged seventy-one years. He published, 1. The Life of Dr. Wickliffe. 2. A Translation of the New Testament into English, by the same learned author, &c. He was also the author of the following works, 1. The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet.

Thanet. 2. The History of the Abbey and Church of Feversham. 3. The Life of Mr. William Caxton. 4. The Life of Dr. Reginald Peacock. 5. A Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals; and other works.

LEWISBURG, a town of North America, and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1745, but rendered back to France by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It was taken again by the English on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison were made prisoners of war, consisting of upwards of five thousand six hundred men. There were likewise eleven men of war in the harbour, which were either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and was ceded to the conquerors by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Long. 61. 30. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

LEYDECKER (MELCHIOR) a famous Calvinist divine, born at Middleburg, on the 25th of January, 1652. He became well skilled in controversy, and ecclesiastical antiquities; was made professor of divinity at Utrecht in 1678, and died on the sixth of January, 1721. He wrote many works in Latin, the most curious of which is a large treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews, in two volumes, folio; and a History of the Church of Africa.

LEYDEN, a city of the Netherlands, in the province of Holland, built on an ancient channel of the Rhine, which passes through the city, and divides it into several islands, and meets again about the White Gate. It is esteemed one of the neatest and pleasantest towns in the Netherlands, and is the largest in Holland, except Amsterdam; its streets are clean, wide, and long, divided by several handsome canals. It has eight gates, whereof the White Gate is the most considerable. The city ditches are broad and deep; round the foot of the rampart there is a quick hedge; from the gate called Morcht to that of Amsterdam, there is nothing but a rampart made of earth, and covered with turf; but on the other side it is faced with brick, and has several bastions. The esplanade and ditches are adorned with rows of trees, having a rampart on one side, and either meadows or gardens on the other: the canals are planted with rows of trees, and the street called Rapemburgh is one of the finest in Europe. This city contains twenty-three wards, subdivided into ninety lesser parts, thirty islands, twenty-four canals, one hundred and eighty streets, ninety-five bridges and forty towers on the walls. There are several good churches in this city, among which the great church is reckoned one of the finest in Holland, having large windows, and three rows of pillars on each side the choir. They have hospitals here of all sorts, which are kept with a neatness peculiar to this city; that of the orphans only maintains five hundred children. The stadthouse is a very good building, with a very handsome stone front, and in the burgomaster's chamber there is a painting of The last Day by Luke of Leyden, but the chief structure in this city, is the famous university, founded by the States General in 1573, to make the inhabitants amends for their losses, and hardships they had undergone in a dreadful siege. It consists of a large pile of brick buildings, three stories high, and has always been famous for its professors, the scholars are computed at about two thousand, but most of them board in the town; they wear no gowns, nor yet the professors except at lecture-time. The university is governed by three curators, the rector is chosen yearly, out of three who are presented to the states, and on him the scholars only depend: joining to the schools is a physic garden, where the professor of botany reads his lectures; a great number of rarities are to be seen in the galleries, and in the Indian cabinet. There are here made broad and narrow cloths, serges, and camblets, which they transport to all parts of the world, their gardens likewise yield them considerable profit, their garden stuff being carried as far as Amsterdam. It is eight miles from Delft, fifteen south-east of Harlem, twenty-five west of Utrecht, twenty south-west of Amsterdam, and fourteen north of Rotterdam. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany which rises on the confines of Hesse, and runs north through the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Gottingen, Calenburgh, and Hanover, and discharges itself into the river Aller, at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, separated by a narrow channel on the north-east, as it is from the islands of Bohol and Cebu, by another channel on the south-west. Long. 123. 15. E. Lat. 11. 12. N.

LEZINA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, seated in a bay of the gulph of Venice, seventy-five miles north-east of Naples. Long. 16. 12. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

LHANVILLING or **LLANVILLING**, a town of Montgomeryshire, in North Wales, seated on the river Kain, and is a pretty good town, that has a considerable market on Thursdays for cattle, corn, wool, and provisions; and three fairs held on the Wednesday before Easter, the 24th

of May, the 24th of June, and the 5th of October; for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It stands ten miles north of Montgomery, and one hundred and seventy-nine west-north west of London. Long 3. 20 W Lat. 52. 48. N.

LHUYD or **LHOYD** (HUMPHREY) a learned antiquarian, was the son of Robert Lhuyd of Denbigh, and was educated at Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of physic, and afterwards retiring to his native place, lived mostly in Denbigh-castle, where he practised as a physician, sometimes diverted himself with music, and was esteemed a person of great eloquence, an excellent rhetorician, a sound philosopher, and a well bred gentleman. He wrote 1. *Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum*, of which a new edition was published by the learned Mr. Moses Williams, in 1731, 4to; and it has been translated into English, by Thomas Twyne, who intitled it, *The Breviary of Britain*, 2. *De Mona Druidum Insula, Antiquitati suæ restituta*. 3. *De Armamentario Romano*. The two last are printed at the end of Sir John Price's *Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio*. 4. *Chronicon Walliæ*. 5. The History of Cambria, now called Wales, &c. Mr. Camden represents him as one of the best antiquaries of his time. He died about the year 1570, and was buried in the church of Whitchurch near Denbigh.

LHWYD or **LLHWYD** (EDWARD) a learned and industrious antiquary, was born in Wales about the year 1670, and having spent his younger years in grammar and classical learning, was admitted in 1687 into Jesus college Oxford. Having under the direction of the learned Dr. Plot diligently applied himself to the study of natural history, and particularly of fossils, he was in 1690, upon the resignation of that gentleman, appointed keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. The chief bent of his studies and his greatest delight, was searching into the languages, history, and customs of the original inhabitants of Great Britain, which induced him to travel several times through all Wales, and into Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, and Lower Brittany. Many curious observations in natural history, botany, &c. which he made in these travels, are inserted in the Philosophical Transactions: but the principal fruit of his travels was his *Archeologia Britannica*. He died in 1709.

LIANCOUR (JANE DE SCHOMBERG duchess of) a lady celebrated for her wisdom and virtues, was the daughter of Henry de Schomberg, a duke, peer, and marshal of France. At twenty years of age she was married to Roger de Plellis duke of Liancour, with whom she lived in the most perfect harmony, and died on the 14th of June, 1674. She wrote in French a work which she composed for the use of her granddaughter, which after her death was published with the following title. *Règlement donné par une Dame de haute Qualité à Mademoiselle sa petite Fille, pour sa Conduite & pour celle de sa Maison*.

LIBANIUS, a famous Greek rhetorician and sophist, in the 4th century, was born at Antioch, and had a great share in the friendship of Julian the Apostate. That prince offered him the dignity of *Præfatus Prætorio*; but Libanius refused it, thinking the name of sophist, or professor of eloquence, much more honourable. There are still extant several of the letters and Greek orations by which he acquired great reputation, but his style is too affected and obscure. He was a Pagan. Basil and Chrysostom were his disciples, about the year 360.

LIBANUS, a celebrated mountain of Asia, on the confines of Palestine and Syria; it is a chain of mountains, which begin about Tripoly, and the Red Cape, and terminates beyond Damascus near Arabia Deserta. Lat. 35. Anti-Libanus is a chain of mountains, which rise near the ruins of Sidon, and terminate in other mountains, of the country of the Arabs, in Lat. 34. their summits are so high that they are always covered with snow, and are near one hundred in length, they are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, by a fruitful valley called by the ancients Coelo-Syria.

LIBERIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival observed on the 16th of the calends of April, when the youth attended by their friends went to the Forum, or sometimes into the Capitol, and were with great ceremony dressed in the *Toga virilis*, or habit peculiar to grown men, which had also the name of *Toga Libera*, because at this time the young men entered on a state of freedom, and were taken from under the power of their tutors and instructors. However these young men were obliged to undergo the restraint of keeping their arms within their gowns, for the first year, as a mark of modesty.

LIBERIUS, a Roman, succeeded pope Julius I. on the 22d of May, 352, and died on the 24th of September, 366. He was succeeded by Damasus I.

LIBERTY, in pagan worship one of the blessings deified by the Romans, was represented in the form of a virgin clothed in white, holding a scepter in her right hand and a cap in her left. To this imaginary goddess they erected temples

and altars, where they offered up their petitions for the preservation of their liberties.

LIBITINA, in pagan worship, the goddess of funerals, is believed by some to have been the same with Proserpine. She had a temple at Rome, in which every thing proper for funerals was kept, and which were either bought or borrowed of her priests, called Libitinarii, as every one had occasion.

LIBO, an excellent architect of Elis, built near Pisa, in Greece, the famous temple of Jupiter, near which the celebrated Olympic games were kept. He lived four hundred and sixty years before the Christian era.

LIBOURN, a town of France, in Guienne, in Bourdeleis, it is populous, and carries on a good trade, being seated on the river Dordogne, twenty miles north-east of Bourdeaux, and three hundred south-by-west of Paris. Long. 0. 26. W. Lat. 45. 21. N.

LIBOW, a sea-port town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, seated on the Baltic sea. It belongs to the duke of Courland, and is thirty-four miles north of Memel, seventy-four west of Mittau, and forty south-west of Goldengen. Long. 21. 26. E. Lat. 56. 54. N.

LIBUSSA, the daughter of Cracus II. one of the first kings of Bohemia, ascended the throne in 482, some time after the death of her father. As she inherited his wisdom, she had, like him, the happiness of seeing herself beloved by her subjects, who however were desirous of her entering into a state that might produce her successors. But that princess, who had no inclination to marriage, had several times refused the addresses of the grandees of her court. In short, she had flattered herself with the thoughts of spending her life in a state of celibacy, when a young lord dissatisfied with a decision she had passed against him, suddenly raised an insurrection of the people, by urging that it was a shame for them to receive laws from a woman. They then pressed her more than ever to take a husband, with whom she might divide the sovereign authority. Libussa having reproached the Bohemians for their ingratitude, declared that she would conform to their desires; but to mortify the lords who had engaged in the insurrection, made use of the opinion they had conceived of her having an intercourse with the gods, and told the Bohemians that the gods had informed her that a certain labourer, named Przemisslas, was the man whom they had chosen for her husband and their master. Others represent this affair in a different manner, and say, that she consented to refer the choice of a husband to fate; that her horse should be let loose in a plain, and that he to whose house the horse should retire, was the man whom the gods appointed for her husband and their king. This horse, they add, ran to the cottage of a peasant named Przemisslas, whom that princess married. Libussa however preserved the sovereign authority after her marriage, and during ten years Przemisslas had only the title of king. In 505, some time before her death, she distributed all the honourable posts in the kingdom among the nobles, and ordered that the common people should be only employed in agriculture, arts, manufactures, and trade.

LIBYA, an extensive country of Africa, south-west of Egypt, and was so called by the ancients, but now has the name of Barka.

LICER, or **LEGAR**, a town of France, in the province of Gascony, with a bishop's see; it is seated thirty-five miles south of Toulouse, and seventeen east of St. Bertrand. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 43. 14. N.

LICETI, or **LICETO** (**FORTUNIVS**) in Latin, *Licetus*, a famous physician, born at Rapallo, in the territories of Genoa, on the third of October, 1577, before his mother was seven months gone with child. His father, who was an able physician, caused him to be wrapped up in cotton, and attended with such care, that he enjoyed perfect health; on which account they gave him the name of Fortunio. Liceti, after having studied at Bologna, taught philosophy at Pisa, and acquired such reputation, that he was invited to Padua, where he was made professor of philosophy, and afterwards of medicine. He died in 1656, aged seventy-seven. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. *De Monstris*. 2. *De Gemmis*. 3. *De Novis Astris*. 4. *De Immortalitate Animæ*. 5. *De Fulminum Natura*. 6. *De Ortu Viventium*. 7. *De Cometarum Atributis*. 8. *De his qui vivunt sine Alimentis*. 9. *Mundi & Hominis Analogia*. 10. *De Annis Antiquis*. 11. *De Hydrologia, sive Fluxu Maris*. 12. *De Lucernis Antiquis*, &c. In this last treatise he maintains that the ancients had sepulchral lamps, which were never extinguished, and as a proof, mentions the tomb of Cicero's daughter, which was discovered under the pontificate of pope Paul III. and in which was found a lamp burning that immediately went out, and which he observes, must have burnt one thousand six hundred years. Liceti endeavours to prove his opinion by other instances nearly of the same kind; but Octavio Ferrari, a celebrated professor of humanity at Padua, has refuted him in his dis-

sertation *De Veterum Lucernis Sepulchralibus*, published in 1685, where he proves that those kind of lamps called eternal, and in which there is supposed to be an unextinguishable oil, is nothing but phosphorus, which kindles on its being exposed to the air.

LICH, or **LICHA**, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse, and county of Solms, eighteen miles north of Francfort. Long. 8. 24. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

LICINIA, a famous vestal, who was put to death with Æmilia and Marcia, two other vestals, for debauchery, about the one hundred and twelfth year before the Christian era.

LICINIUS (C.) tribune of the people, was of one of the most considerable plebeian families of Rome, and was chosen by the dictator Manlius, general of the horse. He was the first plebeian who was honoured with that post, and was named Stolo, on account of a law he and Sextius published during his tribuneship, by which he forbade the Roman citizens possessing above five hundred acres of land, under the pretence that those who had more, could not pluck up the suckers which shot from the roots of trees, nor cultivate their lands with care. These two tribunes also ordered that the interest which had been paid by debtors, should be reckoned as a part of the principal, and that the remainder should be paid in three several years, and in short, that no consuls should for the future be created without one of them being of a plebeian family. In consequence of this law, these two tribunes were made consuls. Sextius, in the three hundred and sixty-second year before the Christian era, and Licinius two years after. Licinius Stolo brought in this law at the instigation of his wife, who was proud and ambitious, and who having a sister married to the consul Sulpitius, could not bear that her husband should be of an inferior rank. See **CRASSUS**.

LICINIUS TEGULA (P.) a celebrated comic Latin poet, who lived about two hundred years before the Christian era.

LICINIUS CALVUS (C.) an excellent Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero, was the friend of Catullus, and the son of Licinius Macer, one of the best poets of his time. He pleaded with such strength and eloquence against Vatinius, that the latter, fearing he should be condemned, interrupted him before he had done pleading, by saying, "O ye judges! is it just that I should be condemned, because my accuser is eloquent?" His Orations are lost.

LICINIUS, or **LICINIANUS** (C. **FLAVIUS VALERIUS**) emperor of Rome, was the son of an husbandman of Dacia; but raised himself from being a common soldier, to the highest posts in the army, and was created emperor on the 11th of November, 307, by Galerius, his friend, for whom he had performed important services in the Persian war. He had Rhetia and a part of Illyria under his government, he ought also to have had Italy, which had been seized by Maxentius; but having contracted an alliance with Constantine, he left him the care of conquering Italy, and on his account put a stop to the persecution of the Christians, in 312. He then marched against Maximinus, and obtained a complete victory over him, on the last of April, 313, and Maximinus dying three months after, became master of the East. He then formed the most extensive designs, and engaged Basianus, whom Constantine had made Cæsar, to revolt; Basianus being punished, Siniccius, his brother, retired to Licinius, who gave him a very favourable reception; Constantine, irritated at this conduct, marched at the head of a numerous army against Licinius, whom he defeated in two battles. They however afterwards concluded a peace. Licinius revived the persecution against the Christians in 319, and declared war against Constantine in 323; but having lost several battles, and being reduced to the greatest extremity in Nicomedia, he went and threw himself at Constantine's feet, who granted him his life, at the desire of his sister Constantia, whom Licinius had married in 313. Constantine made him renounce all claim to the empire, and assigned him Thessalonica for his residence; but learning, a short time after, that he was attempting to restore himself by means of the Barbarians, with whom he was carrying on a private treaty, he caused him to be put to death in 324. Licinius, his son, was also killed a short time after, by Constantine's order, who thus remained sole master of all the empire. Licinius was one of the most cruel persecutors of the Christians; he rendered himself odious by his avarice, his debaucheries, and his hatred to men of learning, whom he persecuted through ignorance; he put several philosophers to death, for no other reason but their applying themselves to that study, calling them the venom and pest of society.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquise of Culembach, seated twenty miles north of Culembach. Lon. 11. 48. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a considerable county of the same name. It is seated on a rock, near the mountains of Vosges, and is

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- thought impregnable; it is twelve miles from Haguenau. Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.
- LICHTENFELS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and bishoprick of Bamberg, seated on the river Maine, fifteen miles north-east of Bamberg. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.
- LICTENSTEIG**, a town of Swisserland in Tockenbergh, remarkable for the council of the territory being held there. It is seated on the river Thour. Lat. 47. 25. N.
- LICHSTALL**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basil, seated on the river Urgetz, five miles from Basil. Lon. 7. 57. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.
- LICTORS**, in Roman antiquity, officers who carried the fæces before the supreme magistrates. These fæces were bundles of rods, in which was tied up an axe, the head of which appeared above the rods. It was also a part of the licitor's office to be the public executioner in beheading and scourging criminals.
- LIDA**, a town of Poland, with a citadel, in Lithuania, and the palatinate of Troki, from whence it is forty-five miles to the south-east. Lon. 26. 47. E. Lat. 53. 47. N.
- LIDBURY**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on Monday before Easter and May 12, for horned cattle and cheese; on June 22, for horned cattle, cheese, and wool; on October 2, for horned cattle, hogs, hops, and cheese; and on Monday before St. Thomas's-day for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese. It is seated not far from Malverne hills, in a rich clayey ground, and contains several clothiers, who drive a good trade. It is a handsome well built town, and the market is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions. It is twenty-five miles west south-west of Worcester, twelve east of Hereford, and one hundred and twenty-two west-north-west of London. Long. 15. 7. Lat. 52. 4.
- LIDD**, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on July 24, for pedlar's goods. It is a member of the Cinque Ports, and is the chief town in Wey-marsh. On the beach, at the east side of the parish is a great heap of stones, which the inhabitants pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus, who were there buried. It is seated in a corner of the county, not far from the sea, and is twenty-nine miles south of Canterbury; twenty-five south-west of Dover, and seventy south-west of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. Lat. 50. 58. N.
- LIDDESDALE**, a county of Scotland, bounded by Tiviotdale on the north; Cumberland on the south-east; and Annandale on the south-west. It takes its name from the river Liddel, which runs through it from north-east to south-west. This county is small, and consequently not very considerable, the land being unfit for corn, though there are pastures and marshes from whence they get a great deal of turf; they have likewise a mine of good pit-coal near the old monastery of Kanaby, near the confluence of the rivers Elk and Kirkfop. The only remarkable place is the Hermitage, a handsome castle or palace, seated towards the north.
- LIDKOPING**, a town of Sweden, in Westro Gothland, seated on the lake Wener, at the mouth of the river Lida, which falls therein; it is twelve miles north-west of Skara; twenty-seven north-west of Falkoping, and twenty-five south of Mariestadt. Lon. 13. 41. E. Lat. 58. 51. N.
- LIEBKNECHT** (JOHN GEORGE) a celebrated professor at Gießen, was born at Wafungen, and became a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He wrote several works, among which are a great number of theological, philosophical, and literary dissertations, which are much esteemed. He died at Gießen in 1749.
- LIEBAUT** (JOHN) a physician in the sixteenth century, wrote treatises on the diseases and beauty of women, and other works in Latin. He died at Paris the 21st of June 1596.
- LIECHTENAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquisate of Anspach, seated seventeen miles south east of Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.
- LIECHTENAU**, a town of Lower Alsace, with a castle, and belongs to the county of Hainau. Lon. 9. 5. E. Lat. 48. 43. N.
- LIEFKENSFOCK**, a fortress of the Dutch Netherlands, seated on the river Scheld, over-against Lillo; it was near this fortress that general Coehorn forced the French lines in 1703. It is seven miles north-west of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.
- LIEGE**, a territory or bishoprick of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in a manner almost surrounded by the Netherlands. It is bounded by Brabant on the north and west; by the province of Limburgh on the east; and by Luxembourg and Namur on the south. The river Maese runs along the south east confines of this bishoprick, and divides it from Limburgh. It is seventy miles in length from north to south, and twenty five in breadth from east to west; and in some places it is fifty miles broad: its principal towns are Liege, the capital, Mafeyck, Vifet, Huy, Tongres, and

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- Dinant. It is a pleasant and fruitful country, having extensive fields of arable land, and a great deal of rich pasture and meadow ground; it has also mines of lead, iron and pit-coal, and quarries of marble; but it is most considerable for the great quantities of brimstone and vitriol produced here; as also for the mineral waters, particularly near the Spaw.
- LIEGE**, the capital city of the bishoprick of the same name in Germany, is a large, populous, wealthy city, and is remarkable for its antiquity, the magnificence of its public buildings, and the vast number of its churches. It is of a triangular figure, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, separated from each other by pleasant dales, which are watered by three little rivers; there are several hills and valleys within the walls, which are about four miles in circumference, and some islands made by the river Maese, two branches of which run through the town. It is divided into three parts, the city, the island, and the Outer-Maese; it has sixteen gates, seventeen bridges, and one hundred and fifty-four streets; these last are pretty broad, but are neither clean nor regular; and most of the private houses are built with wood; a clear stream generally runs through the middle of the streets, and many of the best houses have fountains in their courts and gardens. Here are also two very fine keys, planted with rows of trees, for the citizens to walk under; there are upwards of one hundred churches; and the cathedral, dedicated to St. Lambert, is a magnificent structure built with stone, and within are a great number of relics: the busto of St. Lambert is in silver, as also the statues of the Virgin Mary and Joseph, as big as life; five great coffers, which hold the relics, are of silver, and St. George on horseback is of massy gold. They have vestments given by pope Gregory, adorned with large pearls intermixed with diamonds. St. Peter's is the most remarkable of the parish-churches, being set off with marble ornaments and paintings: all the religious orders have handsome convents and churches, and among the rest, the English Jesuits have a college here, which is seated on the top of a hill, with a handsome garden. The university, formerly much reformed to, is now upon the decline. The palace of the bishop consists of two large squares, with piazzas above, where there are very fine apartments; the other public buildings are the stadt-house, the seminary, the arsenal, and the great hall. This city is governed by two burgomasters, twenty counsellors, two perpetual counsellors, and a recorder; besides which they have a chief mayor and two subordinate mayors. The town is seated very conveniently for trade, on account of the river Maese, which is navigable to this place. They have a great many armourers, on account of the conveniency of coal. The little hills about it are covered with vineyards, and contain a quantity of fine black marble, as also a sort of alabaster.
- This city was bombarded in 1691, and delivered to the French in 1701; it was retaken by the allies in 1702; and the French attempted to get possession of it again in 1705, at the approach of the duke of Marlborough, but it was restored to its bishop by the treaty of Baden: it is twelve miles north-east of Hay; fifteen south-west of Maastricht; thirty north-east of Namur; sixty-two south-west of Cologne; sixty-four north of Luxembourg; fifty-two north-east of Mons; and one hundred and seventy-five north-east of Paris. The magistrates of Liege pretend that it is an Imperial city, or sovereign state; but they have suffered very severely for opposing the authority of their bishop, who is in fact absolute sovereign of the city, as well as the bishoprick; he is chosen by the sixty major canons, who are most of them of noble extraction. This bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, having within his diocese fifty-two baronies, eighteen walled towns, and four hundred populous villages, with a revenue of three hundred thousand ducats per annum, and is able to maintain a body of eight thousand men, without oppressing his subjects, who are generally Roman Catholics. Lon. 5. 28. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.
- LIERE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Neth, nine miles north of Mechlin, and twelve south-east of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 35. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.
- LIERS**, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, seated four miles north of Liege, and ten miles south of Maastricht; it is the place where the battle was fought between the allies commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by count Saxe, in October 1746. Lon. 5. 48. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.
- LIESINA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about fifty-three miles in length, twelve in breadth, and one hundred in circumference; it abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine, with which it drives a great trade; it belongs to the Venetians.
- LIESINA**, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortress on the top of an inaccessible

accessible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing all sorts of vessels; this town was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated; in 1571 it was in possession of the corsair Ulazzali, but it came back to the Venetians. Lon. 16. 23. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

LIESSE, a town of France in Picardy, and in the diocese of Laon; it is celebrated for an image of the Virgin Mary, which draws a great number of pilgrims to this place. It is eight miles east of Laon. Lon. 3. 55. E. Lat. 49. 36. N.

LIEUVIN, a territory of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Lisieux, in which there are mines, forges, and manufactures of several sorts of woollen goods.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, running west through that county into Kildare, and then turning north-east, passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, and then falls into the Irish channel a little below it.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegall, and province of Ulster, seated twenty-four miles north-east of Donegall. Lon. 7. 45. W. Lat. 54. 47. N.

LIGARIUS (**QUINTUS**) lieutenant to Caius Confidius, proconsul of Africa, was so well beloved by the Africans, that on Confidius's being recalled, they intreated to have him for their proconsul, which was granted. He behaved so well in his new government, that they chose him to be at their head, when they took up arms at the beginning of the civil wars between Cæsar and Pompey; but he preferred returning to Rome. He embraced Pompey's interest, and was in Africa at the defeat of Scipio, and the other commanders who had renewed the war. However Cæsar granted him his life; but forbid his returning to Rome. This obliged Ligarius to keep himself concealed. His brothers and friends, particularly Cicero, employed their utmost endeavours to obtain permission for him to return to Rome, when Tubero declared himself in form Ligarius's accuser. On this occasion Cicero pronounced that admirable oration, which justly passes for a master-piece, and in a very singular manner changed Cæsar's intentions, who acquitted him, though he had before no intention to do it: but Tubero was so vexed at the ill success of his cause, that he renounced the bar.

LIGER (**LEWIS**) the author of a great number of books on agriculture and gardening, was born at Auxerre in January, 1658. His principal works are: 1. The general Economy of the Fields, the best edition of which is that of 1732, in two volumes, quarto. 2. The new French Gardener, two volumes, duodecimo. 3. A general Dictionary of the Terms used in Agriculture. 4. The Amusements of the Field, shewing how to take all manner of birds and four-footed beasts in snares, two volumes, duodecimo. 5. An easy Method of establishing in a short Time Plenty of all kinds of Grain and Fruit in the Kingdom, duodecimo. He died at Guerchi near Auxerre, on the 6th of November, 1717.

LIGHTFOOT (**JOHN**) D. D. a learned English divine, was the son of Mr. Thomas Lightfoot, vicar of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, and was born at Stoke upon Trent, in that county, on the 29th of March, 1602. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards settled at Norton, where Sir Rowland Cotton, knight, made him his chaplain, and engaged him in the study of the Hebrew language. He had afterwards several livings in the country; and in 1642 was chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's behind the Royal Exchange, and was appointed one of the members of the assembly of divines. In 1643 he was presented to the rectory of Much-Munden, in Hertfordshire. In 1652 he commenced doctor in divinity, and in 1655 was vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Ely, where he died on the 6th of December, 1675, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He printed several very learned works, which are collected together; the best edition of which is that of Utrecht, published by John Leusden, in 1699, in three volumes, folio.

As to his character, he is represented as comely in his person, and of full proportion, of a ruddy complexion, and a vigorous constitution; very temperate in his diet, abstaining wholly from wine; he drank only small beer, or sometimes water. He commonly resided among his parishioners, with whom he lived in a happy harmony and affection; and never left them any longer than to perform the necessary residence at Cambridge and Ely. He was a constant preacher, and was not wanting in acts of charity. Munden being a large parish, and the parsonage being a mile from the church, as he resorted there every Sunday to read prayers, and preached on the morning and afternoon, he frequently continued all day in the church, not taking any refreshment till evening service was over; and on other days he seldom ate above once, which was at dinner. He was easy of access; grave, but yet affable and communicative; and was of so meek and tender a spirit, that he often melted into tears.

LIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, seated on the river Dender, twelve miles north-west of Mons. Long. 3. 46. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

LIGNIERE, or **LINIERE**, (**FRANCIS PAJOT DE**) a French poet, who wrote many pieces of poetry that discover great wit and genius. He was of a noble family, and had great vivacity, with a singular talent for free and easy poetry. He wrote with Furetiere the ingenious parody of the Cid, in which Chapelain is satirized; but on account of his irreligion, and irregular manner of life, he was called the Atheist of Senlis. He died in 1704, at seventy-six years of age.

LIGNITZ, a strong town of Bohemia, in the province of Silesia, with a castle, and is the capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the rivulet Cat, twelve miles north of Jawr, thirty-four north-west of Breslau, and thirty-four south of Glogor. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 51. 21. N.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Barr, of which it is chief next to Bar-le-Duc. It has a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park; it is seated on the river Orney, eight miles south-east of Bar-le-Duc, twenty west of Toul, and one hundred and forty-two south-east of Paris. Long. 5. 22. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

LIGOR, a town of Asia, and capital of a territory of the same name, on the coast of the peninsula of Malacca, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch East India company; it belongs to the kingdom of Siam. Long. 100. 25. E. Lat. 8. deg. N.

LILBURNE (**JOHN**) was descended of a good family, and born in 1618, at Thickney-Puncharden, in the county of Durham. He was put apprentice to a whole-sale clothier, in London; but disliking his trade, and having an inclination to the study of the law, was taken into the service of Mr. Prynne, of Lincoln's-Inn, who shortly after suffering for his *Historia Magistris*, he took his master's part, and dispersed several pamphlets against the bishops, for which he was committed prisoner to the Fleet in 1637, and afterwards whipt from that prison to Westminster. He likewise stood two hours in the pillory, at the Palace Yard, where, on his speaking to the people against the ministry, he was gagged. In 1640 he was released from prison by the long parliament, and became a captain in their service; but being taken prisoner at Branford, in 1642, he was carried to Oxford, where he was arraigned for levying war against the king. However, he was acquitted, and afterwards released, on which he was made lieutenant-colonel; but soon after became the head of the levellers, and published several pamphlets to promote their designs, for which he was, in 1645, committed prisoner to Newgate, where continuing a considerable time, several petitions, subscribed by hundreds of citizens and others, and also by his wife and many women, were presented to the parliament for his release. He was afterwards removed to the Tower, and at length ordered to appear at the bar of the house of commons, where he made a long answer to the information against him, and the house ordered him to be remanded to the Tower, and tried by the laws of the land, for seditious and scandalous practices against the state. In 1648 an order was made by the house of commons for his release, and a committee named to consider how he might have satisfaction for his sufferings; but upon his publishing a piece entitled, *England's New Chains discovered*, he was again committed to the Tower, and tried at Guildhall, upon a charge of high treason, but was acquitted. In January, 1652, an act passed against him for a fine of seven thousand pounds, and that he should be banished out of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Upon which he went into the Low Countries; but returning afterwards to England, was committed to Newgate, tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted; but soon after was conducted to Portsmouth, in order to be conveyed beyond the seas, but giving security for his good behaviour, he was suffered to return. He then embraced the opinions of the Quakers, and settled at Eltham, in Kent, where he died on the 26th of August, 1657. Judge Jenkins used to say of him, that if the world was emptied of all but John Lilburne, Lilburne would quarrel with John, and John with Lilburne.

LILIENTHAL (**MICHAEL**) a learned German divine, was born at Liebstadt, in Prussia, in 1686. He travelled, and then settled at Königsberg, where he was made pastor and professor. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and an honorary professor of the Academy at Petersburg. He wrote, 1. *Selecta Historica & Litteraria*, in two volumes. 2. *De Machiavellismo Litterario, sive de perverfis quorundam in Republica Litteraria inclarescendi Artibus*. 3. *Annotaciones in Struvii Introductionem in Notitiam rei Litterariae*. 4. *Acta Borussiae Ecclesiastica, Civilia, Litteraria*, in three volumes. 5. Several dissertations, a great number of sermons, and other works, in German. He died at Königsberg, in 1750.

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LILLERS, a town of France, in Artois, seated on the river Navez, seventeen miles from Arras, its fortifications have been demolished. Long. 2. 42. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

LILLO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the east side of the river Schelde, eight miles north of Antwerp. It was built by the inhabitants of Antwerp in 1584, and was besieged by the Spaniards in 1688, but to no purpose. Long. 4. 12. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

LILLO (GEORGE) an excellent dramatic writer, was born near Moorgate, in London, in 1693, and in that neighbourhood pursued his business of a jeweller many years, with the fairest reputation. He was strongly attached to the Muses, and all his compositions tend to the promotion of virtue, morality, and religion. Mr. Lillo, in pursuing his aim, made a happy choice of his subject. He does not introduce kings and heroes on the stage, nor describe the fall of empires; yet by exhibiting tragic scenes in common and domestic life, and representing the ruin of private families, by lust, avarice, and other vices; he raises the passions to an equal height, and exacts a tribute of tears from the audience. It is said, that when his *George Barnwell* first came upon the stage, many of the critics attended its first representation with the most unfavourable impressions, and the story being founded on an old ballad, they brought it with them, intending to make pleasant remarks and ludicrous comparisons between the ancient ditty, and the modern drama; but the merit of the play soon got the better of their contempt, and presented them scenes written so truly to the heart, that they dropped their ballads, and took out their handkerchiefs. Mr. Lillo wrote four other tragedies, *The Christian Hero*; *Elmerick*; a tragedy of three acts, called, *Fatal Curiosity*; and *Arden of Feversham*; and dying in the year 1739, left behind him the character of a man of strict morals, great good nature, a sound understanding, and an uncommon share of modesty.

LILLY (JOHN) an English poet, was born in the Wild of Kent, about the year 1553, and studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts; but having received some ill treatment there, he removed to Cambridge, and thence to London, where being recommended to queen Elizabeth, it is said, she was highly pleased with him. The first thing he published was a romance called, *Euphues*, in 1580, the phraseology of which became so much in vogue, that all the ladies of that time affected to imitate it, and she who could not speak Euphuism, was as little regarded at court, as if she could not speak French. He wrote nine plays, which were patronized by queen Elizabeth, viz. 1. *Endymion*. 2. *Camparpe*. 3. *Sappho and Phaon*. 4. *Galathæa*. 5. *Midas*. 6. *Motha Bombie*; these have been printed together by Edmund Blount, under the title of, *Six Court Comedies*. The others are, 7. *Maid's Metamorphosis*, a comedy. 8. *Love's Metamorphosis*, a pastoral. And 9. *A Woman in the Moon*. He died before the end of the sixteenth century.

LILLY (WILLIAM) an eminent English astrologer, was born at Dileworth, in Leicestershire, on the 1st of May, 1602, and educated in grammar learning at Ashby de la Zouch, under the care of Mr. John Brinsley. He was servant first to a mantua-maker in London, and afterwards to Mr. Gilbert Wright, master of the Salters company in that city; upon whose death he married the widow, and received with her a fortune of one thousand pounds. Being thus placed in easy circumstances, he applied himself to the study of judicial astrology, in which he became at length a very considerable proficient, and was consulted by many persons on the most important occasions. And such was the ignorance or credulity of the age, that no party seems to have been free from this childish delusion. King Charles the First, while prisoner, consulted him twice concerning his escape. The parliament gave him a pension of one hundred pounds, and employed him in encouraging their soldiers by his predictions. He even read public lectures on Christian astrology, as he phrased it; and his harangues on that subject met with great applause. Nor was his fame confined to the narrow limits of England: he received of the king of Sweden a golden chain, and a medal, on account of the honourable mention he had made of that prince in his *Almanack*. His reputation, however, though very firmly established, sustained now and then some severe shocks. He was at one time imprisoned for reflecting upon the parliament, and at another brought to a trial for giving judgment upon stolen goods. Towards the latter end of his life, he retired to Hertham, where he practised physic, having previously obtained a licence for that purpose; and a little before his death, he adopted for his son, by the name of Merlin Junior, one Henry Coley, a taylor, to whom he made a present of the copy of his *almanack*, after it had been printed for thirty-six years successively. He died of the palsy, on the 9th of June, 1681, and was interred in the church of Walton upon Thames.

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His principal works are, 1. *Merlinus Anglicus Junior*. 2. *Annus Tenebrosus*. 3. *Christian Astrology*, &c.

LILY, or LILYE, (WILLIAM) a learned English grammarian, was born at Odiham, in Hampshire, about the year 1466, and at eighteen years of age was admitted a demy in Magdalen college, Oxford. On his quitting the university he travelled to Jerusalem, and at his return studied some time at Rhodes, under the protection of the knights, who then possessed that island. He afterwards went to Rome, where he improved himself in Latin and Greek; and after his arrival in England, set up a school in London, where he taught grammar, rhetoric, and poetry with such reputation, that upon Dr. Collet's founding St. Paul's school in 1510, he appointed him the first master. He laboured twelve years in that useful station, during which he composed the *Grammar* that goes under his name, and several other pieces. At length being seized with the plague, which then raged in London, he died of it on the 25th of February, 1522-3.

LIMA, the capital of the province of Lima, and the whole empire of Peru, in North-America, it bestows its name on the first and principal audience of Peru, and is peopled with above fifteen thousand Creoles, or Spaniards, and about forty thousand negroes. The city is surrounded with walls, and defended with many bastions and ramparts, eight yards in height, but they have few cannon, and therefore could make but a poor defence, the streets are handsome and as strait as a line, but the houses are only one story high, on account of the earthquakes, and are covered only with mats or reeds on the top, which is not inconvenient here, because it never rains; some have long galleries in the front, and are handsomely adorned on the inside; some of the houses are covered with a fine sort of tissue, or curious cotton cloth, and they plant trees about their houses to keep off the heat of the sun. What these houses want in height is made up in length and breadth, there being often ten or twelve large apartments. The royal square of Lima is very handsome, in the middle of which is a fountain of bronze, and on the east and west sides are divers superb public buildings; the river which crosses Lima, is divided into small channels, which enter into many of the houses, and is of great utility to the inhabitants to water their gardens, and other purposes; the churches and convents of Lima, are full of riches and extremely magnificent, inasmuch, that religion is as it were stifled under the weight of gold and silver, and its humility is quite lost; many of their saints are of massy gold, set off with precious stones. The inhabitants of Lima are generally the richest in all Peru, and value themselves on being the best Christians in the world. The ecclesiastics solemnize all the festivals of the church with extraordinary expence, and ridiculous representations, in masquerades, fireworks, and processions, at which time the saints shine in gold, silver, and precious stones: in short, there is such a mixture of seeming devotion, and real debauchery, among all the inhabitants, not excepting the priests, monks, and nuns, that such another place can hardly be found in the world, and yet with all this they are extremely credulous, and have a strong faith in witchcraft and charms; however, the women never go abroad without being covered all over except their eyes, and yet they are very ready at making assignations with the first man they meet, whom they have a good opinion of, inasmuch, that there are very few, in this remarkable place, but what are afflicted with the French disease. The convents of the monks and nuns are so numerous, that they take up a fourth part of the city, which is, or rather was, four miles in length, and two in breadth. This is the only country between the tropics where grapes come to perfection, and where they make good wine, their vineyards and fields being watered with rivelets, which descend from the mountains, called the Andes, which are the highest in the world. In short, this city would be a perfect paradise if it were not for the earthquakes, for the adjacent country yields plenty of corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, and fruits. The heat of the climate is constantly moderated with cool sea breezes, or the land winds from the mountains. This city has been several times almost overturned by earthquakes, as in the years 1586, 1678, and 1687; but the most terrible of all happened on the 26th of October, 1746, at which time it was almost destroyed. It is seated six miles east of the Pacific Ocean, and of the port-town of Calao, in a fruitful plain, three hundred and fifty miles west of Cusco, on the river Lima. Long. 75. 52. W. Lat. 12. 2. S.

LIMA, the audience of, is generally called by the Spaniards the Royal Audience, because the viceroy has his seat there. It is bounded on the north by the audience of Quito; on the east by the mountains called the Andes; on the south by the audience De-los-Charcas; and on the west by the South Sea. The soil of this country is various, and the temperature of the air very different, but its constant want

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of rain is the hardest thing to account for; the soil on the shore is barren, and looks as if it was burnt up, but nearer the Andes there are valleys clothed with perpetual verdure and plains of a rich and fruitful soil. The city of Lima is the principal town, which we have already described. The native Peruvians mostly live in the woods, where they form a sort of little republics, under the direction of a Spanish priest, and have a governor with his officers of their own nation, they want vivacity and are addicted to idleness, but they live in great harmony with each other, and are incapable of distrust; the doors of their huts are always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloes of which they make thread, besides a few commodities which they trade with. They go almost naked and paint red stripes on their bodies and faces with roucou. They are of all trades, for they build their own houses, make their own canoes, and weave their own cloth; when there is any great work going forward the whole community lends a helping hand, that is when they construct a house large enough for several families to live in, yet the whole is always finished in a day and often in two or three hours time. They live upon the fruits of the earth, hunting, and fishing, by which they always get sufficient to maintain their families. The colour of these Peruvians is always that of red copper, which is more or less dark in proportion to their being more or less exposed to the weather; they have no beard nor hair on their breast, nor on any other part of their bodies; but they have long, coarse, straight black hair on their heads.

LIMALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, thirteen miles south-east of Brussels. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

LIMBORCH (PHILIP) a learned writer among the Remonstrants, was born at Amsterdam on the 19th of June, 1633, and having passed through his studies at Amsterdam and Utrecht, became minister of Gouda, and afterwards Amsterdam, where he was also made professor of divinity, in which post he acquitted himself with great reputation till his death, which happened on the 30th of April, 1712, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He wrote many works, which are esteemed. The principal of which are, 1. *Amica Collatio de Veritate Religionis Christianæ cum erudito Judæo*, in 12mo. 2. A Complete body of Divinity, according to the opinions and doctrines of the Remonstrants. 3. A History of the Inquisition, which has been translated into English by Dr. Samuel Chandler: Limborch also published the works of the famous Episcopus, who was his great uncle by the mother's side.

Limborch had all the qualifications suitable to a great divine; and above all things a love of truth, which he never swerved from when he discovered it, and whatever questions were put to him in divinity he readily resolved them. This is evident from his letters to Mr. Locke, where he has happily explained the nature of human liberty. He had an admirable genius, a tenacious memory, and great benevolence of heart. He was never displeased with others for differing from him; but would confute them, and suffer himself to be confuted by them, without resentment.

LIMBURGH duchy, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded by the duchy of Juliers on the north and east, by Luxemburg on the south, and by the bishoprick of Liege on the west. It is about thirty miles in length and twenty-five in breadth, and consists of good arable and pasture land, with plenty of wood, and some iron mines.

LIMBURGH, the capital city of the duchy of Limburgh, in the Austrian Netherlands, is seated on a steep rock near the river Vese, twenty miles south-east of Liege, eighteen south from Aix la Chapelle, and twenty from Maastricht. This town is small but pleasantly seated on a hill, with shady woods, and consists chiefly of one broad street, not very well built; it is strong by situation and almost inaccessible, however it was taken by the French in 1675, and by the confederates under the duke of Marlborough in 1703 for the house of Austria, to whom it remains by the treaties of Rastadt and Baden, after having been dismantled. It is famous for its cheese, which is exceeding good. Long. 6. 8. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland in the province of Munster, is bounded on the east by Tipperary, on the west by Kerry, on the north by the river Shannon, and on the south by Cork. It is forty-eight miles in length and twenty-seven in breadth, being a fertile country and well inhabited, but has few good towns; the west parts are mountainous, and the rest plain, and it is divided into nine baronies.

LIMERICK OF LOUGH-MEATH, a market town, a borough and a bishop's see, now the metropolis of the province of Munster. It is an elegant, rich, populous city, and of singular strength, seated partly on an island of the river Shannon, and is counted two towns; in the upper stands the castle and cathedral. It has two handsome bridges of stone, as also bulwarks and little drawbridges, the one leading to the

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west and the other to the east, to this the lower town is joined, and is strengthened with a wall, a castle, and a foregate, at the entrance into it. It was besieged by king William III. in the year 1690, and though there was no army to assist it, the king was obliged to raise the siege. In the year 1691 it was again besieged by the English and Dutch, on the 21st of September, and it was obliged to surrender on the 13th of October following, not without the loss of abundance of men; however the garrison had very honourable and advantageous conditions, being permitted to retire where they thought fit, and the Roman catholics by these articles were to be tolerated in the free exercise of their religion; it is fifty-two miles north of Cork, and one hundred south-west of Dublin. Long. 8. 30. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

LIMMINGTON, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs on May 12th and October 13th for horses, cheese, and bacon. It is seated on a bay of the English channel opposite to Yarmouth, in the isle of Wight, and sends two members to parliament. It is a small but populous town standing on a hill, and is a corporation by prescription, consisting of a mayor, aldermen and burgesses without limitation. Great quantities of salt are made here. Here is a key with custom-house officers and shipwrights. It is 12 miles south-east of Southampton, and ninety-six west-by-south from London. Long. 1. 45. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

LIMNEVADY, a town of Ireland in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, fourteen miles north-east of Londonderry. Long. 7. 16. W. Lat. 55. 5. N.

LIMOGES, a city of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of the territory of Limosin. It is seated partly in a valley, and partly on the declivity of a little hill, and is much more in length than breadth, and the fortifications consist in very deep ditches. St. Peter's is one of the principal churches, and that of St. Michael and the Jesuits college are worth seeing; besides the abbey of St. Martin and several other convents. There are some squares in Limoges, in which are fountains, but the streets are narrow and crooked, which is a proof of the antiquity of this city; however the houses in general are built on piles, and the roofs advance so far into the streets, that one can hardly see the sun at noon-day. It carries on a considerable trade; and it is seated on the river Vienne, fifty miles north-east of Peregux, seventy south-east of Poitiers, one hundred north-east of Bourdeaux, and twenty-two south-by-west of Paris. Long. 1. 31. E. Lat. 45. 59. N.

LIMOJON DE ST. DIDIER (IGNATIUS FRANCIS) a famous Provençal poet, born at Avignon in 1668. He was three times crowned by the academy of the Floral Games, and obtained the prize from the French Academy in 1720 and 1721. His Provençal verses are very much esteemed. He died at Avignon on the 13th of May, 1739. Besides the above poems he wrote a Voyage to Parnassus, and other works.

LIMOSIN, a province of France, bounded on the north by La Marche, on the east by Auvergne, on the south by Querci, and on the west by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the upper and lower; the upper is cold, but the lower is more temperate, and the whole is covered with forests of chestnut-trees. It has mines of lead, copper, tin and iron; its principal trade consists in horned cattle and horses. Limoges in the capital town.

LIMOUX, a strong populous town of France in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razès. It drives a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Aude, three miles from Alet, thirty-seven west-by-south of Narbonne, and fifty south-east of Toulouse. Long. 2. 10. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

LIMPERG, a town of Germany in Weteravia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Treves. It is ten miles north-east of Nassau. Long. 7. 52. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

LIN, (ST.) bishop of Rome, is said to have succeeded St. Peter about the year 67 but there is no certain account either of his life, death, or writings.

LINACRE, (THOMAS), a learned English physician, was born at Canterbury, about the year 1460. He studied at Oxford, and travelling into Italy, went to Florence, where he was so conspicuous for his politeness and modesty, that Lorenzo de Medicis, made him the companion of his children's studies. He afterwards went to Rome, and upon his return to England, was appointed preceptor to prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. and was chosen physician in ordinary to king Henry VII. and afterwards to his son Henry VIII. He projected the foundation of the College of Physicians, and was the first president of that college. Their assemblies were kept in his own house, which he left at his death to that community. He wrote *De Emendata Latini Sermonis Structura*, and made excellent translations of Galen's Treatises into Latin, and other works. He died on the 20th of October, 1524, aged sixty-four.

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LINCH or **LINKE**, a town of French Flanders, seated twelve miles south-west of Dunkirk. It was taken by the French in 1676, and is near the river Colme. Long. 2. 18. E. Lat. 50. 54. N.

LINCHANCHI, a town of North America, in New Spain, in the territory of Jucatan, ten miles from Selan. Long. 92. 10. W. Lat. 20. 40. N.

LINCOLN, the capital city of Lincolnshire, was formerly called Lindum, and is as remarkable as it is ancient; Vortimer, the valiant king of the Britons, died at this town and was buried in it. William the Conqueror built here a large strong castle for its defence, and much about the same time the bishop Remigius translated his see hither from Dorchester, and founded the magnificent cathedral, wherein is a brazen tomb of queen Eleanor, wife to Edward I. who died at Hureby, in this county, and another of Catharine Swinford, wife to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. This building may be seen fifty miles northward and thirty southward, and is one of the largest in England. This city is governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, a recorder, twelve aldermen, four chamberlains, as many coroners, about forty common-council-men, a town clerk, a sword bearer and two serjeants at mace. There is a very plentiful market here on Tuesday, for all manner of provisions, especially fish and fowls, and on Friday for goods, with five fairs held on the second Tuesday after April 12th, July 5th, the first Wednesday after September 12th, and November 12th for horses, cattle and sheep. This city abounded formerly with monasteries, and other religious houses.

This has been a Roman city, graced with the title and privilege of a colony, and was therefore called Lindum-Colonia, it has a bold and noble situation upon a high hill, below which and to the westward of the city, the river falls into a great pool, called Swanpool, from the multitude of its swans.

This city is mentioned by Leland to have had fifty-two parish churches, though it has now but thirteen, besides the cathedral or minster, which is one of the largest in England. It is a magnificent structure, and has two great gate-houses to it, from the west. The lower part of the front and one of the two towers, were built by Remigius; but bishop Alexander erected the body of the cathedral and the two other towers. In this structure is the famous bell, called Tom of Lincoln, which is near five tons in weight, almost twenty-three feet in circumference, and will hold four hundred and twenty-four gallons, ale measure. Here are also in this church, two Catherine-wheel windows, which are remarkably fine for the workmanship and painted glass. Here are also a chapter-house, cloister, and library, that are much admired.

Here are charity schools, where one hundred and twenty poor children are taught by the widows of clergymen. The city is a county of itself, with a jurisdiction twenty miles round, and in the centre of the ruined old castle, there is a hall for holding the assizes. It is fifty-two miles north of Peterborough, thirty-two miles north-east-by-east of Nottingham, seventy-two miles south of York, and one hundred and thirty-one north of London. Long. 0. 27. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county, about sixty miles long, and in some places above thirty broad. It is bounded on the east by the German ocean, on the west by Nottinghamshire, on the south by Northamptonshire, and on the north by Yorkshire, from which it is parted by the Humber. Its principal rivers are the Welland, the Witham, the Trent, the Dun, and the Ankm. This county is divided into three parts, called Lindsey, Holland and Kesteven. Lindsey takes up the north parts and almost half the county, Holland lies to the south-east, and Kesteven to the west of that. It contains thirty wapontakes or hundreds, one city, thirty-nine market-towns, six hundred and thirty parishes, two castles, and three parks. In the times of the Britons and Normans, it was part of the country of the Coritani, and under the Saxons it was part of the large kingdom of Mercia. This county is in some seasons stocked with various kinds of fowl, and in a prodigious number, such as teal, quails, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, peewits, godwits, knots, and dottrels.

LINDANUS (WILLIAM), a learned popish divine, who arose to be inquisitor in Holland and Friezeland, and was nominated by Philip II. king of Spain to the bishoprick of Ruremond; and afterwards made bishop of Ghent. He wrote many works, the most considerable of which is intitled, *Panoplia Evangelica*. He died on the 4th of November, 1588, aged sixty-three.

LINDENFELS, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated fifteen miles north of Heidelberg. Long. 8. 52. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

LINKOPING, a town of Sweden in Gothland, and capital of Ostrogothland, with a bishop's see; it is seated on the river

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Motala, ninety-three miles south west of Stockholm. It has a cathedral with some very good marble monuments, though the town itself is but indifferently built. Long. 15. 27. E. Lat. 58. 41. N.

LINDOW, a free imperial and strong town of Germany in Suabia, with a celebrated abbey of cannonefles, whose abbess is a princess of the empire and a Roman catholic; the inhabitants are protestants, who carry on a great trade. It is seated in an island of the lake Constance, twelve miles south-east of Buckorn, twenty-five miles east of Constance, and seventy-five south-by-west of Augsbuigh. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 47. 35.

LINDSAY (JOHN) earl of Crauford, and a brave warrior, was the eldest son of John earl of Crauford, colonel of a troop of grenadier-guards, and lieutenant general of the British forces, and was born on the 4th of October, 1702. In December, 1713 his lordship lost his father, and his mother having died before, queen Anne, in consideration of his father's services, and from a regard to an orphan family, took care of their maintenance and education. The duchess dowager of Argyle sent for the young earl and his brothers and sisters to live under her care, and he continued under her management till he was sent to the university of Glasgow, where he made military history his chief study. In 1721, he set out for Paris, where he was two years at the academy of Vaudéuil, and made such progress that for his skill in horsemanship, fencing, &c. he was exceeded by none.

In 1723 he quitted the academy, and after staying some time in Paris, returned to England, and in December, 1726, was made captain of one of the three additional troops of Scots Greys, commanded by general Campbell. In 1732 he had a captain's commission in the queen's own regiment of dragoons, and the same year was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland. In 1735, he went to serve as a volunteer in the Imperial army under prince Eugene, who received him with great marks of distinction; the earl embraced every opportunity of displaying his courage, and when the war was over, returned to England.

In 1738, his lordship embarked for Petersburg, where he was received by the czarina with the greatest respect, and honoured with recommendatory letters to field marshal Munich, who then commanded an army assembled in the neighbourhood of Crim Tartary; where he arrived after having travelled near a thousand miles by land, with great difficulty and danger, from the number of the enemy's parties that were scouring the country, and during the campaign the field-marshal treated him with particular kindness.

In 1739, he made a campaign under prince Charles of Lorraine against the Turks, when at the battle of Krotzka, fought on the 22d of July, his lordship being with a party of Imperial horse, who bravely engaged and defeated a much superior number of Turks, had his horse shot dead under him, and he himself received a musket-ball in his thigh, which shivered the head of the bone, and he lay almost dead in the field. His lordship patiently endured inexpressible pain, and being obliged to remain where the enemy was every minute expected to come, he gave his repeating watch to his servant, saying, "Dear Kop, take this, go save your life." This he urged several times: but the faithful servant replied, "No, my dear lord, I am resolved to share the hard fate of this day, along with you." Happily count Luchesi, who commanded the party, ordered some grenadiers to carry him off, and he was taken to Belgrade, which was at that time bombarded by the Turks, after which his lordship went up the Danube to Vienna.

In May, 1742, his lordship embarked on board the Lyme man of war for Bourdeaux, in order to make use of the waters of Barege, in the south of France, where after staying till September, he went to Aix in Savoy, and by using the baths there twice a day, received such benefit from them, that he resolved to join the Piedmontese army at Mount-mellian, under the command of the king of Sardinia; but on his arrival there finding no appearance of an action, he went to Geneva.

At the battle of Dettlingen he commanded the brigade of life-guards, and charged the French infantry sword in hand. In this action a shot hit the barrel of his pistol, and fell into his bolster-case. Some time after his lordship was advanced to the rank of brigadier general. At the battle of Fontenoy he behaved with great intrepidity, and contributed greatly by his conduct to the making of so good a retreat. Soon after the battle he was promoted to the rank of major general. In 1746, he commanded a body of six thousand Hessian troops in Scotland, under the prince of Hesse, where they secured the important posts of Stirling and Perth, and during his stay in Scotland, he paid his addresses to the eldest daughter of the duke of Athol.

On the suppression of the rebellion the earl of Crauford returned to the army in the Netherlands. On the 1st of October, the day on which the battle of Rocoux was fought,

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his lordship got on horseback before day-break, and after visiting his post, went, with a few other gentlemen, to reconnoitre in front, and on his return was surprized to find an officer and about twenty-five men on the side of the village Loutain nearest Rocoux; these being taken for Austrian soldiers, his lordship with his aid de camp and another gentleman coming near them, they presented their pieces and challenged them: upon which his lordship taking the advantage of his having seemingly come from the French camp, said to the officer in French, "Don't fire, we are friends", and immediately without giving him time to ask any questions, asked to what regiment they belonged, and the officer answering the regiment of Orleans, his lordship replied in the same language: "Very well, keep a good look out, I am going a little farther to reconnoitre the enemy more distinctly." Upon which his lordship unconcernedly rode off till out of reach, and then clapping spurs to his horse, joined his post, in sight of the French officer. At the battle of Rocoux he commanded the second line of the British cavalry, the earl of Rothes commanding the first, who drove back the French infantry farther than they had advanced; however the confederates thought proper to retreat after sustaining the loss of five thousand two hundred men; and killing nine thousand of the French. His lordship's troop of guards being broke, he was made colonel of a regiment of foot lately commanded by lord Semple.

In February 1747, the earl of Crauford landed at Southampton, rode post to Beltonford in Scotland, and about an hour after his arrival was married to the daughter of the duke of Athol. In May his lordship was made colonel of the Scots Greys, and in September was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in June repaired to his quarters at Bois le Duc. After the end of the campaign he went to Aix la Chapelle, where his wound broke out again; and while he was confined to his bed, he had the misfortune to lose his lady, who died of a fever after four days illness. His lordship after sustaining exquisite torture from the breaking out of the wound, died on the 25th of December, 1749, at forty-seven years of age.

It ought not to be omitted, that though his lordship understood fencing extremely well, and had as much personal bravery as any man, he considered duelling as the most execrable custom that was ever introduced into society. In the field of battle he fought for honour, and declined no danger; but he esteemed it impious and inhuman to determine trivial points of honour by the sword or the pistol; and that it was incompatible with true bravery, and inconsistent with the character of a soldier, whose sword should be devoted to the honour of his king, and his blood only spilt in the service of his country.

LINGELBACK (JOHN), an excellent painter, born at Francfort on the Main in 1625. His master is not known; but at fifteen years of age he went to Holland, where he gave his pictures such a degree of perfection as occasioned a great demand for them. His small figures were so true, that they seemed formed by nature; and these were accompanied by a delightful landscape. When seventeen years old he went to Paris, where the number of able men he found there, inspired him with an emulation, that made him resolve to visit Italy, and having made a sufficient purse at Paris, in two years, set out for Rome, and renewed his studies in that city. Nothing in its neighbourhood escaped his observation; for the sea prospects, vessels, antiquities, fountains, fairs, with the mountebanks and preachers seen there in public places, were the subjects of his best pictures. He continued in Italy till the year 1650, when he returned through Germany to Amsterdam. His pictures are generally adorned with antique ruins, animals, and wagons filled with beautiful persons. His distances are of a clear blue, and his skies, which are lightly clouded, have a cheerful air, and nothing can exceed the gradation of his colours. He had so fertile a genius that he never repeated the same subject in his pictures. Besides painting, he engraved some landscapes. He was a very amiable character; honour had always greater weight with him than interest; but his works have not till lately found a place in collections. The time of his death is uncertain.

LINGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia and capital of the county of the same name. The town is neatly built and inhabited chiefly by Calvinists, and is subject to the king of Prussia, who took possession of it as heir to king William III. It has some old fortifications, and a castle where the counts of Lingen formerly resided. It was taken by the prince of Orange in 1597, and retaken by the marquis of Spinola for the king of Spain in 1605, and in 1674 the bishop of Munster became master of it. It is seated on the river Embs, thirty miles west of Osnabrug, and thirty-seven north-west of Munster. Long. 7. 30. E. Lat. 52. 32. N.

LINIERE. See **LIGNIERE**.

LINLITHGOW, a town of Scotland in the county of Lothian, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is a hand-

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some town and considerable for its lake, its park, its royal palace and its antiquity. In the time of the Romans it was known by the name of Lindun. It is seated on the banks of a lake, which is a mile long and full of fish, especially perch; it consists chiefly of one long street, on each side of which are handsome buildings. There is a fine royal palace, built upon an eminence, near the middle of the side of the lake, in which there is an island which rises like an amphitheatre; the palace is a magnificent structure of hewn free stone, and was finished by James I. though begun by his predecessors. The town house is a very pretty building of free-stone, on which is a high tower, with a handsome clock and chimes. On the north side of the lake is the park, which is very large and agreeable. The earls of Linlithgow are hereditary guardians of the palace. It is sixteen miles west of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 56. 4. N.

LINOSA, an island of the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Africa, twelve miles from Lampedusa, almost over-against Mehometta in Barbary, and is about twelve miles in circumference. Long. 13. 31. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Holy-Thurday and August 30, for horses. Here a Roman military way falls into the Ikenning-street. It is seated ten miles south-east of Cambridge, and forty-six north of London. Long. 0. 12. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of Upper Austria, is seated on the Danube, in one of the most pleasant parts of the Austrian dominions, for which reason many of the nobility have country-houses near it. The town is not large, but neat and well-built, all the houses being of white free-stone. The market-place is spacious and handsome, and there is a castle on a hill with modern fortifications. The great piazza or market-place is adorned with two noble fountains; and the suburbs on the other side of the river consist chiefly of noblemen and gentlemen's houses. The empress queen has a palace here, which stands on a rising ground; and the Jesuits have a college well endowed; besides these the Capuchin convent and the parish church are worth a traveller's notice. The inhabitants have a famous manufacture of gun-barrels, and another great one of woollen stuffs and silks, in which they carry on a considerable trade. The French became masters of it in 1741, but it was retaken by the great duke of Tuscany in 1742. It is forty-two miles east of Passau; one hundred and twenty east-by-north of Munich; and one hundred west of Vienna. Long. 14. 12. E. Lat. 48. 21. N.

LINTZ, a small town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne; it is seated on the river Rhine, fifteen miles north west of Coblentz, and twenty south-west of Cologne. Long. 6. 48. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

LINUS of Colchis, in fabulous history, the son of Apollo and Terpsichore, or, according to others, of Mercury and Urania, and the brother of Orpheus, the master of Hercules, whom he taught to play on the lyre. He is said to have settled at Thebes; to have invented Lyric verses; and to have been killed by Hercules, or, according to others, by Apollo. The invention of the lyre is also attributed to him.

LIONS, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, five miles from Ecouis, ten from Gournay, and seventeen from Rouen. Long. 1. 35. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

LIPARI, an island of the Mediterranean sea, to the north of Sicily, to which it is as it were annexed; it is the greatest of seven islands of the same name, and is about fifteen miles in circumference. The air is healthful, and the country abounds in corn, bitumen, sulphur, alum, and hot mineral waters, but it is most plentiful in figs and raisins, and Lipari is the capital. These islands were called by the ancients *Æolizæ* and *Vulcanizæ*, feigned by the poets to be the seats of Vulcan and Æolus, two of them, namely, Scomboli and Hiera being volcanos, whose flames are seen a great way off at sea.

LIPARI, a very ancient and very strong city, capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see. It was ruined by Barbarossa in 1544, who carried away all the inhabitants prisoners; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. Long. 15. 32. Lat. 38. 40. N.

LIPMAN, a German rabbi of the fourteenth century, wrote a treatise against the Christian religion, which he composed in Hebrew in the year 1399, and which is entitled *Nitsachon*, or Victory.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswaer, with a castle. The Turks took it in 1552; the Imperialists retook it by assault in 1683; but the Turks became masters of it again in 1691; and in 1695 they forsook it, after they had demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, twenty-two miles north-north-east of Temeswaer; seventy-four north-by-east of Belgrade; and fifty-five west-by-south of Weissenburg. Long. 46. 20. Lat. 22. 12. E.

LIPPE.

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LIPPE, or **LIPSTADT**, a city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, is seated on a river of the same name. It is pretty well fortified, and was formerly the residence of the principal branch of the house of Lippe. It is now in possession of the king of Prussia, and carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe; it is in an unwholesome marshy country, seventeen miles south-west of Paderborn, and thirty-two south-east of Munster. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 51. 43. N.

LIPPENIUS (**MARTIN**) a laborious German writer. His principal work is a *Bibliotheca*, or Catalogue of Subjects, with the names and works of the authors who have treated on them, which is printed in Latin, in six volumes, folio. He was a Lutheran, and died in 1692, aged sixty-two.

LIPPI (**FILIPPO**) an excellent Florentine painter, was bred up in a convent of Carmelites; but Masaccio painting the chapel, he, on seeing him at work, conceived such a violent passion for painting, that he immediately applied himself with the greatest industry to designing; and though he was then eighteen years of age, soon made a surprising proficiency. He now resolved to quit the habit of a monk; and leaving the monastery, went into the marquisate of Ancona, where finding some of his friends, they took a boat to divert themselves on the water, but had the misfortune to be taken by a Barbary rover, who happened to be cruising near the coast. Lippi lived eighteen months in extreme misery; but one day amusing himself by drawing his master on the wall with charcoal, of whom he had a full idea, he did it so well, that its resemblance of the original was greatly admired. This happily softened the heart of his patron, who after obliging him to draw several portraits, gave him his liberty.

Lippi now passed over to Naples, and was employed by king Alphonso; but the love of his country inducing him to return to Florence, he worked there for duke Cosmo de Medicis, whose affections he gained, and who made him many presents. However, his love of women taking him off from his work, the duke being impatient to have a picture he had set him about finished, locked him up in a chamber to oblige him to mind his business, allowing him plenty of all necessaries; but two or three days after Lippi cut his sheets, and tying the pieces together, slid out of the window, and obtained his liberty.

Afterwards a citizen of Florence engaging him to draw a picture of the Virgin Mary for a convent, where his daughter, a very beautiful young woman, was a nun, her father and the nuns of the convent permitted him to take her for his model; by which means having the opportunity of being alone with her, he debauched her mind; and when the picture was finished carried her off with her own consent, and by her had a son, who will be the subject of the next article. Some time after being at work in a church at Spoleto, being again in love with a woman, whom he resolved to carry off, her friends poisoned him in the year 1488, and in the fifty-seventh year of his age. The great duke caused a marble tomb to be erected for him, and Angelus Politianus wrote his epitaph in Latin.

LIPPI (**FILIPPO**) an excellent painter, was the son of the former, and the disciple of Sandro Boticelli. He had a great deal of vivacity and genius. He managed the *claro obscuro*, says M. de Piles, after the manner of the antique, such as is to be seen in the frises of architecture and elsewhere. He performed several paintings at Rome, and among the rest, a chapel in the church, formerly the temple of Minerva, for cardinal Caraffa. He drew some pictures also for Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and died in 1505, aged forty-five. He was a man of probity, and his life is said to have been a great reproach to his father's.

LIPPI (**LORENZO**) an Italian painter, born at Florence, who wrote a famous burlesque poem, intitled *Malmantile Raccui stato*, printed at Florence, in 1688, in quarto, under the name of Perlone Zippoli, which is the anagram of his name.

LIPPO, of Florence, a painter in the fourteenth century, applied himself late to painting, yet became a good painter, and was the first European that shewed an intelligence of colours; but having a law suit, and one day giving his adversary some bad words, he waited for him at night, and ran him through the body, of which he died, in 1415.

LIPSIUS (**JUSTUS**) one of the most learned critics of the sixteenth century, was born at Isch, a small village near Brussels, on the 18th of October, 1547. After he had distinguished himself in polite literature, he became secretary to cardinal de Granvellan, and travelled into Italy and Germany, where he obtained the esteem of the learned. He at length taught history at Jena, and afterwards at Leyden, in which last city he had prince Maurice of Orange for his scholar; and made an exterior profession of Calvinism, but having published a political work in 1589,

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in which he maintains that no indulgence ought to be allowed to those who are of a religion different from the state; and that they ought to be pursued with fire and sword, in order that one member may be made to perish rather than the whole body, he was accused of approving all the severities practised by Philip II. and the duke of Alva, against the protestants; and the persecutions of the pagans against the preachers of the gospel. Koornhert particularly attacked him on this article with such warmth, that he left Leyden, under the pretence of going to drink the waters of Spa, and retired to Louvain, where he taught polite literature with such applause, that the archduke Albert, and Isabella, his wife, had the curiosity to go to hear him, and took the whole court to the college. Henry IV. Paul V. the Venetians, and other states, made him advantageous proposals in order to obtain him, but he refused to quit Louvain, where he publicly embraced the popish religion, and published some books in which he discovered great devotion to the Virgin Mary. Scaliger, Casaubon, and he, have been called the triumviri in the republic of letters. He died at Louvain, on the 23d of March, 1606, aged fifty-eight. He had consecrated a silver pen to the holy Virgin of Halle, and left her by his will his furred gown. His works are printed in six volumes, in folio; his style is very bad. He proceeds by jumps and leaps, and is full of points and ellipses, which are of no other use but to spoil the taste of young men. We must however except the writings he composed in his youth; for he passed from a good taste to a very bad one.

LIQUE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, seated twelve miles west of St. Omer's. Long. 2. 16. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

LIRE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the confluence of the two rivers Nethe, five miles from Mechlin, and eight from Antwerp. Long. 4. 36. E. Lat. 51. 9. N.

LIRON (**DOM**) an able Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, in the present century, wrote a work intitled *Historical and Literary Singularities*; printed at Paris, in four volumes, duodecimo, and is esteemed. He died a few years ago.

LIS, a river of the Netherlands, whose source is at Lisburg, in Artois, and running north-east into Flanders, passes by Aire, St. Venant, Menin, and Courtray, falling into the Schelde at Ghent.

LISBON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, it was formerly very considerable for its extent, handsome structures, riches, and its being the capital of the kingdom, the residence of the kings of Portugal, and an archbishop's see; but on the first of November, 1755, it was almost ruined by an earthquake. This city is built upon seven hills, and before that calamity, contained about thirty thousand houses, two hundred thousand inhabitants, forty parish churches, without taking in the monasteries, twenty-six gates on the side of the river Tagus, and seventeen on the land side. It had twenty monasteries for monks, and eighteen nunneries, containing at least two thousand persons. The import upon the butcher's trade brought in every year twenty-five thousand ducats, for they killed eleven thousand oxen, one hundred thousand sheep, and fifteen thousand goats. It is still a place of great trade, and much frequented. The houses of the citizens are very mean, with lattice windows, but those of the nobility are elegantly built with stone, with large gardens belonging thereto. The streets are narrow and steep, which make it very inconvenient for coaches, and therefore litters are used in their stead; there are several handsome squares, the finest of which had the king's palace on one side, and on another side the river, from whence may be seen large fleets of ships at anchor, and others perpetually going in and out of that spacious harbour; in this square they had their bull fights, where people of all conditions assembled to behold them, and here also the officers of the inquisition performed those terrible executions on all those who differ from the Roman church. The harbour of Lisbon will contain several thousand sail of ships, the river being three miles over, and there are ships of every nation in Europe riding in it. Beyond this there is a beautiful country, intermixed with towns and villages; in short, there is no town of Europe that has a more extensive trade, except London and Amsterdam. This city was surrounded only by a single wall, on which were seventy-seven antique towers, of no great strength. It is ten miles from the mouth of the Tagus, one hundred and ninety west-by-north of Seville, two hundred and fifty south-by-west of Madrid, eight hundred and thirty from Paris, and eight hundred and fifty south-west of London. Long. 8. 2. W. Lat. 38. 45. N.

LISBURN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, seated on the river Laggan, seven miles south-west of Belfast. Long. 6. 20. W. Lat. 54. 31. N.

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LISIEUX,

LISIEUX, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a bishop's see. The churches, the religious houses, and the bishop's palace here are very fine. They have an odd custom here on the day and eve of St. Ursin, when two canons elected by the chapter are chosen, who ride through the city in surplices, and bandoleers of flowers, with nose-gays in their hands, preceded by twenty-five men completely armed, and followed by the officers of justice on horseback; they proceed with this equipage to the gates of the city, to take possession of them, and for two days exercise the office of criminal and civil judges, and nominate to vacant benefices, provided they give to every one of their brethren a loaf and two pots of wine. This town is seated at the confluence of the river Arbec and Gasse, which, after their juncture, take the name of Toukes, forty miles south-west of Rouen, thirty east of Caen, twelve from the sea, and ninety north-west of Paris. Long. 0. 18. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

LISLE, a city of the Netherlands, and capital of French Flanders, seated on the river Deule. It is a large populous city, surpassed by few in Europe for its situation, the regularity of its streets, and its fortifications. The market-place, from whence all the great streets run, is divided in two by a fine exchange, built after the manner of that at London, with four gates, from which you go into the market-place; the street called la Rue Royale, is one of the longest, straightest, and most uniform in Europe, extending from the market-place to the citadel, near an English mile. There are several squares environed with handsome houses, especially that of the mint, where they coin their money; there are fifty churches, and a magnificent hospital. This place was besieged by the French in 1645 to no purpose, but it was taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIV. in 1667; by the allied army in 1708, under the command of the duke of Marlborough, however it was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht. This town carries on a considerable trade in camblets, silk, and linen manufactures. It is thirteen miles west of Tournay, seventeen north of Donay, thirty-three south-west of Ghent, thirty-seven south-east of Dunkirk, thirty-seven north-west of Mons, and one hundred and twenty-six north of Paris. Long. 3. 12. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

LISLE (CLAUDIUS DE) a learned historiographer, born at Vaucouleurs, on the fifth of November, 1644. He studied among the Jesuits at Pontamousson; took his degrees in law, and afterwards applied himself intirely to the study of history and geography; and to perfect himself in those sciences went to Paris, where the principal lords of the court became his scholars, and among the rest the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent of the kingdom. He wrote, 1. An historical Account of the Kingdom of Siam. 2. A kind of Genealogical and Historical Atlas. 3. An Abridgement of Universal History, in seven volumes, duodecimo. He died at Paris, on the second of May, 1720, aged seventy-six.

LISLE (WILLIAM DE) son of the former, and the most learned geographer France has produced, was born at Paris, on the last day of February, 1675. He was educated with care, and gloried in saying, that he was obliged to the instructions and advice of his father for the progress he made in geography. He became first geographer to the king, royal censor, and member of the Academy of Sciences. He died on the 25th of January, 1726, aged fifty-one. He published a great number of excellent maps, and wrote many pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

LISMANNIUS (FRANCIS) an eminent convert from popery, in the sixteenth century, was a native of Corfu, and became father confessor to Bona Sforza, queen of Poland, and her preacher in the Italian tongue; also provincial of the Franciscan friars in Poland, commissary of all the nunneries of St. Clara, and rector of a parish. At that time John Tricesius, a man of quality and learning, secretly sowed the seeds of the reformation at Cracow; and Lismannius, who had already been very much unsettled in his belief, by reading a book which the queen had given him, became still more confirmed in his suspicions against the church of Rome, by his conversing with Tricesius, who also lent him the books published by the reformers. In 1550 he went to Rome to congratulate Julius III. in Bona's name, on his being elected pope. Upon this the bishop of Cracow wrote word to Rome, that he was a secret heretic, and that it would be advisable to imprison him, and prevent his ever returning to Poland; but this advice came too late, he having set out on his return. Mean while Lelius Socinius arriving in Poland in 1551, advised Lismannius to throw off his monk's hood, and to visit the protestant countries, particularly Swisserland. This advice Lismannius would have followed, had he not observed that the king was much inclined to introduce a reformation. He encouraged him in it, and even got a commission to travel, in order to obtain the knowledge necessary to establish a better government in

the church. He therefore visited Italy, Geneva, Swisserland, and Paris, and acquitted himself very faithfully of his commission; but returning to Geneva, he married; at which the king of Poland was so offended, that he gave over his project of a reformation. The first synod that was held in Poland by the reformed, wrote a very obliging letter to Lismannius, who was then in Swisserland, desiring him to return, which he accordingly did in 1556. He was engaged in a dispute relating to the Trinity, and died at Koningsberg, in Prussia, about the year 1563.

LISSA, a small island of the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians. They have a fishery of sardins and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine. It is seventy miles west of Ragusa, in Dalmatia, and thirty-five south-west of Spalatto. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 42. 54. N.

LISSA, a city of Great Poland, capital of the palatinate of Posna, seated fifty miles west of Calish. Long. 16. 41. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

LISOLA (FRANCIS, baron de) was born at Salines in 1613, and acquired a great reputation by his embassies. In 1639 he entered into the service of the emperor, and during his whole life was attached to the interest of the house of Austria, to which he was of great service by his negotiations and his writings. He was employed in all the most celebrated treaties, and died in 1677, a little before the conferences of Nimeguen. His principal work is intitled The Buckler of the State and of Justice; in which he undertakes to refute the claims of France on several states of the Spanish monarchy. The house of Austria was much pleased with this work, and it gave great offence to that of France. M. Verjus, one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryfwick, in 1697, wrote against the baron de Lisola in a very severe and ingenious manner; on which he answered by a satirical piece, intitled *La Sauce au Verjus*, in allusion to his adversary's name. We have also a Collection of Baron de Lisola's Letters and Memoirs, duodecimo.

LISTER (Dr. MARTIN) an eminent English physician and naturalist, was born in Buckinghamshire, about the year 1638, and educated at Cambridge. He afterwards travelled into France, and at his return practised physic at York, and afterwards at London. In 1683 he was created doctor of physic, and became fellow of the College of Physicians in London. In 1698 he attended the earl of Portland in his embassy from king William III. to the court of France, of which journey he published an account at his return, and was afterwards physician to queen Anne; he also published 1. *Historia Animalium Angliæ*, quarto. 2. *Conchyliorum Synopsis*, folio. 3. *Cochlearum & Limachum Exercitatio Anatomica*, two volumes, octavo. 4. Many pieces in the Philosophical Transactions, and other works.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Shrove-Monday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; on May 12, for sheep and other cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for geese and cheese. It is a county of itself, comprehending about ten or twelve miles in compass, which is surrounded every year on September 8, by the sheriffs, who then feast the corporation and neighbouring gentry. The charter of Edward VI. appoints the government to be by two bailiffs chosen yearly out of twenty-one brethren, a recorder, steward, sheriffs, &c. The members of parliament are chosen by the freemen, freeholders, and burgess-tenors, paying scot and lot. The city is well built, is indifferently large, with paved streets that are kept clean. It has three parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a very handsome pile of building, with numerous statues in niches on the front, which appears very majestic, there being two high spires, and another higher in the middle of the cross; all the ornaments of the inside, with the brass inscriptions, the tombs, and monuments, were entirely ruined in the great rebellion. In this town there is a free grammar school, with two masters; and two hospitals. It is twenty-six miles north west of Coventry, sixty-four south-east of Chester, and one hundred and eighteen north-west of London. Long. 2. 7. W. Lat. 52. 42. N.

LITHUANIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the south by Volhinia, and Red Ruffia; on the west by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the north by Livonia and Muscovy, which also bounds it on the east. It is pretty near of a circular form, being two hundred and fifty miles over either way, and contains eight palatinates, or counties. It is watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Nieper, the Dwina, and the Pripecz. It consists of vast plains, which were formerly covered with trees, and which are at present pretty populous, and well cultivated, except some places which are full of morasses and lakes, and those on the frontiers of Muscovy. Fruits are scarce on account of the coldness of the climate, but it abounds in corn, cattle, wax, and honey. The gentlemen here are like to many little kings

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kings, to whom the peasants are slaves. The religions here are the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Calvinists, besides many of the Greek church, Unitarians, and Jews. The Lithuanians are united with the Polanders, only for reasons of state: their dispositions and manners being very unlike. Lithuania is divided into two large parts, that is Proper Lithuania, which comprehends the palatinates of Wilna, Trochi, and Briescia; and Russian Lithuania, in which are the palatinates of Novo Brodeck, Minsk, Polock, Vteptoko, and Mscislau, under which are comprehended the territories of Rohazo and Kziczica; all the palatinates or territories have their capitals of the same name, among which Braslaw and Grodno are most distinguished. The duchies of Smolensko and Czernicow, now belong to the Russians. The Lithuanians are very luxurious in their eating, and the peasants are the most miserable of any in Poland, for they keep neither holydays nor Sundays.

LITTLE (JOHN) an English historian, was regular canon of St. Augustin in England, and died about the year 1308. The most esteemed of his works is his History of England. The best edition of which is that of Paris, printed in 1610, in octavo.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, (SIR THOMAS) an eminent lawyer and judge, in the fifteenth century. He studied at one of the two universities, and afterwards removed to the Inner Temple. In 1454 he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and afterwards appointed steward of the Marshalsea of the king's household. In 1466 he was made one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He died on the 23d of August, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Edward IV. He wrote his Tenures, or Titles, by which all estates were anciently held in England. Sir Edward Coke's book of Institutes is a comment on this work. The first edition of it was printed at Roan, about the year 1533.

LITTLETON (EDWARD). See LYTTLETON.

LITTLETON (ADAM) a very learned writer, well skilled in Latin, Greek, the Oriental languages, and Rabbinical learning, was born at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, on the 8th of November, 1627, and educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster school; after which he studied at Oxford, but was ejected by the parliament visitors, and soon after became usher of Westminster school. In 1658 he was second master, and after the Restoration taught school at Chelsea, in Middlesex, of which church he was admitted rector. He was at length chaplain in ordinary to his majesty; and in 1674 became prebendary of Westminster, of which church he was afterwards subdean. He died on the 30th of June, 1694, and was interred at Chelsea church, where a monument was erected to his memory. He wrote 1. An excellent Latin and English Dictionary, in quarto. 2. *Pasport Mericus*. 3. *Elementa Religionis*. 4. Solomon's Gate, and several other works.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, the same as the ancient Achaia. It is bounded by Thessaly on the north; by the Archipelago on the east; by the Morea on the south, from which it is separated by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia; and the isthmus of Corinth, and by Epirus, or Janna, on the west. The capital city is Setines, or Athens.

LIVADIA, the capital town of the province of the same name in Greece. It is large and well peopled, by Christians, Turks, and some Jews. It was formerly celebrated for the cave of Trophonius, and is defended by an old fortress. There is a spring which, at a small distance from its source, turns twenty mills; it carries on a considerable trade in wool, corn, and rice. It is twenty miles west of the isthmus of Corinth, sixty-two south-east of Lepanto, and fifty-eight north-west of Athens. Long. 23. 26. E. Lat. 37. 41. N.

LIVERPOOL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on July 25, and November 11, for horses and horned cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Mersey, where there is an excellent safe harbour for ships. It is much increased and beautified of late, being next to London, the most trading town in England. Here is a handsome town-house, supported by stone pillars and arches; and underneath it is the exchange for merchants. The houses are generally new, and built with brick, after the manner of London. It contains five churches, besides several meeting-houses for Dissenters; and the New Church is said to be one of the finest in England. It has several fine wet docks, which will hold a great number of ships. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is eighteen miles west of Warrington, and two hundred and two north-west of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

LIVIA (DRUSILLA) the daughter of Livius Drusus Calpurnius, married Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius, and Drusus, surnamed Germanicus. Augustus having divorced his wife Scribonia, took Livia

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from her husband Tiberius Nero, though she was big with child, and did not scruple to marry her. He had, however, no children by her; but adopted those she had by her first husband. Livia, by her policy and complaisance, maintained herself in the rank her beauty had raised her, and always preserved a great influence over Augustus's mind, which she ruled as she pleased. She died in the year 29, aged eighty-six.

LIVIA ORESTILLA, empress of Rome, in the first century, was of an ancient and illustrious family, and her beauty, youth, and merit, added lustre to her birth, and engaged the affections of Calpurnius Piso, a Roman senator, who, to render his nuptials more sumptuous, invited the emperor Caligula to honour them with his presence: but this complaisance cost him dear. Caligula no sooner saw the bride, than he became in love with her. His passion was increased by the joy and liberty indulged at the feast, and after it was over, he took her home with him to his palace, leaving Piso to pay the expence of the feast and the marriage ceremony, while he took upon himself the consummation. He married Livia the same day, and declared by an edict, that he did this in imitation of Romulus and Augustus. However, some days after he divorced her, and at the end of two years, upon a bare suspicion that she had seen her first husband, banished both of them into separate islands.

LIVINEIUS, or LIVINEUS, (JOHN) one of the most able grammarians of the sixteenth century, was born at Dendermonde, and was educated by the learned Levinus Torrentius bishop of Antwerp, his uncle by the mother's side. He also studied polite literature at Cologne, and divinity at Louvaine; after which he took a journey to Rome, where he translated into Latin and published, some of the works of the Greek fathers. He died at Antwerp, on the 13th of January, 1599, aged fifty-two.

LIVIVS (ANDRONICUS). See ANDRONICUS.

LIVONIA, anciently a province of Poland, but now of Russia; is bounded by the gulph of Finland on the north; by Ingria and Great Novogorod on the east; by Lithuania and Courland on the south; and by the Baltic Sea on the west. It being about one hundred and sixty miles in length from north to south, and one hundred and twenty in breadth. It is divided into two parts, that on the north is called Easlonia, and that on the south Lettenland or Letticia. The chief towns whereof are Narva, Revel, and Riga, all which have good harbours. It abounds in corn; with which it supplies Sweden, Germany, and many other countries. The inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Danes, Poles, Swedes, and Russians. Terrible were the calamities which this country suffered in the beginning of this century, for while the Russians and Swedes were contending for its dominion, the czar Peter the Great doubting whether he would be able to maintain the possession of that part of the country he had taken from the Swedes, permitted the Calmucks and other Tartars of his army to commit unheard of barbarities, and at length, when the czar had made an entire conquest of the country, observing the natives to be more inclined to their own masters, the Swedes, than to Russia, he compelled them to abandon their country, and drove multitudes of them as far as the Caspian Sea, though the czarina Catharine prevailed on the czar afterwards to recal them, she being a native of this country, but most of them perished before that edict was published.

LIVRADE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, seated in a plain on the river Lot, with a priory of the order of St. Benedict. Long. o. 40. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

LIVY (TITUS) a celebrated Latin historian, was of an illustrious family, and born at Padua, or according to others at Apona. On his going to Rome he acquired illustrious friends, and particularly obtained the esteem of Augustus, who furnished him with memoirs for writing his Roman History. After that prince's death Livy returned to Padua, where he died on the same day with Ovid, in the year 21, and in the fourth year of the reign of Tiberius. Of all his works he acquired most reputation by his Roman History, which begins with the foundation of Rome, and ends with the death of Drusus in Germany. This history was divided into one hundred and forty books, of which there are only thirty-five remaining; but the excellence of these make the learned extremely regret the loss of the others, and no pains have been spared in order to recover them, yet all their researches have been to no purpose. He is however accused, and that with justice, of not being always exact in what he says of the Gauls and Carthaginians. The best edition of Livy's Roman History is that of Crevier, in six volumes, quarto, 1735.

LIZARD, a cape, or promontary of Cornwall, lying in five degrees, fourteen minutes of west longitude, and in fifty-nine degrees fifty minutes of north latitude, being fifteen miles south-by-west of Falmouth, and ten miles south

south of Helfstone. From this cape, ships that are bound to the westward usually take their departure.

LIZIER, an ancient town of France, in Guienne, capital of Couferance, with a bishop's see. There are two cathedrals and a chapel, greatly frequented by pilgrims. It is seated on the river Salat, fifty miles south of Auch, and three hundred and forty south-by-west of Paris. Long. 1. 13. E. Lat. 43. 1. N.

LLHUYD, LHUYD, or LHOYD (HUMPHRY). See **LHUYD**.

LLHWYD, or LLWYD, (EDWARD) a learned antiquary, born in the year 1670. He studied at Oxford, and was afterwards appointed head-keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He travelled several times through all Wales, Ireland, the North of Scotland, Cornwall, and Brittany, in France, in order to furnish himself with materials, for proceeding in the great design he had formed, in antiquities, natural history, &c. He wrote, 1. *Lythophylacii Britannici Iconographia*. 2. *Archæologia Britannica*, in folio. 3. An ancient Scottish, or Irish-English Dictionary. 4. Several pieces in the Philosophical Transactions, and other works.

LLANBEDER, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Cardigan, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on Whitfun-Monday, July 10, the first Monday in September, October 19, and the first Monday in November, for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and pedlary. It is a small town, governed by a port-reeve, steward, and two constables. It is but meanly built, and consists of no more than about fifty houses; however, it has a very good inn. It is sixty-eight miles north-west-by-west of Monmouth, and one hundred and ninety-eight west-north-west of London. Long. 4. 10. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in South-Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on July 31, Wednesday after October 10, November 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Low-Sunday, and Whit-Tuesday, all for cattle, pigs, stockings, and pedlar's ware. It is seated in the parish of Llandingad, and is governed by a bailiff, and twelve capital burgesses, all the freeholders being inferior burgesses; it consists of about one hundred houses, meanly built, and yet the markets are considerable. It is fifty-three miles north-west-by-west of Monmouth, nineteen miles on the same point from Brecknock, and one hundred and eighty-two west-north-west from London. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

LLANROST, a town of Denbighshire, in North-Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on April 25, June 21, August 9, September 17, and December 11, for cattle and pedlary goods. It is seated on the river Conway, and though a small place, has a good market-house, and a free-school. It stands fourteen miles south of St. Asaph, and two hundred and twenty-nine north-west of London. Long. 3. 50. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganshire, in South-Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 1, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is seated in a hilly part of the country, and is governed by a port-reeve, sworn in by the deputy governor of the castle. It is eight miles west of Landaff, and one hundred and sixty-nine on the same point from London. Long. 3. 26. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, in Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and the fairs are on the first Wednesday before Easter, May 24, June 28, and October 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a flat among the hills, and between the river Cain and the brook Ebir, and is twelve miles north of Montgomery, and one hundred and seventy-nine north-west from London. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, in Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and the fairs are on the first Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, the first Saturday in September, and October 28, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, fourteen miles south-west of Montgomery, and one hundred and fifty-seven north-west from London. Long. 3. 28. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

LLAUGHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, in South-Wales, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, held on May 6, June 9, September 28, and November 11, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, cloth, flannel, and pedlar's goods. It is seated on the river Towy, near its influx into the sea, and not far from where two strong castles formerly stood, which are now levelled with the ground. The town is well built, has some trade, and several small vessels belonging thereto. The market is very good for corn, flesh, and fish. It is six miles south-west of Carmarthen, and two hundred and thirty-three west from London. Long. 4. 20. W. Lat. 51. 57. N.

LLOYD (NICHOLAS) a learned English writer, was born at Holton, in Flintshire, in 1634, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards became rector of Newington St. Mary, near

Lambeth in Surry, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened on the 27th of November, 1680. He wrote a valuable work intitled, *Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum, &c.*

LLOYD (WILLIAM) a very learned bishop, and English writer, born at Tylehurst, in Berkshire, on the 18th of August, 1627. He studied under his father, who was rector of Sunning, and vicar of Tylehurst, and at thirteen years of age understood Latin and Greek, and something of the Hebrew language. He afterwards studied at Oxford, and became well skilled in the knowledge of Greek and Latin authors, medals, inscriptions, and every thing capable of explaining history, antiquities, and chronology. He particularly studied the Holy Scriptures, and in 1660 became prebendary of Rippon; chaplain to the king in 1666; doctor of Divinity in 1667; dean of Bangor in 1672, and after several other preferments, bishop of Asaph in 1680. He was one of the six bishops who, with archbishop Sancroft, were committed prisoners to the Tower of London, for subscribing a petition to king James II. against publishing in all their churches his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience. They continued in the Tower till they were publicly tried in Westminster hall, and acquitted. Soon after the Revolution he was made lord almoner to king William and queen Mary, and upon the 20th of October, 1692, was translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, and on the 22d of January, 1699, he was removed to the see of Worcester, in which he continued till his death, which happened on the 30th of August, 1717, in the ninety-first year of his age. He wrote several works, the principal of which are, 1. An Historical Account of Church-Government, as it was in Great Britain and Ireland when they first received the Christian religion. 2. A Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras, and other famous men his cotemporaries. 3. A Seasonable Discourse of the Necessity of maintaining the established Religion, in opposition to Popery. 4. Considerations on the True Way to suppress Popery in this Kingdom. 5. He also published several Sermons, and other works.

LOANDO, a small island of Africa, on the coast of the kingdom of Angola, about twelve miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, it has no springs of water, and therefore, in order to obtain it, they are forced to dig holes on the shore, at high sea, and then the water is pretty good, but when the tide is out, and the sea low, it has a saltish taste.

LOANDO, a handsome large and strong town of Africa, the capital of the province of Loango, in Lower Guinea, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is a superb structure, and the Jesuits had a magnificent college, which is very large. There are a prodigious number of slaves in this city, for the Jesuits alone had no less than twelve thousand. It belongs to the Portuguese. Long. 14. 23. E. Lat. 7. 12. S.

LOANGO, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Guinea, seated on the Ocean, about two hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred and eighty in breadth. Loango is the metropolis and imperial court of this kingdom, the ground plot of which is as large as the city of York, but is not so closely built, for the streets are large, strait, and broad; they are always kept clean, and are neatly planted with palmetto and banana trees, which stand in a line; sometimes these trees are also planted behind the houses, and sometimes all round them, to keep off the sun. In the midst of the town is a great market-place, on one side of which is the king's court, or palace, surrounded with palm-trees, set close together. The houses in general are built with two gable ends, and a sloping roof, which rests on long thick posts, that lye upon the stays, about five or six yards high; within they have two or three rooms, in one of which they keep their riches, and they are fenced round, either with palm-tree boughs, or bulrushes, or wickers, wove together, which enclose six or eight more houses. Their household-stuff consists chiefly of pots, calabashes, wooden trays, small and great baskets, in which they put their cloths.

The kingdom is divided into four provinces, Low Angiri, Low Angomongo, Chilongo, and Piri. The inhabitants are strong limbed, large of stature, and indifferently polite in their behaviour; they are woolly-headed and black like the rest of their neighbours, but they are much better clothed, and wear garments of different fashions, according to their rank; furs are in great use among them; however, their legs are always naked, and they put rings or hoops of brass, copper, or iron, about the small; likewise on their arms they wear many rings of several fashions, though very light. The womens garments come a little below their knees, and the upper part of their bodies, as well as heads, have never any covering; but on their arms, legs, and necks they have many rings, bracelets, and other toys. Their diet is chiefly fresh and smoked fish,

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fish, especially pilchards, though they do not want flesh meat, whenever they think proper to make use of it. The women are employed in sowing, reaping, plucking up the millet, beating it into meal, and cooking the victuals. There are many handicrafts among them, such as weavers, smiths, carpenters, potters, bead-makers, canoe-wrights; besides fishermen, merchants, and other traders; but most of the wealth of the inhabitants consists in slaves, which they sell to the Europeans; the commodities which they trade with are elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, and iron; but these last are very scarce, on account of the distance of the mines. Some say the copper is brought from a place near Abyssinia. The town or city of Loango is in longitude 11. 12. E. Lat. 2. 41. S.

LOBAO, or **LOBOS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, seated on the river Guadiana, twenty-two miles from Badajoz. Long. 6. 49. W. Lat. 38. 52. N.

LOBINEAU (**GUY ALEXIS**) a Benedictine monk, born at Rennes, in 1666, spent his whole life in the study of history, and in writing several works. The principal of which is a History of Brittany, in two volumes, folio. He died on the third of June, 1727, aged sixty-one.

LOBO (**RODRIGUEZ FRANCIS**) a celebrated Portuguese poet, of the seventeenth century, was born at Leiria, and wrote an heroic poem, some eclogues, and a piece intitled Euphrosine, which is the favourite comedy of the Portuguese. His works were collected and printed together in Portuguese, in 1721, in folio.

LOBO (**JEROME**) a famous Portuguese Jesuit, born at Lisbon, went into Ethiopia and dwelt there for a long time. At his return he was made rector of the college of Coimbra, where he died, on the 29th of January, 1678. He wrote An historical Account of Abyssinia, which is esteemed a very accurate performance.

LOCARNO, or **LUCARNO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the west side of the lake Maggiore, twelve miles west of Mugano, subject to Switzerland. Long. 8. 38. E. Lat. 45. 41. N.

LOCHEM, a town of the United Netherlands, in the province of Zutphen, seated on the river Borkel, twelve miles east of Zutphen. Long 6. 30. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

LOCHES, a town of France, in Touraine, considerable for its castle. It is seated on the river Indre, near a forest, fifteen miles south of Amboise, twenty south-east of Tours, and one hundred and forty south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 21. E. Lat. 47. 26. N.

LOCHABAR, a county in Scotland, bounded by Inverness on the north, by Badenoch and Athol on the east, by Lorn on the south, and by the western ocean on the west. It is a rough, mountainous, and wild country, which does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants, but there are iron mines, good pastures, and large forests; and the sea, the lakes, and the rivers abound with fish. In the western part of this county there is a large lake or loch, near twenty miles long, which communicates with the Irish sea through a canal.

LOCKE (**JOHN**) a very celebrated philosopher, and one of the greatest men England has produced, was born at Wrington, seven or eight miles from Bristol, on the 29th of August, 1632. He studied first in Westminster-school, whence he removed to Christ-church, in Oxford, and there discovered such a genius for the sciences, that he from thence forwards passed for one of the most judicious critics of his time; he was however highly disgusted at the method of study then pursued in the university, there being nothing taught there but the Aristotelian philosophy, embarrassed with obscure terms and useless questions. He disapproved also of the formal disputes held in the schools, which he thought only served to produce or nourish prejudices and ostentation. The first books which gave him a relish for the study of philosophy, were those of Des Cartes, for though he afterwards followed opinions contrary to those of that philosopher, yet he admired him for his perspicuity. Mr. Locke also applied himself to the study of physic, in which the learned Sydenham allows that he made a very great progress; but he never took upon himself the profession of a physician. In 1664 he went to Germany, was secretary to sir William Swan, envoy from the English court to the elector of Brandenburg, and some other German princes; but in less than a year returned to England, where he applied himself to the study of natural philosophy at Oxford, and while he was there, became acquainted with the lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, who introduced him into the conversation of the most learned men of that time, with whom he contracted a strict friendship, which lasted as long as his life. In 1668 he attended the earl and counts of Northumberland into France. At his return to England he lived with the lord Ashley as he had done before, and took upon himself the care of his son's education. That nobleman being made lord chancellor of England in 1672, appointed him secretary of the presentations, which

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place he held till the end of the year 1673, when the earl resigned the great-seal. Mr. Locke was the same year made secretary to a commission of trade, a place worth five hundred pounds a year, but that commission being dissolved in December, 1674, and finding himself threatened with a consumption, he went the next year to Montpellier, where he staid a considerable time, and there became acquainted with the lord Herbert, earl of Pembroke. Some time after, the earl of Shaftesbury being retired to Holland, Mr. Locke went to him there, and contracted an intimate friendship with Limborch, Le Clerc, and other learned men. He was then accused at court of having composed certain tracts against the government, printed in Holland, on which his place of student of Christ-church was taken from him by a special order from king Charles II. but these tracts were afterwards discovered to be written by another person. After the death of king Charles II. Mr. William Penn offered his interest to procure a pardon for him from king James II. but Mr. Locke replied, that he had no need of a pardon, since he had not been guilty of any crime. In 1685 the English envoy at the Hague demanded him and eighty-three other persons to be delivered up by the States General, for being concerned in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, though he held no correspondence with him. This obliged Mr. Locke to keep himself concealed for several months, till his innocence being known, he again appeared in public. In 1689 he returned to England, in the fleet which conveyed the princess of Orange. He might then have easily obtained a very considerable post; but he contented himself with being one of the commissioners of appeals, worth two hundred pounds per annum. About the same year he was offered to go abroad as envoy to the emperor, or any other court where the air would be most suitable to him, but he waved it on account of his ill state of health. In 1695 he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, a place worth one thousand pounds per annum, which he discharged with great success till the year 1700, when he resigned it, on account of his asthmatic disorder. He was one of those who most contributed to make the parliament sensible, that there was no other method of preserving the trade of England, but by new coining the specie at the public expence. After he had resigned his commission, he lived at Oates, in Essex, a country-seat of sir Francis Masham's, where he spent the remainder of his life in the study of the Scriptures, and died there on the 28th of October, 1704, in the seventy-third year of his age. His writings will render his name immortal. The principal of these are, 1. His Essay on the Human Understanding, two volumes, octavo. 2. Thoughts on Education. 3. Two Treatises on Government. 4. The Reasonableness of Christianity. 5. Several pieces on the Consequences of the lowering of Interest, and raising the Value of Money. 6. Three Letters on Toleration in Matters of Religion. 7. A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul, &c. 8. His posthumous Works, &c. His works have been collected and printed together, in three volumes, folio.

LOCUSTA, distinguished by her horrid skill in poisoning, at the court of the emperor Nero. That inhuman prince made use of her to procure the destruction of Britannicus, and afterwards frequently employed her in the like crimes. Tacitus says, that he was so afraid of losing this wicked woman, that he kept her constantly in his sight, and that because the poison given to Britannicus proceeded too slowly, he had him put to death. Suetonius adds, that he made her prepare her poisons in his palace, and that he rewarded her not only by granting her impunity for all her other crimes, but gave her great possessions, and allowed her to have scholars, whom she instructed in her infernal profession.

LODESAN, a small territory in Italy, in the duchy of Milan, lying along the side of the river Adda, it is very fruitful, and very populous, and Lodi is its capital town.

LODEVE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is very rich by means of the manufactures in cloth and hats; it is seated in a barren country, upon the river Lergue, at the foot of the mountains called the Cevenes, thirty-seven miles north-east of Narbonne, twenty-seven north-west of Montpellier, and two hundred and twenty-three south-by-east of Paris. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat. 43. 51. N.

LODGE (**THOMAS**) M. D. a physician and writer of some eminence, at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries, was descended from a family in Lincolnshire, and completed his studies at Trinity college, Oxford. After he had taken one degree in arts, he gained some reputation in poetry, especially of the satiric kind; but being soon convinced how barren a soil poetry is, and how unlikely to yield a competent provision for its professors, he studied physic, and going abroad for his improvement, took the degree of doctor of that faculty at Avignon, and returning, was incorporated in the university in the

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- latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Afterwards settling in London, he practised physic with great success, and was particularly encouraged by the Roman catholics, he being of that persuasion. He wrote, 1. An Alarm against Usurers. 2. The History of Forbonius and Priseria. 3. Euphues's Golden Legacy. 4. The Wounds of a Civil War, lively set forth in the true Tragedies of Marius and Sylla. 5. A Looking-Glass for London and England, a tragi-comedy. 6. A Treatise on the Plague. 7. Another in Defence of Plays. 8. A Translation of Josephus's History of the Antiquities of the Jews. 9. A Translation of Seneca's Works. He died in 1625; and though his writings have sunk into obscurity, many of his cotemporary poets paid their tribute to his memory.
- LODI**, a strong large town of Italy, in the Milanese, and capital of the Lodofan. It was built by Frederic Barbarossa, upon the river Adda, three miles from the ancient Lodi, which is now but a small town. It is famous for its fine earthen ware, like that of Delft, and the adjacent country abounds in pastures and cattle, and produces good cheese. It is twenty miles south-east of Milan, sixty-two north-west of Crema, and fifteen north-west of Placentia. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 45. 31. N.
- LOEMELL**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated thirty miles south of Boisleduc, and thirty-five east of Antwerp. Long. 5. 15. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.
- LOEWENDAL**. See **LOWENDAHL**.
- LOEWENSFEIN**, a fortress of Germany, and the principal place of a small territory of the same name, in Franconia. It is almost surrounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg. Long. 8. 21. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.
- LOGNAC**, or **LAUGNAC**, the favourite of Henry III. king of France, was distinguished by his bravery, and drew himself out of the quarrels which the Guises had raised up against him. He was captain of forty-five gentlemen, who were chosen for the security of Henry the Third's person, and it was he who engaged that prince to get rid of the duke of Guise. He was present at his execution, but was at length obliged to retire into Gascony, where he was born, and where he was murdered some time after. He had been master of the wardrobe, and gentleman of the chamber to Henry III.
- LOGOTHEA**, or **ACROPOLITA** (**GEORGE**) a Greek author, of the thirteenth century, held considerable posts at the court of Michael Paleologus, emperor of the East. He wrote a Chronicle of Constantinople, which comprehends the transactions from the year 1203 to 1261. This work was printed at the Louvre, in 1651.
- LOGROGNA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a territory abounding in exquisite fruit, good wine, and all things necessary for life. It stands on the river Ebro, fifty-five miles east of Burgos, and one hundred and forty north-by east of Madrid. Long. 2. 41. W. Lat. 42. 46. N.
- LOGUDORO**, a territory to the north in the island of Sardinia, with a town of the same name.
- LOHARDA**, a small canton of Denmark, in South Jutland, belonging partly to the kingdom of Denmark, and partly to the duke of Holstein.
- LOHENSTEIN** (**DANIEL GASPARD DE**) counsellor to the emperor, syndic of the city of Breslau, and a celebrated German tragic poet, was born at Nimptsch in Silesia on the 15th of January, 1635. He travelled into all parts of Europe, had read the Greek and Latin tragedies, and is said to have been the first who carried German tragedies to perfection. He wrote several works in the German language, besides his tragedies and other poems, and died on the 27th of April, 1683, aged forty-nine.
- LOGOWOGOROD**, a small town of Poland in Lower Volhinia, famous for a battle fought there in 1649. It is seated on the west bank of the river Nieper, twenty-five miles north-west of Kiow. Long. 31. 47. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.
- LOIR**, a river of France, which has its source in Perche, and falls into the river Sarthe, in Briole.
- LOIRE**, the finest river of France, which rises in the mountains of Cevennes, that is in mount Gerbier le Joux, in the Vivarais, and running into Forez, Bourbonnois, Nivernois, Beirri, Anjou, and Brittany loses itself in the ocean, in the bay of Biscay below Nantz. It begins to be navigable at Roanne, and its whole course is computed at about five hundred miles.
- LOKMAN THE WISE**, a famous philosopher of Æthiopia, who is mentioned in the Koran. The Arabians relate many fables of him, and represent him as living in the time of Solomon. The same things are told of him that are commonly found in the Life of Æsop, which have made some authors imagine that Æsop and Lokman were the same person under different names; there is a book of Sentences and Fables attributed to him by the Arabians, but it is believed, to be a more modern performance. If Lok-

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- man was not the same as Æsop, it is difficult to determine, whether the Orientals learnt the use of fables from the Greeks or whether the Greeks borrowed them from the Orientals; fables and apologues are more agreeable to the genius of the latter.
- LOLLARD** (**WALTER**) chief of the sect called Lollards, propagated his sentiments in Germany, and opposing the errors of the church of Rome, was burnt as an heretic at Cologne in 1422. The followers of Wickliff were afterwards from him named Lollards.
- LOLLIUS** (**MARCUS**) consul of Rome, was esteemed by the emperor Augustus, who gave him the government of Galatia, Lyeaonia, Ifauria, and Pisidia, after the death of king Amyntas, in the twenty third year before the Christian era. Augustus also appointed him governor to his grandson Caius Cæsar, when he sent that young prince into the East to settle the affairs of that part of the empire. Lollius in that journey discovered his avarice and other bad qualities, which he had before concealed with such art, under false appearances of virtue, that Horace had praised his disinterestedness; but the immense sums he extorted by way of presents, while he was with the young Cæsar discovered him. He fomented the discord, between Tiberius and Caius Cæsar, and it is even thought, that he served the king of Parthia as a spy to delay the conclusion of the peace. Caius being informed of this treachery accused him to the emperor, when Lollius fearing that he should be punished according to his demerit, poisoned himself, and left immense wealth to Marcus Lollius his son, who was consul.
- It is to this last that Horace addresses his second and eighteenth Epistle of his first book. He had a daughter named Lollia Paullina, who married Caligula, and was afterwards killed by order of Agrippa for being her rival, when a wife was sought for, for the emperor Claudius.
- LOMAGNE**, a small territory of France, in Gascony, which makes a part of Lower Armagnac, and has nothing considerable in it.
- LOMBARD**, (**PETER**) known by the title of Master of the Sentences, was born at Novara, a town of Lombardy, whence he took his surname. He was educated in the university of Paris, and became tutor to Philip, the son of king Lewis the Fat; he was afterwards made bishop of Paris, and died in that city in 1164. His work of the Sentences is commented upon by St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bonaventure, William d'Auxerre, Scotus, Occam, Estius, and many others. This work is considered as the source and origin of the scholastic divinity in the Latin church. He also left Commentaries on the Psalms and on St. Paul's Epistles.
- LOMBARDY**, formerly a kingdom of Italy, which comprehended almost all its north part, namely Piedmont, Milan, most of the territory of Venice, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and some other provinces. It was erected by the Longobards, who according to some, took their names from their long beards, and according to others, from their long halberds, which they called Barden. They were Germans, and inhabited the country between the rivers Elbe and Oder, now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. The emperor Justinian brought them into Italy to serve against the Goths, and as a reward of their services in 548, he gave them the territory called Loric, and Upper Pannonia, from whence they passed into Italy in 568, being either solicited by the Narces, or attracted by a desire of possessing a country whose goodness they were acquainted with. Abboin was declared king by the army in 570 at Milan. This kingdom subsisted by the name of the kingdom of Lombardy till the year 774, when Charlemagne, took Desiderius king of the Lombards, and became master of his dominions, at which time he laid the foundation of a new empire, which comprehended Germany, France, Italy and a part of Spain.
- LOMBEZ**, a small and disagreeable town of France in Gascony, in the Cominges, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Seve, twenty-five miles south-west of Auch twenty miles north-west of Rieux, and three hundred and fifteen south-by-west of Paris. Long. 0. 58. E. Lat. 43. 53. N.
- LOMENIE**, (**HENRY LEWIS DE**) count of Brienne, and secretary of state to the French king, distinguished himself by his learning and virtue, and died on the 17th of April, 1698. He wrote 1. An Account of his Travels, in elegant Latin: 2. A Collection of devout Poems, 3 vol. duodecimo, and many other works in verse and prose.
- LOMEIER**, (**JOHN**) a minister of the reformed church at Zutphen, distinguished himself by writing several works that are esteemed. His historical and critical Treatise on the most celebrated libraries ancient and modern, printed at Zutphen in 1699, is the best book we have on that subject.
- LOMONDE**, commonly called Loch-Lomonde, is the largest lake in all Scotland, in the county of Lenox; it is placed in the middle of it, and extends from north to south seventy

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venty miles. It is not every where of the same breadth, being narrow towards the north, and above twenty miles over towards the south. It has thirty islands of different bigness, some of which are uncultivated and barren, others are full of wood, and those which are of largest extent are inhabited, three of which are so many parishes. The floating islands so much talked of are nothing else but floating trees or timber united together and covered with earth, which is overspread with grass. The largest island is called Inche Merin, and is two miles and a half in length, producing corn and pasture for sheep, as well as deer; the ancient kings of Scotland used to hunt therein, and there are now some tolerable structures. This lake communicates on the south with the river Cluyd, by a large deep channel, called the river Levin.

LONDON, the metropolis of England, the capital of the British dominions, and the most considerable city in the world, for the number and wealth of its inhabitants, as well as its trade, which brings all kinds of merchandizes from every part of the universe. Whence its name is derived, is not easily determined, though there are various conjectures about it: we only know that it was a remarkable place in the time of the Romans, for Tacitus, who lived in the reign of Domitian, says, that London was a town very famous for trade; and Ammianus Marcellinus calls it an old town; and that later ages, after it became a Roman colony, called it Augusta. It is seated, chiefly on the north side of the river Thames, in a wholesome soil, mixed with gravel, loam, and sand, on a bank which rises gently from the river, and is in the form of a crescent. It is encompassed with delightful plains, and gently rising hills, in which are great numbers of handsome country-houses of the citizens.

It had seven gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate: of which the three first were taken down in September, 1760. On the side of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the Posterngate near the Tower, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple-Bar, which determined the bounds of the city westward.

This city has undergone great calamities, of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down thirteen thousand two hundred dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is a column erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city.

The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is said, William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which enclose several streets, besides the Tower, properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for sixty thousand men, and the large horse armoury, among which are fifteen figures of kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for strange birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish-church, and it is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the Tower, is the custom-house, which is a large stately structure, where the king's customs are received, for goods imported and exported: and opposite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful prospect of a grove of ships, laden with commodities of various kinds. London-bridge is a little farther to the west, which was a street of good houses; but these rendering the passage over the bridge too narrow, they have been taken down, the middle arch is widened, and the passage over it rendered extremely commodious, the sides being adorned with handsome stone balustrades. Under the arches at each end are water-works, put in motion by the ebbing and flowing of the tide, for supplying many parts of the city and of Southwark with water. The bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and has been lately improved by noble additional buildings in the most elegant taste. The royal exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of this kind in the world. It was first built by sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland stone; it was finished in 1669, and cost sixty-six thousand pounds. The quadrangle within is one hundred and forty-four feet long, and one hundred and seventeen broad, and there are piazzas on the outside of the walls, and over them are twenty-four niches, nineteen of which are filled with statues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles

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II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lantern is one hundred and seventy-eight feet high. In the place where stocks-market was held is the mansion-house, for the lord-mayor to reside in; the first stone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a noble and magnificent structure, but too heavy, and too large for the use for which it was designed. Bow-church is admired for the beauty of its steeple; and that of Wallbrooke, behind the mansion-house, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheap-side, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, fifty broad, and fifty-eight high, and will hold near seven thousand people. Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of Edward the Confessor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, and of his present majesty. Blackwell-hall in Bassihaw-ward is famous for being the greatest mart for woollen-cloth in the world. Sion-college stands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London clergy; and under it there is an alms-house, consisting of ten poor men and as many women, each of whom are allowed six pounds a-year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by sir Christopher Wren; its length from east to west is four hundred and sixty-three feet, and, including the portico, five hundred; and the height, from the ground to the top of the cross, three hundred and forty-four feet. In Warwick-lane is the physicians college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old Bailey, and is built in the modern taste; since the surgeons company separated from that of the barbers. Christ's hospital was formerly a house of the Grey-friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in 1673, and a writing school in 1694, and the charity has been otherwise encreased, by a great many noble benefactions. Doctors Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a spacious, commodious structure, with several handsome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms; namely Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. To the south-west of St. Paul's is Black-friars bridge, which is built according to a plan drawn by Mr. Robert Mylne, and the first stone of it laid in 1760, by sir Thomas Chitty, then lord-mayor. The arches, which are only nine in number, are elliptical, and the center arch one hundred feet wide, those on the sides decreasing in width in a regular gradation, and the arch next the abutment at each end is seventy feet wide. It has an open balustrade at the top, and a foot way on each side, with room for three carriages a-breast in the middle. There are also recesses on the sides for the foot passengers, each supported by two lofty Ionic columns. This structure appears extremely light and elegant, all the arches being very large, and that of the center already mentioned, is exceeded by few in the world, it being considerably wider than that of the Rialto at Venice. Near Temple-Bar are the Inner and Middle Temple, which are both inns of court, for the study of the law. The Temple church was founded at first by the knights Templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England. There are twelve other inns of court, which it would be too long to dwell upon. The sessions-house is in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal causes eight times a-year. Fleet-prison is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Fleet-ditch, is an hospital, and a house of correction. St. Bartholomew's hospital is near West-Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's hospital, and is designed for the relief of the sick and lame: the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The small-pox hospital in Cold-bath-fields, and near St. Pancras; the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, and another near Moorfields. Besides these there are St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, in Southwark, St. George's hospital at Hyde-park-corner, Middlesex hospital in Tottenham-court-road, and the London hospital at Mile-End. Add to these Bedlam, or Bethlehem hospital, for mad people, in Lower Moorfields, and St. Luke's, for the same purpose, in Upper Moorfields. To which add the magnificent structure in Lamb's Conduit-fields, called the Foundling hospital.

Westminster is generally reckoned part of London, though under a distinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the seat of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey,

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abbey, formerly called a Minster, and from its west situation in regard to St. Paul's; the abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III. It is four hundred and eighty-nine feet in length, and sixty-six in breadth at the west end; but the cross isle is one hundred and eighty-nine feet broad, and the height of the middle roof ninety-two feet. At the east end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of solid brass, gilt: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is not supported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the houses of the lords and commons. Westminster bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a master-piece of art, and superior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, inasmuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the north, Piccadilly to the south, and Hyde-park wall to the west; among them are several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Grosvenor, Berkeley, and Cavendish. St. James's, Soho, Leicester, Golding, and Bloomsbury are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and several others of less note, both in the city and suburbs. As there are several spots of ground within the city very proper to build squares on, it is hoped the magistrates will take this affair into consideration, to prevent their rich citizens from removing to the court end of the town. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Westminster, of which one called New Exchange is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice.

Lately the number of houses in the cities of London and Westminster, and their liberties, were computed at one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty, which multiplied by ten, the number of people in each house, the inhabitants will amount to one million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred. But, if there is no more than eight persons in a house, the total will be nine hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and forty, that is sixteen thousand five hundred and sixty less than a million. As to the number of parishes, there are ninety-seven within the walls, sixteen without, nineteen in the out-parishes of Middlesex, and eleven in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make one hundred and forty-three. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant dissenters of all denominations, is upwards of one hundred and twenty, besides which there are three Jewish synagogues. The public schools are, that of St. Paul, Merchant-tailors school in Canon-street, Mercers-chapel school in Cheap-side, the Charter-house, the royal school in Westminster, and St. Martin's school near the King's Mews.

The trading part of the city of London is divided into eighty-nine companies, but some can hardly be called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of these there are twelve principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is usually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth-workers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor, twenty six aldermen, two hundred and two common councilmen, a recorder, two sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common-ferjeant, and a town-clerk.

The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high-steward, an under-steward, a head-bailiff, a high constable, and fourteen burgesses. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh gardens, Marybone-gardens, the two play-houses, the opera-house, and occasionally the theatre royal in the Haymarket. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are, the Royal Society, the College of Physicians, and the Society of Antiquarians. The finest repository of rarities in the world is Sir Hans Sloane's museum, now kept in Great Russell street. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames; and from Ratcliff-cross in the east to Northumberland-house in the west, there is a gradual ascent to the principal streets. There are one thousand hackney-coaches, and the sedan-chairs are very numerous. There are twenty-two prisons, forty-two markets, twenty-seven squares of all sorts. The common firing is pit coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there is consumed upwards of six hundred thousand chaldrons every year. This renders the air gross, but then it has a salutary effect, in preserving the city from pestilential distempers, and the same has been observed of some cities of Germany: whereas,

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when wood was the chief fuel, the plague returned every ten years. It is four hundred measured miles south-by-east of Edinburgh; two hundred and twenty-five north-west of Paris; six hundred and ninety north-by-west of Madrid; seven hundred and fifty north-west of Rome; six hundred and sixty west-north-west of Vienna; three hundred and thirty-four south-east of Dublin; and one hundred and ninety west-south-west of Amsterdam. Long. 17. 35. E. from Ferro; but in this work the longitude is reckoned from London. Lat. 51. 30.

LONDONDERRY, a city of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Londonderry; it was founded so lately as the reign of James I. by a company of London adventurers, and is now become one of the principal towns in Ireland except Dublin. It is not large, nor has it above two principal streets, which cross the town both ways, and meet in its middle; but it is handsome, neat, and well-built, the streets being paved, and the houses several stories high, generally built of free-stone. It has good fortifications faced with stone, a handsome church, and a market-place. Its harbour, which is one of the best in those parts, is bordered with a key, close to which there are four or five fathoms water. This town is become famous for the siege it maintained against king James in 1689, though it was reduced to the utmost distress by famine, when all their commanders being dead, their minister, Mr. Walker took the command himself, and the army was obliged to raise the siege, after lying before it six weeks. It is seated on the river Mourne, near its mouth, five miles south of the lake or bay of Loughfoyl, one hundred and four miles north-west of Dublin, and fifty west of Carrickfergus. Long. 7. 31. W. Lat. 54. 51. N.

LONG (JAMES LE) a learned priest of the Oratory, was born at Paris on the 16th of April, 1665, and acquired great skill in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English. He was also well versed in history, philosophy, and mathematics. He was professor in several houses of his order, and died at Paris on the 13th of August, 1721, aged fifty-six. His principal works are 1. an excellent *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the best edition of which is that of 1723, two volumes, in folio. 2. *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, folio, a work esteemed by the learned. 3. An historical Discourse on Polyglot Bibles, and their different editions, duodecimo, &c.

LONGE PIERE (HILLARY BERNARD DE REQUELEYNE, lord of) a French poet, born of a noble family of Dijon, applied himself to polite literature and poetry. He wrote 1. A Collection of Idylliums. 2. Medea and Eleetra, two tragedies, acted at the French theatre. 3. Translations in French Verse of Anacreon, Sappho, Theocritus, Moschus, and Bion, with notes. 4. Several other pieces of poetry. He died at Paris on the 31st of March, 1721, at about sixty-three years of age.

LONGIANO (FAUSTO DE) an Italian author, in the sixteenth century, who published a Treatise on Duels, some Observations on Cicero, and other works.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, is bounded on the east and south-west by Meath; on the north and north-west by Letrim in Connaught, and Cavan in Ulster; and on the west by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon; it is twenty-seven miles in length, and sixteen in breadth; and though it is but small, it is a rich and pleasant county, in which are two market-towns and three boroughs. The principal places are St. John's Town, Longford, the principal, Ardagh, and Lanesborough.

LONG ISLAND, belonging to the province of New York in North America, is about forty-one degrees thirty minutes of latitude. It is separated from the continent of New York and Connecticut by a narrow channel, and is about one hundred miles in length, and twelve in breadth; containing three counties, namely, Queen's county, Suffolk county, and Richmond county. There is a fine plain in this island, to which they have given the name of Salisbury Plain, where they have horse-races, to which the gentlemen of New England and the neighbouring colonies resort. The produce of this island is British and Indian corn, beef, pork, fish, and strong beer, which they send to the sugar colonies, and receive in return sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo. They also sometimes catch whales, and send their oil and bone to England, taking clothes and furniture in return; their other fisheries are likewise very considerable.

LONGINICO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. This was anciently called Olympia, where Hercules instituted the Olympic Games, held every four years, from whence the Greeks measured their time by Olympiads, which began seven hundred and seventy-six years before the birth of Christ. It is seated on the river Alpheus, fifty miles south of Lepanto. Long. 22. 0. Lat. 37. 30.

LONGINUS (DIONYSIUS) a celebrated Greek critic of the third century, was probably an Athenian. His father's name is unknown, but by his mother he was allied to the cele-

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celebrated Plutarch. His youth was spent in travelling with his parents, which gave him an opportunity to increase his knowledge, and improve his mind. After his travels he fixed his residence at Athens, and with the greatest assiduity applied to study. Here he published his Treatise on the Sublime, which raised his reputation to such a height, and gave the Athenians such an opinion of his judgment and taste, that they made him sovereign judge of all authors, and every thing was received and rejected by the public according to his decisions. He seems to have staid at Athens a long time; here he taught the academic philosophy, and among others had the famous Porphyry for his pupil. But it was at length his fortune to be drawn from Athens, and to mix in more active scenes; to train up young princes to virtue and glory; to guide the busy passions of the great to noble objects; to struggle for, and at last to die in the cause of liberty. Zenobia, queen of the East, prevailed on him to undertake the education of her sons; and he soon gained an uncommon share in her esteem; she spent the vacant hours of her life in his conversation, and modelled her sentiments and conduct by his instructions. That prince was at war with Aurelian, and being defeated by him near Antioch, was compelled to shut herself up in Palmyra, her capital city. The emperor wrote her a letter, in which he ordered her to surrender, to which she returned an answer drawn up by Longinus, which filled him with resentment. The emperor laid siege to the city, and the Palmyrians were at length obliged to open their gates, and receive the conqueror. The queen and Longinus endeavoured to fly into Persia, but were unhappily overtaken and made prisoners when they were on the point of crossing the Euphrates. The queen, intimidated, weakly laid the blame of vindicating the liberty of her country on its true author, and the brave Longinus was basely carried away to immediate execution, amidst the generous condolence of those who knew his merit. He pitied Zenobia, and comforted his friends, looking upon death as a blessing, since it rescued his body from slavery, and gave his soul the most desirable freedom. "This world, said he, with his expiring breath, is no thing but a prison; happy, therefore, is he who gets soonest out of it, and gains his liberty."

The writings of Longinus were very numerous, some on philosophical, but the greatest part on critical subjects. Dr. Pearce has collected the titles of twenty-five treatises, none of which, except that of the Sublime, is extant, the best edition of which is that of Tollius, printed at Utrecht in 1694, *cum notis variorum*. It has been translated into English by Mr. Smith. Zozimus praises highly Longinus's erudition, his writings, and his fortitude, in suffering death; Eunapius says that he was a living library; and our Pope has done justice to his memory by the following lines in his Essay on Criticism.

"Thee, great Longinus! all the nine inspire,
And fill their critic with a poet's fire;
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, and is always just;
Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great sublime he draws."

LONGITUDE, is the distance of the meridian of any place from the first meridian, which last is arbitrary, for some place the first meridian at Paris, others at Peking, and others at London, from which place we have reckoned our longitude, and continued it east and west to the one hundred and eightieth degree, where they meet. Here it will be proper to observe, that a degree of longitude varies greatly in its measure; for a degree of longitude at the equator is equal to a degree of latitude, but from thence it continually diminishes till it comes to either pole, where it entirely disappears. In maps the degrees of longitude are in general marked at the top and bottom, and the latitude on the sides.

LONGOMONTANUS (CHRISTIAN) a learned astronomer, born in a village of Denmark, in the year 1562. He was the son of a poor ploughman, and was obliged to suffer during his studies all the hardships to which he could be exposed, dividing, like the philosopher Cleanthes, all his time between the cultivation of the earth, and the lessons he received from the minister of the place. At last, when he was fifteen, he stole away from his family, and went to Wihurg, where there was a college, in which he spent eleven years; and though he was obliged to earn a livelihood, he applied himself to study with such ardour, that among other sciences he learned the mathematics in great perfection. He afterwards went to Copenhagen, where the professors of that university in a short time conceived so high an opinion of him, that they recommended him to the celebrated Tycho Brahe. Longomontanus lived eight years with that famous astronomer, and was of great service to him in his observations and calculations. At length, being extremely desirous of obtaining a professor's chair in Denmark, Tycho Brahe consented, though with some difficulty, to deprive

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himself of his service; gave him a discharge filled with the most glorious testimonies of his esteem and liberality, and furnished him with money for the expence of his long journey. He obtained a professorship of mathematics in the university of Copenhagen, in the year 1605, and discharged the duties of it worthily till his death, which happened on the 8th of October, 1647. He wrote many learned works, amused himself with endeavouring to square the circle, and pretended that he had made that discovery; but Dr. John Pell an English mathematician, attacked him warmly on that subject, and proved that he was mistaken.

LONGUERUE, (LEWIS DUFOUR DE) one of the most learned men of his time was born at Charleville of a noble family in 1652, and discovered at four years of age, such an extraordinary inclination to the sciences, that Lewis XIV. in his passing through Charleville, heard of him, and resolved to see him. He learned the Eastern languages and those of Europe, and became well acquainted with history, antiquities, the holy scriptures, the fathers, &c. and had at the same time a prodigious memory, a solid judgment, and robust health. He died at Paris on the 22d of November, 1733, aged eighty-one. He wrote 1. A Latin Dissertation on Tatian. 2. An Historical Description of France in folio. 3. *Annales Arfacidarum*. 4. A Dissertation on Transubstantiation, which he printed under the name of Mr. Alix his friend, and in it opposes the doctrines of the Roman church, &c.

LONGUEVAL (JAMES) a laborious Jesuit, born near Peronne on the 18th of March 1680, distinguished himself by his works, among which are 1. A Treatise on Schism. 2. A Dissertation on Miracles. 3. A History of the Gallican Church; of which he published the eight first volumes and had almost put the last hand to the ninth and tenth, when he died of an apoplexy on the 14th of January, 1735, aged fifty-four. The last mentioned work has been continued by several other Jesuits. They are all in French.

LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday in Whitsun-week for horses and linen-yarn, and Thursday after November 22d, for horses, horned cattle and linen cloth. It is twelve miles north of Carlisle, and three hundred and sixteen north-west of London. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 55. 15. N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France in the province of Normandy, twenty miles north of Rouen. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

LONGUS, a Greek author, famous for his book entitled *Ποιμενικά*, or Pastorals, this is a Greek romance, containing the loves of Daphnis and Chloe. As ancient authors make no mention of Longus, it is difficult to fix with certainty the time in which he lived. The best edition of Longus in Greek and Latin is that of Francken in 1660, in 4to. The English Version is ascribed to Secretary Craggs.

LONGUY, a town of France on the frontiers of the duchy of Luxembourg, with a castle. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which was built by Lewis XIV. after the peace of Nimeguen, and was fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is seated on an eminence, fifteen miles south-west of Luxembourg, fifteen north-east of Montmedi, and twenty two north-west of Thionville. Long. 5. 32. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

LONSDALE, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle, and on St. Thomas's day for woollen cloth. It is a pretty large town, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth, besides a handsome church, and a stone bridge over the Lone. This river abounds with salmon, trout, &c. and provisions of all sorts are generally very cheap here. It is twenty miles south of Appleby, and two hundred and thirty-three north-west from London. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

LONS-LE-SAUNIER, a small town of France in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Solvan, twenty miles from Dole, and twenty-two from Chalon. Long. 5. 40. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

LOO, a town of the United Provinces in Guelderland, seated eight miles west of Deventer, here the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Long. 5. 48. E. Lat. 52. 19. N.

LOOTS, a town of the bishoprick of Liege in Germany, seated sixteen miles west of Maeltricht. Long. 5. 21. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

LORA, a town of Spain in the province of Granada, seated fifteen miles north of Malaga. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 37. 0. N.

LORA, a town of Spain in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquivir, twenty-eight miles north-east of Seville. Long. 5. 16. W. Lat. 37. 31. N.

LORA, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hoenstein, seated thirty miles north of Saxe Gotha. Long. 10. 45. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

LORBUS, an ancient town of Africa in the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary, with a castle. Here there are very beautiful

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beautiful remains of antiquity. It is seated in a very beautiful plain, fruitful in corn, one hundred and fifty miles south-west of Tunis. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 35. 35. N.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Mercia. It is honoured with the title of a city, and is seated on an eminence, fifteen miles from the sea, at a small distance from the river Guadalentin. The town is large but greatly decayed, though it stands in a fertile country. It is thirty-five miles south-west of Mercia, and twenty west of Carthage. Long. 1. 46. W. Lat. 37. 51. N.

LOREDANO, (JOHN FRANCIS) a celebrated senator of Venice in the 17th century, raised himself by his merit to the highest dignities, and performed very important services for the republic. His house was an academy for learned men; he wrote several works in Italian.

LOREDO, a town of Italy in the Polesino de Rovigo, and territory of Venice, seated on the river Adige, twenty miles east of Rovigo. Long. 12. 47. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

LORENZETTI, (AMBROGIO) a famous painter of the 14th century, was born at Sienna, and was the first who applied himself to painting wind, rain, tempests, and cloudy weather. He joined to the study of painting, that of philosophy and polite literature, and died at eighty-three years of age.

LORET, (JOHN) a native of Carentan in Normandy, well known by his Gazette in verse which he began about the year 1650, and addressed to Mademoiselle de Longueville even after she was duchess of Nemours. He commonly published it every week, and it has been printed together in 3 vol. folio, under the title of *Gazette Burlesque de la Cour*. Loret was unacquainted with the Latin; but was a man of wit. The above lady granted him a pension of two thousand livres, and he received another of two hundred crowns from M. Focquet. He wrote several other pieces in verse, and died about the year 1666.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona and territory of the Pope. It is seated on an eminence, three miles to the west of the gulph of Venice, in a pleasant fruitful soil. It is but a small place, consisting only of one large street, within the gate and without. It is defended by a wall and other fortifications, sufficient to guard against a surprize, but incapable of holding out a siege. In the great square there is a very beautiful marble fountain, embellished with brazen statues, and betwixt it and the cathedral, is a brazen statue of Pope Sextus V. who made this town a bishop's see. The piazza before the cathedral is spacious and the buildings about it are very regular and handsome. This city is particularly famous for the chapel of our Lady of Loretto, to which there is a constant resort of pilgrims from all parts of Europe. The Roman catholics pretend, that the room in which the Virgin Mary was born, was transported by an angel into Dalmatia, and placed on a mountain on the west side of the gulph of Venice, about the year 1291, but the people of the country not paying any regard to it, they say it was brought from thence into Italy by angels and fixed at Loretto. There is a magnificent church built over it, and it is placed under the Cupola, in a fine case of white marble, which is a beautiful building of the Corinthian order, with excellent basso relievos, in which the history of the Virgin is represented. It is surrounded with two rows of marble statues, representing the Sybils and the ancient Prophets. The room itself is of hard red stone like bricks, of different sizes, it is forty feet long, twenty broad and twenty high. There is nothing of the old foundation, and it has only one window adorned with silver, through which the angel is said to enter when he saluted her. Towards the east is a little chimney and over it stands the Lady of Loretto, with a little Jesus on her right arm. The image is said to be of the workmanship of St. Luke, which was brought hither with the house: she has variety of veils, of various colours, immensely rich and embroidered with precious stones; her triple crown covered with precious stones was a present of Lewis XIII. king of France: the crown on the head of the little Jesus is also set with diamonds. Before the breast of the image hangs a royal toison or fleece of rich jewels, with a collar of rubies, pearls and diamonds. The niche where the statue stands, is adorned with precious stones, forming a kind of a rainbow of various colours. Between the statue and the rails, there are twelve lamps of massy gold, each as big as a man's head, the altar is of beaten silver, and all the rest of the chapel is laden with the most magnificent presents of princes.

The church is a magnificent structure in the form of a cross, with a cupola in the middle, adorned with stucco work and exquisite paintings. In the chapel of the Annunciation, is the history of the visitation and marriage of the Virgin; and in the chapel of St. John Baptist, an incomparable picture of our Saviour's baptism, besides several others, painted by the best hands. The doors of the church are of brass, and have several histories engraved thereon.

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The cellars belonging to the house are very spacious, and stocked with a prodigious quantity of wine for the accommodation of the pilgrims. There is also an apothecary's shop, with medicines for their use, and the great pots standing round it, were painted by Raphael with several pieces of sacred and prophane history. The palace where the governor, the bishop, and the penitentiaries reside is large and commodious, having apartments proper for persons of all ranks. Notwithstanding all this the people of the town are poor, they receiving no benefit from the pilgrims, but what arises from selling beads, crosses and medals. Loretto is about three miles from the gulph of Venice, twelve south-east of Ancona, twenty north-east of Fermo, and one hundred and ten north-east of Rome. The pilgrims resort hither between Easter and Whitsuntide, of whom in some years there are five hundred thousand. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

LORGUES, a town of Provence in France, which is very populous, and seated on the river Argens, five miles from Draguignan, twelve from Fregus, and ten from Aix. Long. 6. 27. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

LORME, (PHILIBERT DE) one of the most celebrated architects of the 16th century, was born at Lyons. Queen Catharine de Medicis gave him the superintendence of buildings and he had the direction of those of the Louvre, the Tuilleries, the castle of Anet, St. Germain, and other edifices erected by her orders. He wrote several books of architecture, which are esteemed, and died about the year 1577.

LORN, the north part of Argyleshire in Scotland, bounded by Lochabar on the north, Grodaibin on the east, by the rest of Argyleshire on the south, and by the sea on the west.

LORRAIN duchy, a sovereign state of Europe, bounded on the north by Luxembourg, and the archbishoprick of Treves, on the east by Deux-ponts, on the south by the Franche Comté, and on the west by Champagne, and the duchy of Bar. It is about one hundred miles in length and seventy-five in breadth. The east and south parts of it are mountainous, it being separated from Alsace and Burgundy, by the mountains of Vauge; on the north-west there are some uncultivated forests, the rest of the county is fruitful, abounding in all sorts of grain, wine, hemp, flax, game and fish, with excellent pastures. In general there is every thing necessary here for the life of man. There are beautiful meadows, large forests, and mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, besides a great number of salt-works, which bring in a great revenue. The people are of the Roman catholic religion. The principal rivers are the Maes, the Moselle, and the Sar; which rise in the south and run north through the country. Lorraine is divided into four parts, the great bailiwicks of Nanci, Vosge, Bassigni and the bailiwick called Proper Lorraine. The emperor Henry the Black, dignified this county with the title of a duchy, in 1048, which his descendants enjoyed till the treaty of Vienna, in 1735 and 1736, when it was ceded to Stanislaus I. king of Poland, with an intention to unite it to France after his death. Nanci is the capital city.

LORRAIN (LE) a celebrated painter. See GELEE.

LORRAIN (ROBERT LE) an excellent statuary, was born at Paris on the 15th of November, 1666, and received into the French Academy of Sculpture, in 1701. His master-piece is Galatea, a work universally esteemed. He made a Bacchus for the gardens of Versailles, a faun for those of Marly, and several bronzes, among which is an Andromeda, in an excellent taste. He was an able designer, had a fine genius, and succeeded chiefly in heads, and more particularly in that of young girls, which he performed with such delicacy and admirable truth, that his chisell seems to have been conducted by a Corregio and a Parmesan. He died on the 11th of June, 1743, aged seventy-seven.

LORRAINE. See the princes of that house, under their christian names, and under the article GUISE.

LOSA, (ISABELLA) a learned Spaniard, born at Cordova, about the end of the 15th century. From her infancy she began to distinguish herself, by the strength of her memory and judgment, and in a little time acquired the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and made great progress in the study of the Holy Scriptures. She married, and after the death of her husband, took the habit of the rule of St. Clair, travelled throughout Italy, and founded several hospitals; and, among others, that of our Lady of Loretto, where she died, on the 5th of March, 1546, at seventy-three years of age.

LOT, the grandson of Terah, and the nephew of Abraham, followed that patriarch into Egypt, and returned with him into the country of Canaan. Their flocks being multiplied, they were constrained to separate, and Lot went to dwell in Sodom, whence he with his family and cattle, were carried away captive by Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, about one thousand nine hundred and twelve years before the birth of

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of Christ. Abraham being informed of that event, pursued the prince, defeated him, and brought back Lot, with all he possessed. At length, God resolving to destroy Sodom, angels were sent to him with orders to leave the city, together with his wife and two daughters, before it was consumed by fire; which having done, his wife, contrary to the express orders of the angels, turned to view the city, and was changed into a pillar or statue of salt. His two daughters, afterwards imagining that all the human race was destroyed, except that family, made their father intoxicated with wine, and each of them conceiving by him, had a son. The eldest was Moab, and the youngest Ammon, from whom descended the Moabites and Ammonites.

LOTEN, (JOHN) an eminent Dutch landscape painter, in the 17th century, who lived many years in England. He chiefly delighted in forming dark groves of oak, storms at land, accompanied with showers of rain, tearing up trees, dashings of water, and water-falls, cattle running to shelter, and the like, in all which he excelled. He painted also many views of the Alps in Switzerland, where he lived several years. He well understood the disposition of light and shadows; but his colouring is cold, and mixed with an unpleasant darkness. His works abound in England. He died in London about the year 1680.

LOTHARIUS, or **LOTHAIRE I.** emperor of the West, and king of Italy, was the son of Lewis the Debonnaire, who associated him to the empire in the year 817. He was made king of the Lombards in 820, and joined with his brothers some time after, to dethrone his father, who was obliged to leave the empire in 830 and in 833; but the disputes which arose between that prince's unnatural children occasioned his being restored. After his death, which happened in 840, Lothaire alone had the title of emperor, when invading the dominions of his brothers, Lewis of Bavaria, and Charles the Bald, he lost the famous battle of Fontenay, on the 24th of June, 841, when, by the blood that was spilt, France was so exhausted, as to be unable to defend herself against the Normans and Saracens. In short, he lost a second battle, after which he concluded a peace with them, and had with the title of emperor all Italy, with the city of Rome, Provence, Franche Comté, the Lyonnois, and the other countries situated on the banks of the Rhone, the Rhine, the Saone, and the Scheld. Lothaire was afterwards obliged to defend himself against the Saracens and Normans, but at last resigned his crown, and retired to the monastery of Prum, where he took the habit of a monk, and died six days after, on the 28th of September, 855, leaving three sons, viz. Lewis, who had the kingdom of Lombardy, with the title of emperor; Charles, who had Provence; and Lothaire, who had the rest of his father's dominions on this side the Alps, as far as the mouth of the Rhine and the Maïse, which was called the kingdom of Lothaire, from whom it was afterwards called Lotharinge, or Lorraine.

LOTHARIUS, or **LOTHAIRE II.** emperor of the West, and duke of Saxony, was the son of Gebhard, count of Arnberg. He was elected king of Germany after the death of the emperor Henry V. in 1125, and was crowned emperor at Rome by pope Innocent II. on the 4th of June, 1133. He was preferred to Conrad and Frederic, the sons of Agnes, the emperor Henry the Fifth's sister, which occasioned a long war. He died without issue, on the 4th of December, 1137, and was succeeded by the emperor Conrad III.

LOTHARIUS, or **LOTHAIRE**, king of France, was the son of Lewis IV. and Gerberga, the sister of the emperor Otho I. and was born in 941. He was associated to the throne in 952, and succeeded his father in 955. He carried on a successful war with the emperor Otho II. to whom he restored Lorrain in 980, on condition of his holding it as a fief of the crown of France. He also ceded to Charles, his brother, the duchy of Lower Lorrain, which displeased all the lords in his kingdom. He died at Campaigne on the 2d of March, 986, aged forty-five, being poisoned by Emma, his wife, and was succeeded by Lewis V.

LOTHARIUS, or **LOTHAIRE**, king of Lorrain, was the son of the emperor Lothaire I. He left his wife Telhiberga to marry Valdrada, which was attended with fatal consequences. He marched into Italy to the assistance of his brother, the emperor Lewis, against the Saracens, and hoped to prevail on pope Adrian II. to dissolve his marriage; but that pope made him swear, on his giving him the communion, that he had quitted Valdrada, and the lords who accompanied him took the same oath; but all these lords, it is said, died miserably soon after, and he himself did not long survive his perjury, he dying at Placentia, on the 7th of August, 869.

LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded on the east by the German sea, and on the north by the gulph of Firth,

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on the west by the provinces of Stirling and Clydesdale, and on the south by those of Tweedale, Lauderdale, and Merse. It is in all respects the chief county of the kingdom, the air being mild, the soil fruitful, and the country populous; and in it are some of the principal towns, as Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Dunglass, Haddington, and Dunbar. On the southern bounds, there is a long chain of mountains, which are dry and naked, and there are some other mountains in the middle of the county, which are very high, and run from the south-west to the north-east almost as far as Edinburgh; the most considerable rivers are the Avon, Amond, Lyth, the two Esks, and the Tyne. The Avon runs from north to south, and separates this county from that of Stirling, falling into the Firth of Forth.

LOICHIIUS, (PETER) abbot of the monastery of Solitar, in the county of Hanau, was born in 1501, and early embraced a cloistered life in the above monastery, where he took priest's orders; but in 1524, the war of the peasants forced him to fly for refuge with his abbot and brethren to the counts of Hanau. The abbot, however, at length brought back his monks to the monastery, and dying in 1534, Lotichius, who had read Luther's and Melancthon's books, succeeded him: he then resolved to reform the abbey, opened a school in it, and publicly established the protestant religion in his monastery, and in the several places dependent on it. It was chiefly owing to him that the protestant ministers in the neighbourhood took the brave resolution to reject the interim in 1549. He also distinguished himself by his piety and charity, and died at the count of Hanau's, on the 23d of June, 1567.

LOTICHIIUS, (PETER) nephew to the former, assumed the surname of Secundus, to distinguish himself from his uncle. He was born at Schluchter, on the 2d of November, 1528, and studied in several universities in Germany, after which he travelled; but lodging at Bologna with a young canon of Munich, the landlady, who was distractedly in love with the canon, and equally jealous, prepared a philtre for him, but unfortunately Lotichius, finding his soup too fat, changed it for that of the canon, and instantly ran mad; and though all possible methods were immediately taken to recover him, he was never perfectly restored to health; a fever and delirium annually returning at the same time of the year. However, he was afterwards professor of physic at Heidelberg, and died of his distemper in November 1560. He possessed all the qualities which endear a man to society. A collection of his Latin poems was published after his death. He was particularly happy in writing elegies; and some authors affirm, that no one since Ovid has succeeded better than he in that species of poetry.

LOTICHIIUS (JOHN PETER) gained a name by a great number of books which he published, both in prose and verse. He was a physician, and was extremely well versed in polite literature, a proof of both which he gave in his Commentary on Petronius.

LOUBERE (SIMON DE LA) an eminent writer, born at Toulouse, in 1642. He was secretary to M. de S. Romaine, ambassador of France to the Swiss, and in 1687 went to Siam in quality of envoy extraordinary to the French king. He was afterwards received into the French Academy, and into that of the Belles Lettres. He at length retired to Toulouse, where he re-established the Floral games, and died there, on the 26th of March, 1729, aged eighty-seven. He wrote, 1. Songs, Madrigals, Sonnets, Odes, and other poetical works. 2. An Account of his Voyage to Siam, two volumes, duodecimo, which is esteemed. 3. A Treatise on Equations, quarto, &c.

LOUDUN, an ancient town of France, in Poitou, is famous for the birth of several learned men, and is seated on a mountain, thirty miles north-west of Poitiers, thirty-seven south-west of Tours, and one hundred and fifty south-west of Paris. Long 0. 15. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

LOUISBURG. See **LEWISBURG**.

LOUISIANA, a country in North America, bounded on the south by the gulph of Mexico, on the east by the river Mississippi, on the west by New Mexico, and on the north by an unknown country. It extends from the twenty-ninth to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and from about the eightieth to the ninety-sixth or ninety-seventh degree west longitude from London. The climate of Louisiana varies according to the latitudes, the southern parts are not so hot as those parts of Africa which lie under the same parallel, and the northern parts are colder than the countries of Europe, at the same distance from the pole, the causes of which are supposed to be the thick forests which over-run the country, and the great number of rivers, the former preventing the sun from heating the earth, and the latter supplying it with moist vapours; besides the cold winds which come from the north over vast tracts of land: they have bad weather, but it never lasts long, for the rain generally falls in storms and sudden

sudden showers; the air is wholesome, the inhabitants healthy, and they who are temperate live to a great old age. The country is extremely well watered, and almost all the rivers that run through it, fall into the Mississippi, which discharges itself into the gulph of Florida.

LOURDE, a town of France, in Gascony, capital of Lavedan, with an ancient castle, seated on a rock. It is built on the banks of the river Gave, ten miles from Bagniers. Long. 0. 2. E. Lat. 43. 6. N.

LOUTH, a little market town of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and in the county of Louth, five miles from Dundalk. Long. 6. 35. W. Lat. 53. 56. N.

LOUTH, a county in the eastern part of Ireland, which extends in the form of a bow or half moon, on the side of the ocean, being much longer than it is broad; it is bounded on the south and south-west by the county of East-Meath, on the north-west by Monaghan, on the north by Armagh, and on the north-west by the bay of Carlingford, which parts it from the county of Down; it is watered by several small rivers, which fall into the sea, and its south frontiers are watered by the river Boyne, which renders it fruitful and rich. The most considerable places are Drogheda, Ardes, Louth, Dundalk, and Carlingford.

LOUVAIN, a city in the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, pleasantly seated on the river Dyle, in a plentiful and agreeable country. The walls are about eight or nine miles in circumference, but they include several fields and vineyards. The castle stands on a high hill, surrounded with fine gardens, and has a charming prospect all over the country. This town contains nine market places, fourteen water-mills, one hundred and twenty-six streets, sixteen stone bridges, and several handsome palaces. The town-house is a venerable old building, adorned with statues on the outside, and the churches are very handsome, particularly the collegiate church of St. Peter; but the principal ornament is the university, there being sixty colleges, which have two courts each; the students in divinity constantly wear gowns and caps, but the rest only at public exercises. The English have a nunnery here, which is reckoned the best in all the Netherlands. This town was taken in the year 1746, by the French. It is ten miles from Brussels and Malines, eight from Tillemont, thirty west of Namur, forty north-west of Mons, and one hundred and sixty north-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 40. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

LOUVE, a river of Franche Compté, in France, has its beginning at Onain, in the bailliage of Ornans, and runs to Villafaux, Ornans, Quingey, and falls into the Dou at Port Aubert, eight miles below Dole. This river is very rapid and unserviceable for trade. However, with much labour, they float wood upon it for the service of the marine.

LOUVENCOURT, or **LOUVENCOUR** (**MARY DE**) a lady rendered illustrious by her abilities, was born of a noble family at Paris, in 1680, and particularly excelled in cantatas. The principal of those she wrote are Ariana, Cephalus and Aurora, Zephrus and Flora, Psyche love-strung by a Bee, Medea, Alpheus and Arethusa, Leander and Hero, Pigmalion, and Piramus and Thisbe. She also wrote several poems, and died at Paris, in November 1712, at thirty-two years of age.

LOUVESTIN, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maes. Long. 5. 0. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

LOUVO, a handsome town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace where the kings of Siam pass one part of the year. It is very populous, and seated in a beautiful plain, twenty-two miles from Siam, from whence there is a canal. Long. 101. 12. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

LOWENDAHL (**ULRIC FREDERICK**) count of Waldemar, and marshal of France, was born at Hamburg, on the sixth of April, 1700. His grandfather was an illegitimate son of Frederick III. king of Denmark, and his father was baron Lowendahl, knight of the order of the White Eagle, and the Elephant, grand-marshal and minister of the late king of Poland. His education was directed to qualify him for the army, and though his birth intitled him to command, he entered the service as a common soldier when but thirteen years old, and passed through all the intermediate stages, till he was made captain of a company in the Staremberg regiment of foot, in the service of the empire, which being in profound peace, Lowendahl obtained leave to serve as a volunteer in the troops of the king of Denmark, who was at war with the Swedes, and was on board the Danish fleet in a naval engagement, and afterwards at the taking of Mestraud. When the war broke out in Hungary, he served at the head of his company in the battle of Peterwaradin, and at the siege of Tameswaer, after which he was made captain of a company of grenadiers, though but sixteen years of age. In this quality he served under the late prince Eugene at the siege of Belgrade, and at the battle soon after fought near that city. During the siege, the camp of the Imperialists before the town, was it-

self surrounded by the Turkish army, and Lowendahl was commanded to attack a battery of eight or ten guns, defended by a considerable body of regular troops. He accordingly attacked and carried the battery, and returned with a great number of prisoners, the military music of the corps he had defeated, playing before them. The emperor was so pleased with this action, that he asked Lowendahl what he should give him to reward it. Lowendahl, as he was yet too young to have a regiment, desired that this band of music might belong to his corps, and to any regiment he might afterwards obtain, which was readily granted. A peace being soon after concluded between the emperor and the Ottoman Porte, Lowendahl went successively into Naples, Sardinia, and Sicily, with the troops sent to maintain the rights which the late king Victor had ceded from the crown of Sicily to the emperor. He was at the battle and siege of Milazzo, at the battle of Francavilla, and at the long and fatal siege of the citadel of Messina; he conducted in person the siege of that city, and of Castilazzo, sharing in all the dangers and honours of that war, which ended in 1721, by the treaty which rendered the emperor master of Sicily.

Lowendahl now repaired to the court of king Augustus of Poland, who gave him the command of a regiment. The court of Dresden was then one of the most splendid in Europe; military sports, encampments, and other entertainments of the same kind, were continually going forward, in which Lowendahl always distinguished himself, and also applied with diligence to render himself a complete master of military mathematics, and every other branch of the art of war. Augustus promoted him to the posts of marshal of the camp, and inspector of the Saxon infantry; but longing for action, he obtained leave of his prince to serve as a volunteer in Corsica, among the troops which the emperor sent thither, under the command of the prince of Wirtemberg, to reduce that island to the obedience of the Genoese. The war in Corsica being terminated by the mediation of the emperor, Lowendahl returned to the court of Augustus, then in Poland, and was raised to the rank of major-general. Augustus dying in 1733, Lowendahl distinguished himself in the war which was kindled on the election of the new elector of Saxony, to the crown of Poland, particularly in the defence of Cracow. At length he entered into the service of Russia, in the war between the czarina and the Porte; and on his arrival at Petersburg, was made lieutenant-general of the Russian army, under general Munich, and was wounded at the taking of the city of Ochakow. He afterwards distinguished himself so greatly at the taking of Choczim, that the czarina promoted him to the rank of commander in chief of the Russian armies, and also gave him the governments of the duchies of Esthonia and Revel.

On the war breaking out between Sweden and Russia, Lowendahl marched with the generals Laschi and Munich; and receiving advice that at some distance, there was a body of fifteen thousand Swedes covered by a river, Lowendahl went with a party of grenadiers and all the Russian cossacs, to observe them; when perceiving them in some confusion, he instantly passed the river, and forced them to retire, till he had driven them into some defiles with which he was well acquainted, and from which they could not escape, without surrendering themselves prisoners of war, with general Lewenhaupt their commander. This action put an end to the war, and the czarina was so pleased with his conduct, that she invited him to her court in a very obliging letter, and presented him in public with a sword mounted with gold, and set with diamonds of great value; and gave him the highest mark of esteem which a sovereign of Russia can bestow, by saluting him with a kiss.

Lowendahl now offered his service to France, and in 1743 was made lieutenant-general of the French army. He justified the confidence the king placed in him, by the sieges of Menin, Ypres, and Furnes. He went into Alsace to reinforce the army upon the Rhine, where he exerted all his abilities to prevent the progress of prince Charles, who commanded the Austrian army. When the French marched against him, Lowendahl was at the head of the van-guard, and repulsed the light troops that harassed the army three days together. Some days after, being at the head of a detachment of two thousand horse and one thousand foot, he posted himself so advantageously, that a body double his number could not attack him, and thus gave time to the marshals Noailles and de Coigny to come up with forces sufficient to oblige them to repass the Rhine. The retreat of prince Charles was followed by the siege of Freybourg, and though Lowendahl was in the trenches when the attack was made on the covered way, such was his delight in the tumult of battle, that he came voluntarily to the attack, and was dangerously wounded by a musket-shot.

In 1745 he obtained letters of naturalization, by which he became a subject of France. The same year he commanded

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manded the body of reserve at the battle of Fontenoy, surprised the town of Ghent by escalade, took four hundred prisoners, among whom were seventy British officers, and seized all the ammunition and provisions which had been amassed there in great abundance, and two days after obliged the castle to surrender. He then took Ostend and Nieupoort. He afterwards distinguished himself on several occasions, and particularly in 1747 took Sluys and Sas-van-Ghent, and afterwards Bergen-op-Zoom, one of the barriers of Holland, which had been fortified by the best engineers the world ever saw. This victory was rewarded with a marshal's staff: a peace being soon after concluded, this was the last action of his life. He had always been subject to an head-ach, which had been often alleviated, but not cured; it was discovered too late to arise from a bad state of the blood, and of this disorder he died, on the 27th of May, 1755, aged fifty-five. He is said to have been extremely affable and condescending; his person was large, and well made; his countenance was open, and he spoke gracefully, and with a noble simplicity.

LOWTH (WILLIAM) a learned divine of the eighteenth century, was born in London, on the 11th of September, 1661. He received his education in merchant taylor's school, and in St. John's college in Oxford, where he took the degrees of master of arts and bachelor in divinity. His eminent worth and learning recommended him to the favour of Dr. Peter Mew, bishop of Winchester, who conferred upon him a prebend in the cathedral of that city, together with the rectory of Buriton in Hants; both which he enjoyed till his death. He expired May 17, 1732, and was interred in the church-yard of his own parish. Besides several single sermons, he published, 1. A Vindication of the divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament, duodecimo, the second edition of which is much improved. 2. Directions for the profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures. 3. A Commentary on the Prophets: which have been republished together with additions, in one volume, folio. 4. The Characters of an apostolic Church, fulfilled in the Church of England.

The most valuable part of the character of this worthy divine was the private and retired part, that of the good Christian, and the useful parish-priest. His piety, his diligence, his hospitality, and beneficence, rendered his life highly exemplary, and greatly enforced his public exhortations.

LOWER (RICHARD) M. D. a physician of great eminence, was born at Tremere in Cornwall, about the year 1631, and educated in Westminster school, whence he was elected student of Christ-church college, Oxford. He practised under Dr. Thomas Willis, whom he instructed in some parts of anatomy, especially when the latter was writing his *Cerebri Anatomia*, the anatomical part of which is by our author. In 1665, he was created doctor of physic. He then published his book intitled, *Diatriba Thomae Willisii, M. D. & Profess. Oxon. de Febribus Vindictio, contra Edmund de Meara*. In 1666 he followed Dr. Willis to London, and settling in Hatton-garden, practised under him, and became fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. In 1669 he published his *Traactatus de Cordis*. After the death of Dr. Willis in 1675, he was esteemed the most eminent physician in London and Westminster. Dr. Lower died at his house in King-street, Covent-garden, on the 17th of January, 1690-1.

LOXA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, which is pretty large, and seated on the banks of the river Xenel, at the foot of a mountain. The land about it is made into fine gardens and orchards, which produce plenty of herbs, flowers and fruits. On the neighbouring mountains are very good pastures, covered with sheep, of whose milk they make butter and cheese. There are also a great number of rabbits and hares, which they take with dogs and ferrets. It is twelve miles from Granada. Long. 3. 30. W. Lat. 37. 5. N.

LOYER, (PETER LE) in Latin, *Loerius*, counsellor in the presidial court at Angiers, and one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Haille in Anjou, on the 24th of November, 1540, and died at Angiers in 1634, aged ninety-four. He wrote a Treatise on Spectres, and other works in Latin, in which there appears immense reading and erudition, but at the same time a ridiculous fondness for etymologies, drawn from the Hebrew and other languages. Thus he derives from the Hebrew, and Chaldaic tongues, not only the names of the cities in France, but even those of the villages of the province of Anjou of the hamlets, houses, huts, pieces of ground and parcels of fields, and in a single line of Homer, he finds his own christian name, his surname, the name of the village in which he was born, the name of the province in which that village is situated, and the name of the kingdom of which that province is a part.

LOYOLA, (IGNATIUS). See **IGNATIUS**.
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LOYSEAU (CHARLES) a celebrated advocate of the parliament of Paris, and one of the most able civilians of the 17th century, was born at Paris, and wrote many excellent works, the most complete edition of which is that of Lyons in 1701, in folio. He died on the 27th of October, 1627, at sixty-three years of age.

LOYTZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, seated on the river Pene, twenty-two miles south of Stralsund, and twelve north-west of Gutzko. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 54. 6. N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and the fairs are on March 28th for horses and cows, April 25th for horses, cows and sheep, August 1st for horses and cows, and November 2d for horses, cows, and foals. It is a well built town; has a large parish-church, a free-school, and a very good market, and has rich meadow ground through which runs the Foss Way, almost parallel with the River Soar. It is fifteen miles south-east by-fourth of Derby, forty-one north-west-by-north of Northampton, eight on the same point from Leicester, and one hundred and ten north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 52. 58. N.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, subject to Russia, seventy miles east of Riga. Long. 27. 41. E. Lat. 56. 45. N.

LUBBERT, (SIBRAND) a learned protestant divine, and one of the most famous controversial writers of his time, was born at Langaworde in Friesland, about the year 1556. He studied under Schindlerus, Beza, Casaubon, and other reformed divines, and became professor of divinity at Franeker. He was intrusted with several important affairs, and was one of the principal divines of the synod of Dort. He died at Franeker, after he had been divinity professor there near forty years, on the 21st of January, 1625. He wrote many works against Belarmine, Gretlerus, Socinus, Grotius, Arminius, &c.

LUBECK, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of Wagria. It is a large, rich, and populous town, formerly the chief of the Hans Towns, and has a tolerable harbour. There is no city in the north of Germany, which exceeds it for the beauty and uniformity of its buildings, or the pleasantness of its groves and gardens. The streets are broad and strait, with brick houses, there is water conveyed into every citizen's house, and several streets are planted with rows of trees: the churches are generally well built and adorned with high spire steeples, being about twenty in number, among which the cathedral is a fine piece of architecture. The principal curiosities are the stadthouse, the arsenal and the exchange. It is governed by its own magistrates, which are twelve burgo masters, and a senate consisting of sixteen members, half noblemen and lawyers, and half merchants. The territories are sixty miles in circumference, containing several towns and villages, the lands of the bishoprick have been enjoyed by protestant princes ever since 1561, when the Lutheran religion was established here; the present bishop is the king of Sweden. It was once able to fit out two hundred ships of war, and has still a good foreign trade, but ships of burthen can come up no higher than Travemund. It is seated at the confluence of the river Treve, and Stecknitz, near the Baltic sea, thirty-eight miles north-east of Hamburgh, one hundred and twenty-five south-by-west of Copenhagen, and three hundred and fifty north-by-west of Vienna. Long. 10. 42. E. Lat. 54. 31. N.

LUBEN, a town of Bohemia in the province of Silesia, seated twenty-two miles north-west of Breslau, belonging to the king of Prussia. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 51. 24. N.

LUBEN, a town of Silesia, in Germany. It has a handsome castle, seated on the river Spree. It is thirty-seven miles south of Berlin, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. Long. 14. 13. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

LUBIENIETZKI (STANISLAUS) in Latin *Lubienicius*, a gentleman of Poland, and one of the most celebrated ministers of the Socinians, was born at Racovia on the 23d of August, 1623. He was educated with great care by his father, who was minister of that city, after which the synod held at Czarko admitted him a minister, and appointed him pastor of that church; but the invasion of the Swedes obliged him to retire to Cracow, where he preached in Latin, and administered the Lord's Supper in the same tongue, for the sake of the Hungarian Unitarians who came thither with prince Ragotki. The king of Sweden and several German princes treated him with great respect, and he made use of all his interest with them, to obtain the toleration of Socinianism in their dominions; but could not succeed. He was poisoned on the 16th of May, 1675, and was interred at Altena, notwithstanding the opposition of the Lutheran ministers. He wrote a Treatise on Comets, and other works in Latin, and carried on a correspondence by letter throughout all Europe.

LUBIN (EILHARD) one of the most learned protestants of his time, was born at Westersted, in the county of Oldenburg.

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burg, on the 24th of March, 1565. He made a great progress in the Greek tongue, wrote Latin verses, and was an orator, mathematician, and divine. He became professor of poetry at Rostock in the year 1595, and ten years after was promoted to the professorship of divinity in the same city. He died on the 2d of June, 1621, aged fifty-six. He wrote Notes on Anacreon, Juvenal, Persius, &c. and several other works, but that which made the most noise is a Treatise on the Nature and Origin of Evil, intitled, *Phosphorus de Causa prima, et Natura Mali*, in which he maintains that we ought to admit two corporeal principles, God, and the *nihilum*, or nothing; God in quality of the good principle, and nothing in quality of the evil principle; he pretends that evil is only a tendency to this nothing, to which he applies, all that Aristotle asserts of the *materia prima*, or first matter.

LUBIN (AUGUSTINE) a famous Augustine Monk, born at Paris on the 29th of January, 1694. He became geographer to the French king, and afterwards assistant-general of the French Augustines at Rome. He died at Paris the 7th of March, 1695. He wrote 1. *Mercuri Geographique*: 2. Notes on the Places mentioned in the Roman Martyrology: 3. *Orbis Augustinum*: 4. A Geographical Account of all the places mentioned in the Bible, &c.

LUBLIN, a handsome and considerable town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an university and a handsome Jewish synagogue. Here the judicial courts for all Poland are held. It has three fairs, frequented by merchants from all nations. It is seated on the river Bystrzyna, 105 miles north-west of Cracovia, seventy-two south-east of Warsaw, and sixty north-by-east of Sandomir. Long. 22. 31. E. Lat. 51. 26. N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracovia or Craco, seated fifty miles south-east of Cracow. Long. 20. 46. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

LUC, a town of France in Provence, seated twenty-three miles north-east of Toulon. Long. 6. 20. E. Lat. 43. 33. N.

LUCA GIORDANO, a celebrated painter, was born at Naples, in 1626, and by his studies under Spagnoletto at home, and Pietro de Cortona at Rome, added to his application to the noble remains of antiquity, became one of the most accomplished masters in his time. He was admirably skilled in designing; and from his incredible facility and prodigious dispatch, was called by his fellow painters, *Luca fa presto*. He was also very happy in imitating the different styles of other great masters, and particularly in following the manner of Titian, Bassan, Tintoret, Guido, &c. so close in several of his pieces, that it is not easy to distinguish them from originals performed by those masters. He was famous for his many excellent performances in Rome and Florence; and being continually employed in working for princes and people of the first quality all over Europe, grew so rich, that at his return to Naples he purchased a duchy in that kingdom, married, and lived splendidly, keeping a noble palace, and a numerous retinue, with coaches and litters. On his growing old he was earnestly pressed by the viceroy, to go to Spain, and serve the king his master; but disliking the voyage, he was not satisfied with twenty thousand crowns paid him down and receiving a golden key, as groom of the bed-chamber; but hearing that by the statutes of St. Jago, and the other military orders of Spain, it was expressly provided, that no painter should be admitted into any of them, because their profession was esteemed mechanic, he resolved, for the honour of his art, not to stir a foot till he himself was made a knight of St. Jago, and his two sons knights of Alcantara and Calatrava. All which being granted, he set out for Madrid, where he was received very kindly by the king, and having painted the grand stair-case of the Escorial, with the story of the battle of St. Quintin, he began to adorn the great church belonging to that palace; but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Naples, and died there in a good old age.

LUCA (JOHN BAPTIST DE) a learned cardinal, was born at Venozza, in the Basilicate, and died on the 5th of February, 1683. He wrote in Latin notes on the council of Trent, and a curious account of the court of Rome.

LUCAN, or **MARCUS ANNÆUS LUCANUS**, a celebrated Latin poet, born at Cordova, on the 3d of November, in the year 39. He was the son of Annæus Mela, the brother of Seneca the philosopher, and of Attilia the daughter of Lucan, a famous orator. He was scarce fourteen years of age when he was esteemed for his Declamations, both in Greek and Latin, and became competitor of Persius. The emperor Nero, charmed with his wit, made him augur and quaestor, but afterwards Lucan being ill treated by that prince, who was jealous of his poetical talents, entered into Piso's conspiracy, which being discovered, he was condemned to die, and had his veins opened, in the year 65; and thus died in the same manner as his uncle Seneca. He composed many works, of which there are none remaining

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but his *Pharsalia*, a poem on the civil wars, which is rather a history in verse, than an epic poem. In this work he discovers great genius and elevation of thought; but his style is too inflated. Mr. Nicholas Rowe has given an excellent English version of this work.

LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA (ST.) a handsome and considerable town of Spain, with a very good harbour, well defended, in Andalusia. It was once the greatest port in Spain, before the galleons unloaded their treasure at Cadiz. It is seated at the mouth of the river Quadalquivir, twenty-four miles north of Cadiz, forty-five south-west of Seville, and two hundred and fifty south-by-west of Madrid. Long. 6. 5. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA (ST.) a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Algarve; seated on the river Guadiana, with a little harbour. It is forty miles north-east of Faro. Long. 5. 59. W. Lat. 37. 32. N.

LUCAR LA MAJOR (ST.) a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Guadiana, nine miles north-west of Seville. Long. 6. 32. W. Lat. 37. 21. N.

LUCAS VAN LEYDEN, an excellent painter and engraver, was thus named from the place of his birth, he being born in that town in 1494. He was at first a disciple of his father, a painter of some eminence, and afterwards of Cornelius Engelbert, and was greatly admired in the Netherlands for his skill in painting and engraving. He took much pains with his works, and was a great emulator of Albert Durer, with whom he at length became so intimate, that they drew each other's picture; and indeed their style and manner, have in all respects, so close a resemblance, that it seems as if they had both been animated with the same soul. He lived and dressed with great magnificence, and died in the year 1533, at thirty-nine years of age.

LUCAS (FRANCIS) OF LUCAS BRUGENSIS, a learned doctor of Louvain, born at Bruges, became well skilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaic languages. He wrote learned and critical notes on the Holy Scriptures, and other works, and died on the 19th of February, 1619.

LUCAS (RICHARD) D. D. a learned English divine, was born in Radnorshire, in 1648, and studied at Oxford, after which he entered into holy orders, and was for some time master of the free-school at Abergavenny; being esteemed an excellent preacher, he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, in London, and lecturer of St. Olave's, in Southwark. He was doctor of divinity, and in 1696 was installed prebendary of Westminster. His sight began to fail him in his youth; but he totally lost it in his middle age. He was greatly esteemed for his piety and learning, and published several works, particularly, 1. *Practical Christianity*. 2. *An Inquiring after Happiness*. 3. *Several Sermons*. 4. *A Latin translation of the Whole Duty of Man*. He died on the 29th of June, 1715.

LUCAS (PAUL) a famous traveller, was the son of a merchant of Roan, and was born in that city, on the 31st of August, 1664. He travelled in his youth into the Levant, and in 1714 became antiquary to the French king. He returned to the Levant in 1723, when he brought manuscripts and medals from thence. He died at Madrid, on the 12th of May, 1737, aged seventy-three. His voyages have been published in several volumes.

LUCCA, a city of Italy, capital of the republic of the same name. The fortifications are regular, and well lined; the town populous, and adorned with stately churches, and is as elegantly built as most other towns in Italy. It is about three miles in compass, and is remarkable for its cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, which is a handsome building. The palace of the republic, where the gonfaloniere resides with his nine counsellors, is worth notice; and in the arsenal they have a considerable quantity of arms, for so small a state. This republic has been established about three hundred years, and the legislative authority is lodged in the senate, which consists of two hundred of the principal men; the executive power is lodged in the gonfaloniere, or standard-bearer, who is the chief officer of the state, but his counsellors are changed every two months. The ordinary revenues of the state amount to thirty thousand pounds a-year. They can raise and pay ten thousand men. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword in the city. It is the see of a bishop immediately subject to the pope, and he officiates in the robe of an archbishop. They have considerable manufactures in silk, gold, and silver stuffs. Their olive oil is in great esteem, and they have plenty of wine, but little corn. The common people usually eat chefnuts instead of bread, and they have lupins, kidney-beans, millet, flax, and silk. It is called Lucca the industrious, and its territory is about twenty-five miles long, and twenty broad; bounded by Modena on the north; Tuscany on the east and south; and the Tuscan Sea and the territory of Genoa on the west. It is near the Serchio.

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chio, over which there is a passage by two handsome stone bridges, and is in the middle of a plain, surrounded with pleasant hills. It is ten miles north-east of Pisa, thirty-seven west of Florence, twenty north-east of Leghorn, and one hundred and fifty north-by-west of Rome. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 43. 52. N.

LUCCHESINI (LAURA GUIDICIONI) one of the most excellent Italian poetesses of the sixteenth century, was born at Sienna, and particularly distinguished herself by her sonnets, in which she imitated the simple and noble manner of Petrarch. Her skill in versification was improved by various branches of learning, which placed her in the rank of the men of letters. Besides her poems on different subjects, she composed three pastorals to be set to music. The first was entitled, *The Satyr*, and the second *The Despair of Philene*, was represented in 1590, in the presence of the grand duke of Tuscany. The third, which appeared in 1595, is entitled, *Il Giuoco della Cieca*; *The Play of the Blind*. She was living in 1601.

LUCERA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of the Capitanate; seated twenty-nine miles south-west of Manfredonia, and sixty-five north-east of Naples. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 41. 31. N.

LUCERN, a canton in Switzerland, the most considerable next to Zurich and Bern, and the chief of those of the Roman Catholic religion. It is bounded on the east by Unterwald, Schveitz, and Zoug; and on the three other sides is environed by the canton of Bern, except on one corner of the north. The south is a mountainous country and the beginning of the Alps, and to the north it is full of fields, meadow grounds, and woods, but there are no vines; in general it is a country fertile in corn, and the lake, which is near the town, furnishes it with fish in abundance. The great lake of Lucern stretches out in length from south-west to north-west, and is very narrow in the middle, though it is twenty-four miles in length. In several places it is bordered by high craggy rocks, on which are chamois goats, and roebucks. It is divided into several bailiwicks.

LUCERN, the capital of the canton of the same name in Switzerland, is handsome and well built, as well as large and spacious. It is separated by the river Rus into two parts, which are joined together by three bridges, and the largest is three hundred paces long, with houses on each side. There is likewise a fourth on an arm of the lake, about five hundred paces in length. These two great bridges, and one of the small, are of wood, covered over, and adorned with handsome paintings. These bridges are the usual walks of the inhabitants; here are several handsome structures, as well religious as civil, such as the collegiate church, the convents of the Jesuits, Cordeliers, and Ursulines; and between these last are the town-house and the water-tower. The collegiate church is richly adorned, and has fine organs, two steeples, and curious chimies. It is thirty miles south-west of Zurich, and thirty-five east of Bern. Long. 8. 22. E. Lat. 46. 52. N.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Piedmont, fifteen miles south of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 44. 51. N.

LUCHE, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, thirty miles south of the city of Valencia. Long. 27. min. W. Lat. 39. 14. N.

LUCIA (St.) an island in America, and one of the Caribbees, twenty-two miles long, and eleven broad, part of it is hilly, but it is mostly a rich soil, well watered with rivulets, and has several good bays, and commodious harbours. From hence the inhabitants of Barbadoes usually fetch timber. It was granted by the king to the duke of Montague, but when it was going to be settled, the French from Martinico drove the English from it. But it was ceded to the king of Great Britain by the late treaty of peace. It is twenty-one miles south of Martinico, and seventy north-west of Barbadoes. Long. 61 deg. W. Lat. 13. 45. N.

LUCIA (St.) one of the Cape Verd islands in Africa, seated four hundred miles north-west of Cape Verd, six miles west-north-west from St. Nicholas. It produces goats and asses, but has no inhabitants. Long. 24. 9. W. Lat. 17. 25. N.

LUCIDUS (JOHN) surnamed Samotheus, or Samofatheus, a mathematician, in the sixteenth century. He published some chronological works, which are esteemed.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek author, in the first century, and one of the finest geniuses of antiquity, was born at Samofata, of obscure parents, under the reign of the emperor Trajan. His father resolved to make him a sculptor, and put him apprentice to his sister's husband; but Lucian being used ill by his uncle for breaking a table he was endeavouring to polish, became disgusted with that art, and applied himself solely to polite literature and philosophy, to which his taste led him. Afterwards he became an advocate, but the wranglings of the bar being disagreeable to him, he engaged in the profession of a rhetorician. He

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studied first at Antioch, whence he passed into Ionia, then into Gaul and Italy, and returned into his own country through Macedonia. Marcus Aurelius, being informed of his merit, made him superintendant of Egypt. Lucian died under the reign of that prince, aged ninety; and, according to Suidas, was torn in pieces by dogs. There are still extant his Dialogues, and other works, well written in Greek, in which he has joined the useful to the agreeable, instruction to satire, and erudition to elegance. We every where meet with that fine and delicate raillery which characterises the Attic taste, and he perpetually throws such a ridicule on the gods, the pagan philosophers, and the vices of mankind, that he inspires his readers with hatred and contempt for them. Those who have said that he was a Christian, seem never to have read his works.

LUCIAN (St.) a celebrated priest and martyr of Antioch, was born in that city, in the third century, and acquired great reputation by his learning, his virtue, and eloquence. He set up a Christian school at Antioch, in which he explained the principles of religion, and the difficult passages in the Holy Scriptures, and wrote correct copies of the sacred books. St. Jerome assures us, that all the churches, between Antioch and Constantinople, made use of those copies. St. Lucian suffered martyrdom at Nicomedia, under Maximinus, in 312. He composed several works, that are lost.

LUCIFER, according to the poets, the son of Jupiter and Aurora, and according to astronomers, the planet Venus, which on his appearance in the morning is called Lucifer, or the Gate of Light, and in the evening is termed Hesperus, or the Evening Star.

LUCIFER, bishop of Cagliari, the metropolis of Sardinia, became famous, in the fourth century, for the purity of his manners, and the zeal he shewed in the defence of Athanasius, at the council of Milan in 354, when the emperor Constantius was so displeased with him, that he sent him into banishment. Lucifer was recalled under Julian, in 361, and went to Antioch, where he found the church divided, and increased that division, by ordaining Paulinus. This ordination displeased Eusebius, whom the council of Alexandria had sent to put a stop to the schism, on which Lucifer separated from his communion, and retired into Sardinia, where he died in 370. We have five of his books, wrote with great vehemence against the emperor Constantius, and other works, which were printed at Paris in 1568. His disciples, who continued the schism, were called Luciferians.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, ten miles south of Sienna. Long. 12. 37. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

LUCKO, a considerable town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, and a bishop's see; it is seated on the river Ster, sixty-two miles north-east of Limburgh, one hundred and seventy south-east of Warsaw, and two hundred east-by-north of Cracow. Long. 24. 56. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

LUCILIUS (CAIUS) a Roman knight and Latin poet, was born at Sueffa, in the territory of the Arunci, in Italy, in the one hundred and forty-seventh year before the Christian era. He bore arms under Scipio Africanus, in the wars of Numantia, and had a great share in the friendship of that celebrated general, and of Lælius. He wrote thirty books of satires, in which he lashed several persons of quality by name. It is pretended, that he was the first inventor of that kind of poems; but other learned men think, with more probability, that he only improved and brought satires to a greater degree of perfection, by giving them a better turn, and writing them with more wit and humour than his predecessors Ennius and Pacuvius had done. Lucilius was accustomed to say, that he wished his readers were neither ignorant nor too learned. It evidently appears, that he died in a very advanced age, and not at the age of forty-six, as Eusebius has asserted. Of all his works there are only extant some fragments of his satires, collected by Francis Douza, and printed at Leyden in 1597, with very indifferent notes. A character of this poet's writings may be found in Horace's Satires, who blames him for the rudeness of his verses. However, it is said, that among Lucilius's admirers there were some who went into the streets with whips under their gowns, to punish all those who dared to speak ill of the verses of that ancient poet.

LUCINA, in fabulous history, a goddess who presides over women in labour. Some have imagined that she was the same with Diana, and others, that she was Juno.

LUCIUS I. succeeded Cornelius bishop of Rome, in September, 253, and died on the 5th of March, 255. He was succeeded by Stephen I.

LUCIUS II. succeeded pope Celestine II. on the 9th of March, 1144, and died at Rome, on the 25th of February, 1145. He was succeeded by Eugenius III.

LUCIUS III. a native of Lucca, succeeded pope Alexander III. on the 29th of August, 1181. The people of Rome rebelled

belled against him, which obliged him to retire to Verona, but a short time after he returned to Rome, and by the assistance of the princes of Italy, obliged the people to submit. He died at Verona, on the 25th of November, 1185, and was succeeded by Urban III.

LUCIUS (St.) bishop of Adrianople, about the middle of the fourth century, was born in Gaul, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Arians.

He ought not to be confounded with Lucius, a famous Arian, who was driven from the see of Alexandria, and died in 377.

LUCONIA, or **MANILLA**, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying in the South Sea. It is four hundred miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and there are variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities, such as silver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds, from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan, and China ware, and gold dust from China and Japan. The Spaniards send two large ships every year from hence to Aquapulco in Mexico with merchandises, and return back with silver. The Spaniards have an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. In 1743, near this island, admiral Anson took the large Aquapulco ship, which was loaded with a vast deal of treasure, which he brought to England in 1744. Long. 120. 30. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

LUCRETIA, a Roman lady, illustrious for her beauty and noble extraction; and still more for her virtue, was married to Collatinus, who was related to Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome. While that prince laid siege to the town of Ardea, his son Sextus entertained his two brothers and Collatinus at supper, when the conversation turned on the beauty of their wives, every one asserting that his wife was the handsomest: the dispute growing hot, Collatinus proposed a means of deciding it, by their immediately setting out on horseback, and paying the ladies a visit. Being heated with wine, they eagerly agreed to the proposal, and rode full speed to Rome, there they found Tarquin's daughters-in-law regaling themselves luxuriously with persons of the same age with themselves; they afterwards went to Collatia, and though it was then late, found Lucretia at work with her maids. They all agreed that she exceeded the others, and returned back to the camp. Sextus, inflamed with love, went a few days after to Colatia, where he was received by Lucretia with all the politeness that was thought due to a near relation, and the king's eldest son. After supper he was conducted to his bed-chamber; but the instant he imagined every one was fast asleep, he went softly, with a drawn sword in his hand, into Lucretia's room, where, after threatening to kill her in case she made the least noise, he made a declaration of his passion, and employed the most tender intreaties, as well as the most terrible menaces, but all to no purpose, Lucretia persisting in her constancy and resolution, was even unmoved at the fear of death; but she could not resist his menace of exposing her to the utmost infamy; Sextus declared, that after having killed her, he would kill a slave, and then laying him in her bed, spread a report that having caught them in the act of adultery, he had punished them with death. Having by this means accomplished his infamous design, he withdrew, proud of his conquest; but the lady, plunged in a deep melancholy, sent to intreat her father, who was in Rome, and her husband, who was at the siege of Ardea, to come to her with all speed; they accordingly did so, when she told them her misfortune, and conjured them to revenge her cause: this they promised, and gave her all the consolation in their power, but she was quite inconsolable, and drawing forth a dagger, which she had hid under her cloaths, stabbed herself to the heart. Brutus, who saw this spectacle, found the opportunity he had so long sought, of freeing Rome from Tarquin's tyranny, which he so far improved, that the kingly power was abolished, and the liberty of the Romans restored. Her ravisher was not long exposed to his own remorse, or the severe reproaches of the family he had ruined, for he retired to the city of the Gabii, where he had formerly commanded, and there lost his life, soon after.

LUCRETIUS, or **TITUS LUCRETIUS CAIUS**, one of the most celebrated of the Latin poets, was born of an ancient and noble Roman family, and studied at Athens, where he

became one of Epicurus's sect. He acquired great reputation by his learning and eloquence; but in the flower of his age fell into a frenzy, occasioned by a philtre given him by his wife, who was distractedly fond of him. Lucretius, during the intervals of his madness, put Epicurus's doctrines into verse, and composed his six books *De Rerum Natura*, which are still extant. It is said that he killed himself in a fit of madness in the fifty-second year before the Christian era, when fifty-two years old. The most correct edition of Lucretius is that of Simon de Coline. The cardinal de Polignac has refuted Lucretius's arguments in his excellent Latin poem entitled *Anti-Lucretius*. His poem *De Rerum Natura* has been translated into English by Mr. Creech.

LUCTATIUS, or rather **LUTATIUS CATULLUS**, a Roman consul, and commander of the fleet, defeated the Carthaginians between Drepani and the island Ægates in the two hundred and forty-second year before the Christian era. In this engagement he sunk fifty ships, and took seventy. This victory put an end to the last Punic war, by obliging the Carthaginians to demand a peace.

LUCTATIUS, or **LUTATIUS QUINTUS**, a Roman consul in the three hundred and second year before the Christian era, gained, in conjunction with Marius, his colleague, a complete victory over the Cimbrians; but perished miserably during the civil wars of Sylla. He composed some excellent works, which are lost.

LUCULLUS (**LUCIUS LICINIUS**) a Roman general, celebrated for his eloquence, his victories, and his riches. In his youth he made a figure at the bar; and being afterwards made quaestor in Asia, and praetor in Africa, governed those provinces with great moderation and justice. Scarce was he known as a military man, when he twice beat the fleet of Amilcar, and gained two great victories over him. His happy genius was greatly improved by study; for he employed his leisure in reading the best authors on military affairs. Being made consul with Aurelius Cotta, during the third war with Mithridates king of Pontus, he was sent against this prince; and this expedition was attended with a series of victories, which did him less honour than an act of generosity towards his colleague; who, willing to take advantage of his absence to signalize himself by some great exploit, hastened to fight Mithridates, who overcame him, and shut him up in Calcedonia, where he must have perished, if Lucullus, sacrificing his resentment to the pleasure of saving a Roman citizen, had not flown to his assistance, and disengaged him. All Pontus then submitted to Lucullus, who being continued in his government of Asia, entered the territories of Tigranes, the most powerful king in Asia. That prince marched with a formidable army against Lucullus, who defeated him with a handful of men, and killed great numbers of his forces, took Tigranocertes, the capital of his kingdom, and was ready to put an end to the war, when the intrigues of a tribune got him deposed, and Pompey nominated in his room. Pompey hastened to crown himself with the laurels Lucullus had gathered, and began to undervalue the actions of his rival, endeavouring, through mere jealousy, to destroy his credit in the army. Lucullus made bitter complaints of this behaviour, and after having severely reproached him with his unruly ambition, went to Rome, where the senate, by numberless marks of their esteem, made him amends for the injustice he had suffered: but it was not till after a long struggle that he was allowed the honour of a triumph.

Lucullus having brought prodigious riches, now gave himself up to excessive luxury, and his table was served with a profusion till that time unknown. He brought from the East a great number of books, which he formed into a library, and gave admittance to all men of learning, who frequented it in great numbers. Toward the end of his life, he fell into a kind of madness, and Lucullus, his brother, was appointed his guardian. He is said to have been the first who brought cherries into Europe, he having brought the grafts from the kingdom of Pontus.

LUDIUS, a celebrated painter, lived in the reign of Augustus Caesar, and excelled in grand compositions. He was the first who painted the fronts of houses in the streets of Rome, which he beautified with great variety of landscapes, and pleasant views, with many other different subjects.

LUDLOW, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Mondays and Wednesdays, and the fairs are on the Tuesday before Easter, and the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, and pigs; likewise on August 21, September 28, and November 7, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, woollen and linen cloth, pigs, fat hogs, and hops. It is a corporation, by the charter of Edward IV. consisting of a bailiff, who is justice of the peace, and eleven other aldermen, twenty-five common-council-men, out of whom is chosen an under bailiff, who is coroner, as also a recorder, town clerk, steward, chamberlain, &c. It is a neat, clean, flourishing town, which

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which is divided into four wards, has seven gates in its walls, and the remains of a castle near the river Corve. The walls were at first one mile in compass, and the battlements are very high, thick, and adorned with towers. The castle was a palace of the prince of Wales in right of his principality, and it has a neat chapel, where there are abundance of coats of arms. Ludlow has a large parochial church, which was formerly collegiate. On the north side of the town was a rich priory, some of the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It has an alms-house and two charity schools, and here the members of parliament are chosen. It is twenty-five miles north of Hereford, twenty-nine south of Shrewsbury, seventy south of Chester, seventy-six north of Bristol, and one hundred and thirty-eight west-north-west of London. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Teme and Corve. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 52. 28. N.

LUDLOW (EDMUND) lieutenant-general of the parliament's forces, was the son of sir Henry Ludlow, and was born at Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire, and educated in Trinity college, Oxford. His father being chosen by the county of Wilts to serve in the parliament, which began on the third of November, 1640, and vigorously opposed the king, Mr Ludlow joined with the same party, and was present at the battle of Edge-hill, as a volunteer in the life-guard of the earl of Essex, and upon the death of his father, which happened soon after, was chosen knight of the shire for Wilt, and obtained the command of a regiment of horse, for the defence of that county. He was one of king Charles the First's judges; after whose death he was sent by the parliament into Ireland, in the quality of lieutenant-general of horse; which employment he discharged with success, till the death of the lord deputy Ireton, when he acted for some time as general, though without that title; but he never acted under Cromwell's authority, for though that artful politician used his utmost efforts to gain him, he remained inflexible. After Cromwell's death, he exerted all his endeavours to introduce a republican government; but king Charles II. being recalled, he thought proper to conceal himself, till he had an opportunity to retire safely to Switzerland, where he settled with his wife at Vevay. After the Revolution he came over into England, in order to be employed in Ireland against king James II. but appearing publicly in London, it gave offence, and an address was presented by sir Edward Seymour to king William III. that his majesty would order a proclamation for the apprehending colonel Ludlow, attainted for the murder of king Charles I. upon which he returned to Switzerland, where he died. He published his Memoirs in three volumes, octavo, and another edition was published at London, in 1751.

LUDOLF, or LUDOLPH (JOH) in Latin *Ludolphus*, a very learned writer, born at Erford, in Thuringia, on the 15th of June, 1624. He studied civil law under Muller, and applied himself with indefatigable labour to the study of the languages. He spent much of his time in travelling; visited the libraries of different countries; sought for natural curiosities and antiquities, and formed an acquaintance with the learned in all countries. He was counsellor at Erford for near eighteen years, and afterwards retired to Francfort with his family. The elector Palatine gave him the management of his affairs, and trusted him with the care of his revenues. Ludolf obtained the general esteem, for the purity of his manners, his learning, and his abilities. He is said to have understood twenty-five languages, but he particularly applied himself to the Æthiopic. He died at Francfort, on the 8th of April, 1704, aged eighty. He wrote a History of Æthiopia, in folio; a Commentary on that History, in folio; with an Appendix also in folio: several Grammars and Lexicons, and other works in Latin. His Life was written by Juncker.

LUDOLPH (HENRY WILLIAM) a learned traveller, was born at Erford in Germany, in the year 1655, and having received a very learned education, became secretary to Mr. Lenthe, envoy from Christian V. king of Denmark, to the court of Great Britain; and in 1686 became secretary to prince George of Denmark. In this office he continued several years, till being seized with a violent distemper, he was dismissed with a handsome pension. On his being thoroughly recovered, he resolved to travel, and Muscovy being then hardly known to travellers, he determined to visit it; as he had some knowledge of the Russian language before he left England, he easily became acquainted with the principal persons of that northern country. He here met with some Jews, with whom he frequently conversed, and was so great a master of the Hebrew tongue, that he could talk with them in that language; and gave such uncommon proofs of his knowledge, that the Muscovite priests took him for a conjurer. Mr. Ludolph also understanding music, and playing well on several instruments, had the honour to play before the czar at Moscow, and the Muscovites were then such strangers to music, that the czar ex-

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pressed the greatest surprise, as well as the most exquisite delight.

Mr. Ludolph returned to London about the end of the year 1694, when he was cut for the stone. As soon as his health would permit, he wrote a Grammar of the Russian language, which was printed by the university press at Oxford, and was published in 1696.

Mr. Ludolph then travelled into the East, and arriving at Smyrna, visited Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Cairo; and made useful observations on the productions of nature and art, the government and religion of the countries through which he passed. Being on board a Turkish ship in his passage to Alexandria, he was reading our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, in the New Testament, in Arabic, which was printed in that language at the expence of that great philosopher Mr. Boyle. The captain having listened some time, asked what book that was, to which Mr. Ludolph answering, that it was the system of the Christian religion, he replied that it could not possibly be, since they practised quite the contrary. To this Mr. Ludolph replied, "That he was mistaken, and that he did not wonder at it, as the Turks had little opportunity of conversing with any others than sailors and merchants, few of whom were devout Christians." The Turk seemed well satisfied, and from that time was extremely kind to him. The deplorable state of Christianity in the countries through which he had travelled, induced him to attempt, after his return, the impression of the New Testament, in vulgar Greek, which was printed from a Dutch edition, chiefly at the expence of the bishop of Worcester, and distributed among the Greeks by Mr. Ludolph, by means of his correspondence with some of the best men amongst them. Besides the Moscovite Grammar already mentioned, he wrote, 1. Meditations upon Retirement from the World, and on several other Subjects. 2. Considerations on the Interest of the Church Universal. 3. A Proposal for promoting the Cause of Religion in the Churches of the Levant. 4. Reflections on the present State of the Christian Church. 5. A Homily of Macarius, done out of Greek. Some of these were printed singly, and all of them together in London, in 1712. This learned and good man died on the 25th of January, 1709-10, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

LUDWIG (JOHN) a poor peasant, who acquired an amazing stock of learning by his own industry, without the assistance of others, was born at the village of Cossedaude, in Saxony, on the 24th of February, 1715, and was sent young to school. The Bible, in which he was taught to read, gave him such pleasure, that he eagerly longed to read other books, but had no opportunity to obtain them. About a year after, his master began to teach him to write, which he at first thought very irksome; but having surmounted the first difficulty, he applied to it with great alacrity, especially as books were put into his hands to copy as an exercise, and he employed himself almost night and day in forming collections of sentences. When he was ten years old he had been four years at school, and was then put to arithmetic; but being embarrassed with difficulties, which his master would not explain, he left the school without having learned any thing more than reading, writing, and his catechism. He was then sent into the fields to keep cows, and in this employment soon became clownish, and negligent of every thing else, so that the greatest part of what he had learned was forgotten, and associating with the sordid and the vicious, he became insensibly like them. However, as he grew up, a desire of surpassing others induced him, when he was about twenty years old, to purchase a small Bible, at the end of which was a catechism with references to a great number of texts, and as he had never been used to take any thing upon trust, he transcribed the catechism, with all the texts at large; and though when he began the character was scarce legible, yet before he had finished, it was greatly improved. In 1736 he was employed to receive the excise of the little district in which he lived; when finding it necessary for him to be master of the two first rules of arithmetic, addition and subtraction; his ambition to keep the accounts of the tax he was to gather in a more exact manner than others, determined him once more to apply to arithmetic, and his mind was continually upon the stretch to find out some way of supplying this want; but at last recollecting that one of his school-fellows had a book upon that subject, he went in search of him, and was overjoyed to find that he had it still in his possession. Having borrowed this important volume, he returned home with it, and beginning his studies as he went along, pursued them with such application, that in about six months he was master of the Rule of Three with Fractions. The reluctance he had entertained against learning the powers and properties of figures, was now at an end; and earnestly desiring to know more, he at length procured a work that treated of more intricate and complicated calculations, of which he also made himself master before the end of the year

year 1739. He had soon after the good fortune to meet with a treatise of geometry, to which he applied with great assiduity for some time; but at length not being able perfectly to comprehend the theory as he went on, he laid it aside, to which he was also induced by the necessity of his immediate attendance to his fields and his vines. However, the severe winter of the year 1740, obliging him to keep long within his cottage, he had once more recourse to his book of geometry; and having at length comprehended some of the leading principles, he procured a little box-ruler and an old pair of compasses, on one point of which he fixed a pen. With these instruments he employed himself incessantly, in making geometrical figures on paper, to illustrate the theory by a solution of the problems. He was thus busied in his cot till March, and the joy arising from the knowledge he had acquired, was exceeded only by his desire of knowing more. He was now necessarily recalled to that labour, by which alone he could procure himself food, and was besides, without money to procure such books and instruments as were absolutely necessary to pursue his geometrical studies. But having at length laid by a small sum for that purpose, against the time of the fair, where alone he had access to a bookseller's shop, he purchased three small volumes, from which he acquired a complete knowledge of trigonometry. After this acquisition he could not rest till he had begun to study astronomy; his next purchase was therefore an Introduction to that science, which he read with indefatigable diligence, and invented innumerable expedients to supply the want of proper instruments. During his study of geometry and astronomy, he had frequently met with the word philosophy, when imagining that it was the name of some science of great importance and extent, he became in the highest degree impatient to get acquainted with it, and at last picked up a book called *An Introduction to the Knowledge of God, of Man, and of the Universe*; in reading which he was struck with a variety of objects that were equally new and interesting. But it containing only general principles, he went to Dresden, and enquired among the booksellers who was the most celebrated author that had written on philosophy, and they recommended him to the works of Wolfius, written in the German language, on which he purchased Wolfius's *Logic*, and at this laboured a full year, but still attended to his other studies, so as not to lose what he had gained before. In this book he found himself referred to another written by the same author, called *Mathematical Principles*. He therefore enquired after this book, but finding it too dear for his finances, he was obliged to content himself with purchasing an Abridgment of it. From this book he derived much pleasure and profit; and it employed him from October 1743 to February 1745. He then proceeded to metaphysics, at which he laboured till the October following; and he would fain have entered on the study of physics, but his indigence was an insuperable impediment, and he was obliged to content himself with Wolfius's morality, politics, and remarks on metaphysics, which employed him till July 1746, by which time he had scraped together a sum sufficient to buy the physics, which he had so earnestly desired, and this he read twice within the year. About this time, a dealer in old books sold him a volume of Wolfius's mathematical principles at large; and the spherical trigonometry which he found in this book was a new treasure which he was very desirous to make his own. This, however, cost him incredible labour, and filled every moment he could spare from his business and his sheep, for something more than a year. He then proceeded to the study of Kahrel's *Law of Nature and Nations*, and at the same time procured a little book on the terrestrial and celestial globes. These books, with a few that he borrowed, were the sources from which he derived such a stock of knowledge as is seldom found even among those who have associated with the inhabitants of an university and had perpetual access to public libraries.

Ludwig had arrived to this degree of knowledge when Mr. Christian Gotthold Hoffman, chief commissary of Dresden, being auditing the accounts of some of the peasants who received the excise in 1753, was told that among them was one Ludwig a strange man, who, though he was poor and had a family, was continually reading, and frequently stood the greatest part of the night at his door, gazing at the stars. This raising Mr. Hoffman's curiosity, he ordered the man to be brought before him, expecting to find something in his appearance that indicated a mind superior to his station, but was greatly surprised to see the most rustic boor he had ever beheld. His hair hung over his forehead down to his eyes; he had a sordid and stupid aspect, and appeared a plodding, ignorant clown. After contemplating this unpromising appearance, Mr. Hoffman concluded that the man's supposed superiority being that of the intellectual kind, it would appear when he spoke, and asked him if what his neighbours had said of his reading

and studying was true? Upon which, Ludwig rudely answered, "What neighbour has told you that I read and study?" "If I have studied, I have studied for myself, and don't desire that you or any body else should know any thing of the matter." Hoffman, however, notwithstanding his disappointment, continued the conversation, and asked him several questions in arithmetic and the first rudiments of astronomy, to which he now expected vague and confused replies; but in this too he was mistaken, and struck with astonishment and confusion at hearing such definitions and explications, as would have done honour to a regular academic in a public examination. Mr. Hoffman then prevailed on the peasant to stay some time at his house, and in their subsequent conferences, proposed to his guest the most abstracted and embarrassing questions, which were always answered with the utmost readiness and precision; and from him he obtained the above particulars of his life. During Ludwig's residence at Mr. Hoffman's house, he caused him to be dressed in his own gown, with other proper habitments, which had such an effect, that Mr. Hoffman could not conceive that the man's accent or dialect was the same, and felt himself secretly inclined to treat him with more respect than when he was in his peasant's dress, though the alteration was made in his presence, and with his own apparel. It also happened that before Ludwig went home, there was an eclipse of the sun; and Mr. Hoffman proposed to his guest, that he should observe it as an astronomer, and for that purpose furnished him with proper instruments. Ludwig's impatience till the time of the eclipse, is not to be expressed. He had hitherto been acquainted with the planetary world only by books, and a view of the heavens with the naked eye; and he had never yet looked through a telescope, and the anticipation of the pleasure which the new observation would yield him, scarce suffered him either to eat or sleep; but it unfortunately happened that just before the eclipse came on, the sky became cloudy, and remained so during the whole time of its continuance. This misfortune was more than the philosophy even of Ludwig could bear; as the clouds came on, he looked up at it in the agony of a man that expected the dissolution of nature to follow; when it came over the sun, he stood fixed in a consternation not to be described; and when he knew the eclipse was past, his disappointment and grief were little short of distraction.

Mr. Hoffman soon after, went in his turn, to visit Ludwig, and take a view of his dwelling, his library, his study, and his instruments. He found an old crazy cottage, the inside of which had been long blacked with smoke; the walls were covered with propositions and diagrams written with chalk. In one corner was a bed, in another a cradle, and under a little window at the side, three pieces of board laid side by side over two treffles, made a writing table for the philosopher, upon which were scattered some pieces of writing-paper, containing extracts of books, various calculations, and geometrical figures. The books which have been mentioned before, were placed on a shelf, with the compass and ruler that have been described, which with a wooden square and a pair of six inch globes, constituted the library and museum of the justly celebrated John Ludwig. In this hovel he lived till the year 1754; and while he was pursuing the study of philosophy at his leisure hours, was indefatigable in his day labour, as a poor peasant, sometimes carrying a basket on his back, and sometimes driving a wheel-barrow, and crying such garden stuff as he had to sell, about the village. When Mr. Hoffman dismissed him, he made him a present of a hundred crowns, which completed all his wishes, and rendered him the happiest man in the world: with this sum he built himself a more commodious habitation in the middle of his vineyard, and furnished it with many moveables and utensils, of which he was in great want; and particularly procured a very considerable addition to his library, an article so essential to his happiness, that he declared to Mr. Hoffman, he would not accept the whole province in which he lived upon condition that he should renounce his studies, and that he had rather live on bread and water than with hold from his mind that food which his intellectual hunger perpetually required.

LUG, a river of Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and running south through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland in the bailiwick of the same name, conquered by the Swiss from the duke of Milan. It is seated on the lake Lugano, fourteen miles north-west of Lomo, and twenty-five south-west of Chiavenna. Long. 8. 51. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

LUGGERSHALL, a town in Wiltshire, is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament, being governed by a bailiff who is chosen yearly at the lord of the manor's court leet. It is only a small hamlet, near the forest of Chute; however it stands in a very delightful country.

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try, and has formerly been the residence of several kings. It has no market, but has a fair on July 25th, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is twelve miles north of Salisbury and seventy-six west from London. Long. 1. 45. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

LUGO, (JOHN DE) a Spanish Jesuit and cardinal, was born at Madrid on the 25th of November, 1583, but called himself a native of Seville, because his father commonly resided there. He entered among the Jesuits in 1603, and after his father's death divided his fortune, which was very considerable between the Jesuits of Seville, and the Jesuits of Salamanca. He taught philosophy and divinity in several colleges, particularly at Rome, where pope Urban VIII. raised him to the purple. While he was a cardinal he was very charitable to the poor, and used to give very liberally Jesuits bark to all such as were afflicted with agues, though at that time sold for its weight in gold. He was also the first who brought that remedy into France in 1650. He died on the 20th of August, 1660, aged seventy-seven. He wrote many works in Latin. The principal of which are eight large volumes in folio, which contain different treatises on divinity.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain in Galicia, with a bishop's see, several councils have been held here. It is seated on the river Minho, thirty-two miles south-east of Mondone-do, and sixty east-by-north of Compostella. Long. 7. 47. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

LUINES, a town of France in Tourain, with the title of a duchy. Long. 6. 39. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

LUISINO, **LUISINI**, or **LUITSINO** (FRANCIS), a learned author in the 16th century, was born at Udina the capital of Friuli, and recommended himself not only by his love for polite literature, but for the integrity of his life. He taught Greek and Latin for some time at Reggio, and at length became secretary to the duke of Parma. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry: 2. A Treatise de componendis Animæ Affectionibus per moralem Philosophiam & medendi Artem, 8vo. 3. Purgon Libri tres, in quibus, tam in Græcis quam in Latinis Scriptoribus multa obscura loca declarantur. He died on the 7th of March, 1568, at forty-five years of age.

LUITPRAND, king of the Lombards, succeeded his father Ansprand in 713. He subdued Thrasimond duke of Spoleta, and died in 743.

LUKE, (St.) the Evangelist and the disciple of the Apostles, was originally of Antioch in Syria, and by profession a physician. He particularly attached himself to St. Paul, and was his faithful companion in his travels and labours. He went with him to Troas in Macedonia, about the year 51. He wrote his gospel in Achaia about the year 53, and ten years after the Acts of the Apostles, which contains a history of thirty years. It was written in Greek, the narration is noble and the speeches inserted in it are eloquent and sublime. Of all the inspired writers of the New Testament, his works are written in the most elegant Greek. It is believed that St. Luke died at Rome or in Achaia.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the west side of the Bothnic gulph, forty-two miles south-west of Tornia. Long. 20. 57. E. Lat. 64. 41. N.

LULA-LAPMARK, a province of Sweden, bounded by that of Tornia on the north, the Bothnic gulph on the east, Pythia-Lapmark on the south, and Norway on the west.

LULLI, (JOHN BAPTIST) the most celebrated and most excellent musician that has appeared in France since the revival of learning, was born at Florence. He was taken to France when very young by a person of quality, and carried the art of playing on the violin to the highest perfection. Lewis XIV. made him superintendant of music. Some time after, Perrina having introduced operas into France, and quarrelling with his company, he resigned his privilege to Lulli. Operas were then carried to the utmost perfection by this celebrated musician, and were attended with continual applause. Lulli every year, after this time, gave a piece of his own composition till his death, which happened in March, 1687.

LULLY (RAYMOND) a famous writer surnamed the *Enlightened Doctor*, was born in the island of Majorca in 1225. He applied himself with indefatigable labour to the study of the philosophy of the Arabians, to chemistry, physic, and divinity, and acquired great reputation by his works. He at length went to preach the gospel in Africa, and was stoned to death in Mauritania on the 29th of March, 1315, aged eighty. He is honoured as a martyr at Majorca whither his body was carried. He wrote many treatises on all the sciences, in which he shews much study and subtilty, but little judgment and solidity. A complete edition of his works has been printed at Mentz.

He ought not to be confounded with Raymond Lully of Terraca, surnamed Neophyta, who from being a Jew turned Dominican friar. This last Lully maintained several opinions, that were condemned by pope Gregory XI.

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LUMELLO, a village of Italy, which gives its name to the Laumeline, a small canton of the duchy of Milan, on the side of the Po, of which Mortara and Valencia are the principal places. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1707, and was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, together with the territory of Laumeline. It is forty miles south-west of Milan. Long. 8. 42. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

LUMLEY, (JOHN lord) the son of Richard lord Lumley, was the seventh baron of that family, and an eminent warrior in the reign of Henry VIII. He marched with a considerable force to the earl of Surrey at York, and was a principal commander at the battle of Floddenfield, where he distinguished himself with great bravery. He was present at most of the interviews between his master and foreign monarchs, and again served against the Scots in the 15th year of that king. He was one of the barons who signed the memorable letter to Clement VII. threatening him with the loss of his supremacy in England, unless he proceeded to dispatch the king's divorce: but notwithstanding this, we find him deeply engaged in the rebellion which our old writers call the Pilgrimage of Grace. The duke of Norfolk general of the royalists offered them a free pardon: lord Lumley was commissioner to treat on the part of the revolted, and with great dexterity extricated himself and his followers; yet he soon after lost his only son George, who being taken in another inturrection by the lord Darcy, was beheaded. We find no other mention of the father, but that in the year 1550, he translated Erasmus's Institutions of a Christian Prince, which is preserved in manuscript in the king's library.

LUN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, and enters Lancashire, near Tunstall, where it receives two streams, and afterwards the Winning, the Houburn, the Roburn, and the Haslebeck, inasmuch that it becomes navigable to Lancaster, falling into the sea with a wide channel.

LUNA, in pagan worship, one of the names given to Diana, who is said to have been called Luna in heaven, and Diana on earth. Others make her a distinct deity, and call her the daughter of Hyperion and Theia. The Egyptians worshipped her both as male and female, the men sacrificing to her as Luna, the women as Lunus, and each sex on those occasions assumed the dress of the other. See DIANA.

LUNDEN, a considerable town of Sweden, capital of the province of Schonen, and a Lutheran archbishop's see, founded in 1668 by Charles XI. The Danes gave it up to Sweden in 1558, and it was near this town that Charles XI. king of Sweden, defeated Christian V. king of Denmark in 1676. It is seventeen miles east of Copenhagen, and two hundred and twenty south-west of Stockholm. Long. 14. 15. E. Lat. 55. 41. N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, it is seated near the Eyder, eight miles south-east of Toningen, thirty-two north of Gluckstadt, and is subject to the duke of Holstein. Long. 1. 13. E. Lat. 54. 51. N.

LUNEL, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. It had formerly a famous Jewish school, where the celebrated Rabbi Solomon Jarchi was principal. Its territory produces excellent muscadine wine. It is sixteen miles from Montpellier and the same distance from Nismes. It had walls and a citadel, but they are demolished. Long. 4. 18. E. Lat. 43. 37. N.

LUNENBURGH, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and capital of a duchy of the same name, formerly imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover. The town is of an oblong figure, the streets broad and tolerably well built, and the circumference is about two miles. The most remarkable things in it are the town-house, the manage, the library, St. Michael's church, and the bridge over the river, which is a very fine one. Near the town is a chalk hill, and not far from thence are famous salt springs, where they make large quantities of salt, which yields considerable revenues to our king as duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg. It is seated on the river Elmenow, forty-five miles north of Zell, thirty south-east of Hamburg, eighteen south-west of Lawenburg, and seventy-five north of Brunswick. Long. 10. 24. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

LUNENBURG, (duchy of) a province of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony including Zell. It is bounded by the river Elbe which separates it from Holstein and Lawenburg on the north, by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the east, by the duchy of Brunswick on the south, and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the west, and is one hundred miles long and seventy broad. Part of this duchy is a barren sandy desert, and another part is covered with woods and forests; but it has some fruitful lands on the banks of the rivers. The inhabitants are very unpolite, but as it abounds in wild boars and several sorts of game, it is frequented by the nobility in the hunting season. The duchies of Lunenburg and Zell, now belong to king George III. elector of Hanover, the consort of his majesty George I. being

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being heiress to George William the last duke who died in 1705. The chief towns are Lunenburg, Harburg, Gifhorn, and Uetze.

LUNEVILLE, an ancient town of Lorraine, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court. Here is a monastery of regular canons, whose church is very handsome; a military school, and a fine hospital. It is seated in an agreeable plain on the rivers Vezoule and Meurte, twelve miles south-east of Nancy; seventy-two west of Strasbourg; and one hundred and seventy east of Paris. Long. 6. 31. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

LUPERCALIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival solemnized on the 15th of February, and established by Evander, in honour of the god Pan, whom the Romans adopted under the names of Lupercus and Lycaeus. This festival was celebrated by sacrifices offered to that god, and by people running races naked, with whips in their hands, with which they lashed all who came in their way, especially the women, who fancied it helped conception or a speedy delivery.

LUPUS (CHRISTIAN) a learned Augustine monk in the seventeenth century, was born at Ypres, and taught philosophy at Cologne, and afterwards divinity at Louvain, with extraordinary reputation. He wrote many works in Latin, the principal of which are, 1. Commentaries on the History and Canons of Councils. 2. A Collection of Letters and Monuments relating to the Councils of Ephesus and Calcedon. 3. A great number of Dissertations, &c. He died at Louvain in 1681, aged seventy.

LURE, a town of France, in the province of Champagne, seated on the river Longnon, thirty-five miles north east of Befançon. Lon. 6. 31. E. Lat. 47. 51. N.

LUSATIA, a province of Saxony, bounded on the north by Brandenburg; on the east by Silesia; on the south by Bohemia; and on the west by Misnia, and the duchy of Saxony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper has belonged to the elector of Saxony ever since the year 1636; and the Lower since fell to the same elector at the death of the duke of Merseburg, except some places, which have been in possession of the elector of Brandenburg for a considerable time. The chief towns in Upper Lusatia are Bautzen, Goerlitz, Zittau, Lauban, Camenz, and Loebau. The chief towns in Lower Lusatia are Luccau, Guben, Calau, Lubben, and Spremberg; but the five towns following belong to the king of Prussia, Cottbus, Peitz, Pefcau, Strockau, and Sommerfeld. The chief rivers in both are the Neisse, the Spree, the Queis, and the Black Elster.

This country yields the inhabitants all the necessities of life. There are some vineyards in Lower-Lusatia, but the wine is not good. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans; but there are some of the Vandals still remaining, who retain their ancient language, manners, and dress. The chief trade of the country is in cloth, linen, and thread. The predominant religion is that called the Evangelical, though there are two Roman Catholic convents.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on the river Vienne. It is but a poor place, but being on the road between Bourdeaux and Rochelle, the inn-keepers have good business, for there are carriages continually passing and repassing. It is twelve miles south-west of Poitiers; fifty-eight east-by-north of Rochelle; and two hundred south-west from Paris. Long. 4 min. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

LUSSAN (MARGARET DE) a celebrated French writer, was born at Paris in 1683. Few women have written so much and so well as this lady. Among the great number of romances she published are, 1. The Anecdotes of the Court of Philip-Augustus, six volumes, duodecimo. 2. The History of the Countess of Gondez. 3. Secret Memoirs of the Court of France. 4. Gallant Annals of the Court of Henry II. 5. The History of the Court of Charles VI. six volumes. 6. The History of Lewis XI. nine volumes. 7. The History of the Revolution of Naples, &c. She died at Paris in 1758, aged seventy-five.

LUSTRATION in antiquity, a ceremony by which the ancients purified their cities, fields, flocks, or people; this was performed in three different manners, by fire, by water, and by air. The public lustrations at Rome were celebrated every fifth year, in which they led a victim thrice round the place to be purified, and in the mean time burnt a great quantity of perfumes. In the lustration of their armies, which was called *Armilustra*, some chosen soldiers, crowned with laurel, led a cow, a sheep, and a bull thrice round the army ranged in order of battle, after which the victims were sacrificed to Mars, while they poured out many imprecations against the enemies of the Romans. In the lustrations of their flocks the shepherds sprinkled them with water, and thrice surrounded their sheep-folds with a composition of favin, laurel, and brimstone set on fire; and afterwards offered to the goddesses Pales boiled milk, wine, a cake, and millet: private houses were lustrated with water,

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and a fumigation of laurel, juniper, olive-tree, favin, and the like. There was also a kind of lustration used for infants, by which the girls were purified the third day, and boys the ninth day after their birth, which was performed with spittle and pure water. The Athenians in their lustrary sacrifices, offered two men, one for the men of the city, and the other for the women. Several of the expiations were austere. Some fasted, others abstained from all sensual pleasure, and some, as the priests of Cybele, castrated themselves.

LUSTRUM, in Roman antiquity, a solemn lustration of all the citizens and their goods, when a general muster and review of them was made by the censors every fifth year. This custom was first introduced by Servius Tullius, about one hundred and eighty years after the foundation of Rome; but in course of time the lustra were not celebrated so often.

LUSUCK, or **LUCKO**, a city of Poland, in the province of the Upper Volhinia, and capital of the palatinate of Lucko, seated on the river Stur, one hundred and eighty miles south-east of Warsaw, with a bishop's see. Long. 24. 56. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

LUTENBERG, a town of Germany in Stiria, and in the circle of Austria. It was taken by the rebels of Hungary in 1704. It is seated between the rivers Drave and Muert, thirty miles south-east of Gratz, and eighty-five south-west of Vienna. Long. 16. 30. E. Lat. 47. 6. N.

LUTHER (MARTIN) a celebrated reformer, born at Illeben, in the county of Mansfield, in Saxony on the 10th of November, 1483. He finished his course of philosophy at Erford, where he was made master of arts in 1503, at twenty years of age. One day as he was walking out of that city he was struck down with lightning, and his companion, who was by his side, was killed, which had such an effect upon him, that he resolved to embrace the monastic state, and therefore at twenty-two years of age, entered amongst the Augustines at Erford; and when he was twenty-four took priest's orders. Some time after he was sent to teach philosophy at Wittemberg, where the duke of Saxony had founded an university: he was there much admired; was made doctor and professor of divinity, and acquired great reputation by his lectures and sermons. In 1516 Luther began to apply himself to the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages, and set such a value on the last, that he assures us in his Commentary on the forty-fifth Psalm, that he preferred the knowledge of the Hebrew to the greatest treasures. In 1517 pope Leo X. having published indulgencies, in order to enable him to build the magnificent church of St. Peter at Rome, these were managed in the most scandalous manner. Albert of Brandenburg, archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburg, who had a commission for Germany, gave out this commission to John Icelius, a Dominican friar, and others of his order, who immediately exposed them to sale, and Icelius boasted of "having so extensive a commission from the pope, that though a man had deflowered the virgin Mary, yet for money he might be pardoned; adding, that he not only granted pardons for sins past, but for those to come." Luther, whose zeal was naturally warm and active, was now unable to contain himself, and therefore publicly fixed up on the church of Wittemberg, next the castle, a thesis upon indulgences, containing ninety-five propositions, challenging any one to oppose them either by writing or disputation.

This piece was no sooner published, than Icelius maintained and published at Francfort a thesis in opposition to it, and animating the clergy of his order against Luther, anathematized him from the pulpit as a most damnable heretic, and publicly burnt his thesis at Francfort. In return Icelius's thesis was burnt by the Lutherans at Francfort, without Luther's having any hand in it; for though he was sensible that his propositions were very well liked at Wittemberg, and entertained as perfectly sound and orthodox, he behaved with great calmness and submission. But he was now attacked by adversaries innumerable from every side; three of the principal of whom were John Echius, divinity professor and vice-chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt, who wrote notes upon his thesis, which Luther answered by notes; Sylvester Prierias, a Dominican, and master of the holy palace, who built all he advanced on the principles of Thomas Aquinas, which Luther answered by opposing holy scripture to the authority of that saint; and one Jacobus Hogstratus, a preaching friar, who singled out some of his propositions, and advised the pope to condemn and burn him if he would not immediately retract them. In return Luther published a kind of manifesto against him, in which he reproaches him with cruelty and ignorance.

In the year 1518 Luther, contrary to the advice of his friends, resolved to shew his obedience to authority, and went to the monastery of Heidelberg, while the chapter was held, and there maintained a dispute concerning justification

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tion by faith, which Bucer, who was present, took down in writing. In the mean time the zeal of his adversaries growing daily more active, he was at length accused to Leo X. as a heretic; and therefore, on his return from Heidelberg, he wrote a letter in the most submissive terms to that pope. Meanwhile the emperor Maximilian applied to Leo by letter to put a stop to these dangerous disputes, promising that he would strictly execute in the empire whatever his holiness should enjoin. The pope now gave orders that Luther should be cited to appear at Rome within sixty days, to give an account of his doctrine; and wrote to the elector of Saxony to exhort him to put Luther into the hands of his legate. At the same time he sent a brief to cardinal Cajetan, ordering him to bring Luther before him, denouncing the ordinary punishment of excommunication, interdiction, and privation of goods against those that should receive Luther, and give him protection, and promising a plenary indulgence to all that should assist in delivering him up.

Luther used all possible means to prevent his being carried to Rome, and to obtain a hearing in Germany; and both the university of Wittemberg and the elector of Saxony interceding for him, the pope consented that his cause should be tried before cardinal Cajetan; on which Luther immediately set out for Augsberg, with letters from the elector, and having obtained an assurance of safety, appeared before the cardinal: but finding that he would not be allowed to give his reasons; that the legate steadily maintained that the pope alone could decide upon the sense of scripture; and that he was at last ordered to appear no more in his presence, unless he brought his recantation with him, he withdrew from Augsberg, but before his departure published a formal appeal to the pope.

Luther was a man of invincible courage, and was besides animated by an assurance of protection from Frederic of Saxony; therefore on the legate's writing a letter to that prince, in which he charged Luther with maintaining damnable propositions, and exhorted him either to send him to Rome, or to banish him from his dominions, he communicated it to Luther, who immediately drew up a defence of himself; and soon after the elector told the legate, that several able men, both in his own and other universities, did not think Luther's doctrine either impious or heretical; and that as he had not been convicted of heresy, he could neither banish him, nor send him to Rome; and that since Luther offered to submit to the judgment of several universities, he thought they ought to hear him, or, at least, to shew him his errors. On the other hand, Luther not only continued to teach the same doctrines, but sent a challenge to all the inquisitors to come and dispute with him, offering them not only safe-conduct from his prince, but that they should be well entertained, and have their charges borne while they remained at Wittemberg.

While these things passed in Germany, Leo published a brief, by which he declared, "That the pope, the successor of St. Peter, and the vicar of Jesus Christ, had power to pardon the guilt, and punishment of sin; and that by indulgences properly obtained, the dead and the living are immediately freed from the punishment due to their actual sins." Upon this Luther published an appeal from the pope to a general council.

The pope now endeavoured to gain over the elector of Saxony, by sending to him Miltitius, his chamberlain, with a golden rose, as a mark of his particular favour; ordering Miltitius to require the elector to oblige Luther to retract, or to deny him his protection; but that reformer having now opened the elector's eyes, Miltitius received a very cool reception.

In the mean time Luther's doctrine spread and prevailed greatly, and he received encouragement at home and abroad. The Bohemians sent him a book, wrote by John Hufs, and letters, in which they exhorted him to constancy and perseverance: besides many great and learned men had joined him, particularly Melancthon and Carolostadius, and they all strove to bring over Erasmus to their party; but, though he seems to have been in general of Luther's sentiments, he had not the courage openly to espouse his cause. In the year 1519 Luther had a famous dispute at Leipzig with John Eccius, on purgatory, indulgences, and the pope's supremacy; which ended like most others in the parties being not in the least nearer in point of opinions. The same year Luther's books, about indulgences, were formally censured by the divines of Louvain and Cologne; and at length, the continual importunities of his adversaries induced Leo to publish a formal condemnation of him by a bull, dated the 15th of June, 1520. Luther immediately wrote against it in the most severe terms, and then assembling the students at Wittemberg, threw both the pope's bull and decretals into a fire, prepared for that purpose. Luther had afterwards the courage to appear in person at the diet at Worms, where he declared, "that unless

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"he was convinced by texts of Scripture, or by reason, he neither could nor would retract any thing, because it was not lawful for him to act against his conscience." The elector of Saxony now foreseeing, that the emperor Charles V. king of Spain, was going to publish a bloody edict against Luther, and that it would be impossible to protect him any longer without bringing himself to trouble, had him seized and secretly carried into the castle of Wittemberg, and soon after the bull was published, in which he forbids all persons, under the penalty of high treason, loss of goods, and being put to the ban of the empire, to receive, or defend, maintain, or protect him, or his opinions. But while this bull was thundering throughout the empire, Luther was safely shut up in his castle, which he afterwards called his hermitage and his Patmos, where he held a constant correspondence with his friends at Wittemberg, and employed himself in composing books. But the emperor was no sooner gone into Flanders, than Luther's doctrine spread faster than before. However, Henry VIII. of England, to shew his zeal and his learning, wrote a Treatise of the Seven Sacraments, against Luther's book of the Captivity of Babylon, for which Leo complimented him with the title of Defender of the Faith.

Luther, after ten months retirement, appeared publicly again, and soon after not only published a German translation of the New Testament, and several other works, but married Catharine de Bone, a nun who had escaped from her confinement. At length the emperor called a diet at Spires, by which a decree was published enjoining the execution of the edict of Worms; but fourteen cities appealed from this decree; and this was the famous protestation which gave the name of Protestants to the reformers in Germany. In short, Luther's German translation of the Bible was first published in the year 1534. He lived to see the opening of the council of Trent, for accommodating the differences in religion, and spared no pains to engage the Protestant princes to oppose that council with vigour. These measures he pursued till his death, which happened at Illeben, on the 18th of February, 1546, in the sixty-third year of his age. Soon after his body was put into a leaden coffin, and carried with funeral pomp to the church at Illeben, when Dr. Jonas preached a funeral sermon upon the occasion. The earls of Mansfeldt desired, that his body might be interred in their territories: but the elector of Saxony insisting on his being brought back to Wittemberg, this was done, and he was interred there with the greatest pomp. Princes, nobles, and students without number, attended the funeral procession, and Melancthon made his funeral oration.

It is remarkable that the papists invented a thousand lies about Luther's death. Some said, that he killed himself; others, that he was strangled by the devil; and others, that his corpse stunk so abominably, that they were forced to leave it in the way, as it was carried to be interred. Nay, lies were invented about his death, even while he was living: for in a pamphlet published at Naples, and in other parts of Italy, the year before, it is said, "Luther being dangerously ill, desired to communicate, and died as soon as he had received the viaticum. When dying, he desired that his body might be laid on the altar to be adored, but that being neglected, he was buried. When, lo! at his interment a furious tempest arose, as if the world was at an end; people were universally filled with horror. Then some lifting up their hands to heaven, perceived the host, which the deceased had presumed to take, suspended in the air: upon which it was received with great veneration, and deposited in a sacred place, on which the tempest ceased for the present: but the night following it arose with greater fury, filling the whole town with consternation. The next day Luther's sepulchre was found open and empty, and a sulphureous stench proceeded from it, which no body could bear. The assistants fell sick, and many of them repented, and returned to the Catholic church." Luther, however, to refute in the most affectual manner this absurd account of his burial, published an advertisement of his being alive, and to be even with the malice of the papists, wrote a book to prove that papacy was founded by the devil. But while we are giving these instances of the malice of the papists, we ought not to forget the more generous conduct of Charles V. whose troops being quartered at Wittemberg in 1547, a soldier gave Luther's effigies, in the church of that castle, two stabs with his dagger, and the Spaniards earnestly desired that his tomb might be demolished, and his bones dug up and burnt: but that emperor wisely answered, "I have nothing farther to do with Luther: he has henceforth another judge, whose jurisdiction it is not lawful for me to usurp. Know, that I make war not with the dead, but with the living, who still make war with me." He therefore would not suffer his tomb to be

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deified: but forbid any attempt of that nature upon pain of death.

Luther brought over to his sentiments Saxony, Denmark, Sweden, and great part of the other kingdoms and states of Europe. His very enemies cannot deny his having very shining qualities; and it must ever be surprising, that a mere friar should have been able to strike popery so severe a blow, since, had another now the same success, he would entirely subvert the church of Rome. Luther wrote many works; but the learned prefer the editions published by himself. They were collected after his death, and published at Wittemberg, in seven volumes, folio.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 25, and October 18, for all sorts of cattle. It has a manufactory of straw hats. It is a pretty good town, with a large market-house, and is pleasantly seated between the hills, eighteen miles south of Bedford, and thirty-two north of London. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for a victory obtained by the Imperialists over the Danes, in 1624. It is ten miles north-west of Goslar, and fifteen south of Hildesheim.

LUTTERWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on September 16, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is remarkable for the famous reformer John Wickliff, who was rector of this place, and who died, and was buried here, though his bones were taken out of his grave forty years after, by order of the council of Constance, and burnt. It is seated in a good soil, on the river Swift, which soon after falls into the Avon. It is beautified with a large handsome church, which has a neat lofty steeple, and its market is well supplied with corn and country commodities. It is eighty-seven miles north-west of London. Long. 0. 53. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

LUTTI (**BENEDITTO**) a celebrated painter, born at Florence, in the year 1566. He was the disciple of Dominico Gubiani, and at twenty-four years of age was thought to equal his master. The famous paintings at Rome drew him to that city, where the grand duke of Tuscany furnished him with the means of pursuing his studies, which he did with such application, that his works became much valued, and sought for in England, France, and Germany. The emperor conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and the elector of Mentz sent with his patent a cross, set with diamonds. Though Lutti found it difficult to please himself, and often retouched his pictures, they never appeared laboured; for his last thoughts were always the best. His pencil was fresh and vigorous; his manner, which was tender and delicate, was well considered and in an excellent taste; union and harmony reigned throughout his pictures; but as he chiefly strove to excel in colouring, he is not nicely correct. He was well acquainted with the different manners of the various masters; but has hardly painted any besides the easel pieces, which are spread through most countries in Europe. He is, however, blamed for not placing his figures advantageously, but throwing a part of the arms and legs out of the cloth: a fault which he possessed in common with Paul Veronese and Rubens, who, to give the greater dignity to the subjects they treated, have introduced in the fore-ground of their pictures, groups of persons on horseback, tops of heads, and arms and legs, of which no other part of the body appears. He was lively in conversation, and had a politeness of behaviour, that procured him a return of civility and respect. He died at Rome in 1624, when he was fifty-eight years old.

LUTZELSTEIN, a town of France, in Alsace, capital of a territory of the same name, for which the elector Palatine does homage to France. It has a good castle, and is seated on a mountain, thirty miles north of Strasburg. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 48. 42. N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought in 1632, wherein Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed, though the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans. It is seated on the river Elster, twelve miles west of Leipzig, and ten south-east of Merseburg. Long. 12. 34. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

LUXEMBURG (**FRANCIS HENRY DE MONTMORENCY**, duke of) a peer and marshal of France, and one of the greatest generals of that country, was born after the death of his father, on the 8th of January, 1628. He was with the prince of Conde at the battle of Rocroy, in 1643; and in 1668 distinguished himself at the conquest of Franche Comté. In 1672 he commanded in chief the French army in Holland, when he defeated the enemy near Woerden and Bodegrave, and was universally admired for the fine retreat he made in 1673. He became marshal of France in 1675; gained the battle of Fleurus in 1690; that of Steenkirk in 1692; and that of Nerwind in 1693. He

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died at Versailles, on the 4th of January, 1695, aged sixty-seven.

LUXEMBURG, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain; but is very strong, both by art and nature. It is but indifferently built, though there are some good stone houses in it. There is nothing very remarkable among the structures but the Jesuits church, which is a handsome edifice, after the modern taste. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1684, who so augmented the fortifications, that it is now one of the strongest towns in Europe. It was ceded to Spain by the treaty of Ryfwick, but the French took it again in 1701, and gave it up to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht. It is twenty-five miles south-west of Treves, one hundred west of Mentz, one hundred south-east of Brussels, and thirty-seven north of Metz. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 49. 52. N.

LUXEMBURG, the duchy of, is one of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands. It is bounded on the east by the archbishoprick of Treves; on the south by Lorrain; on the west partly by Champagne, and partly by the bishoprick of Liege, which likewise, with part of Limburg, bound it on the north. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, and in general it is fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, near a celebrated Benedictine abbey of the same name. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated at the foot of the mountain Vosgue, seven miles from the abbey of St. Lure, and fourteen from Vesoul. Long. 6. 29. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

LUZZARA, a town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, towards the place where the river Crostolo falls into the Po. It is remarkable for an obstinate battle which was fought here between the Germans on one side, and the French and Spaniards on the other, on the 4th of August, 1702, wherein several thousand men were killed, and both sides claimed the victory. It is twelve miles south of Mantua, and is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 11. 14. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

LYÆUS, in Pagan theology, one of the names of Bacchus. See **BACCHUS**.

LYBIA, was anciently the name of all Africa, but afterwards it was confined to that part of Africa which lies to the westward, having Egypt to the east, Æthiopia on the south, the Atlantic Ocean on the west; and the Mediterranean on the north. It was divided into two general parts, Interior Lybia, which lay to the south, and comprehended Zara and Nigritia; Citerior, or Exterior Lybia towards the north, and comprehended all Biledulgerid and Barbary. However, this last was sometimes taken in a more confined sense, and then it was that part between Proper Africa and Egypt, answering to the kingdom and desert of Barka, and contained Marmarica, Cyrenaica, and Exterior Lybia, properly so called, which joined to Egypt, and is at present the eastern part of the kingdom and desert of Barca.

LYCÆA, *Λυκαία*, in Roman antiquity, an Arcadian festival, resembling the Roman Lupercalia, first observed in honour of Jupiter, furnished Lycaeus. It was celebrated with games, in which the conqueror was rewarded with a suit of brazen armour, and at this time a human sacrifice was offered.

LYCAON, in fabulous history, the son of Pelasgus, the first king of Arcadia, was visited by Jupiter, who descended to the earth on his hearing of the wickedness of mankind. The god, on his arrival at this prince's palace, declared who he was, on which the people prepared sacrifices: while Lycaon being incredulous, killed one of his domestics, and served up his flesh at the entertainment he provided for his guest; but Jove detesting his inhumanity, immediately consumed the palace with lightning, and turned the barbarian into a wolf.

LYCAONIA, the ancient name of a province of Lesser Asia, of which Iconium, now Cogni, was the capital.

LYCIA, the ancient name of a province of Lesser Asia; seated on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphilia.

LYCAS, in fabulous history, the friend and companion of Hercules, who in the transport of his pain, after he had put on the shirt of Nessus, hurled Lycas into the air, when falling into the river Thermopolis, he was transformed into a rock.

LYCOPHRON, the son of Periander king of Corinth, lived about the six hundred and twenty-eighth year before the Christian æra. He was seventeen years old when his

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his father killed Melissa his mother. Procles, king of Epidaurus, his uncle on the mother's side, made him come to his court, with his brother, named Cypselus, who was eighteen years of age, and some time after sent them back to their father, saying, "Remember who it was that killed your mother." These words made such an impression on Lycophron, that at his return to Corinth, he firmly resolved never to open his lips to his father. Periander exasperated at his behaviour, drove him from the palace, and forbade those who had offered him a retreat, to harbour him any longer. The young prince, during some days, found other persons who received him into their houses; but Periander having published a decree, imposing a fine on all who lodged him, or vouchsafed to speak to him, Lycophron continued four days in the streets without eating or drinking; when Periander, being moved to compassion, kindly represented that it would be much better to succeed to his riches and his crown, than to reduce himself to misery by a mistaken resentment; but the only answer he could extort from Lycophron, was, that he himself ought to pay the fine, since he had spoken to his son. At this Periander being enraged, sent him to Corcyra, and there suffered him to be left without thinking on him any more. But at length finding himself sinking under the infirmities of age, and observing that his other son was incapable of the throne, he sent to offer the crown to Lycophron, but the young prince would not condescend even to speak to the messenger. Lycophron's sister was then sent, but with the same ill success. At last a proposal was made him, by which he was desired to come and reign at Corinth, while his father reigned at Corcyra. He accepted of these conditions, but the Corcyrians slew him to prevent this exchange, which they did not approve.

LYCOPHRON, a famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Colchis, in Euboea, lived about three hundred and four years before the Christian era, and according to Ovid was killed by an arrow. He wrote twenty tragedies; but all his works are lost, except a poem intitled *Cassandra*, which contains a long train of predictions, which he supposes to have been made by Cassandra, Priam's daughter. This poem is extremely obscure. The best edition of it is that of Dr. Potter, printed at Oxford, in 1697, folio.

LYCORIS, the name which Virgil gives to Cytheris in his tenth eclogue, where he comforts his friend Cornelius Gallus, on her having preferred Mark Antony before him. She had an absolute empire over the mind of that general, and was addressed by every one who hoped to obtain favours from him, before he was enamoured with Cleopatra. Cytheris was at first a celebrated comedian, who afterwards took the name of Volumina, because Voluminus loved her, and had made her free, before she followed Mark Antony.

LYCOSTHENES, in German *Wolffhart* (CONRAD) a learned German, born at Ruffach, in Upper Alsace, in 1518, studied at Heidelberg, and became well skilled in the languages and sciences. He was made minister and professor of languages at Basil, where he died, on the 25th of March, 1561. He wrote, 1. *Compendium Bibliothecae Gesneri*. 2. *De Mulieribus praeclare dictis & factis*; and it was he that began the *Theatrum Vitae Humanæ*, finished and published by Zwinger, and which has been since greatly augmented.

LYCURGIA, Λυκουργία, in Grecian antiquity, a festival celebrated by the Spartans in memory of Lycurgus, their law-giver, whom they honoured with a temple, and an anniversary sacrifice.

LYCURGUS, the celebrated legislator of the Spartans, was the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta. He travelled to Greece, to the isle of Crete, to Egypt, and even to the Indies, to converse with the sages and learned men of those countries, and to learn their manners, their customs, and their laws. After the death of his brother Polydectes, who was king of Sparta, his widow offered the crown to Lycurgus, promising that she would make herself miscarry of the child of which she was pregnant, provided he would marry her; but Lycurgus nobly refused these advantageous offers, and afterwards contented himself with being tutor to his nephew Charillus, about the eight hundred and seventieth year before the Christian era, and restored him the government when he came of age; but notwithstanding this regular and generous conduct, he was accused of a design to usurp the crown; this calumny obliged him to retire to the island of Crete, where he applied himself to the study of the laws and customs of nations. At his return to Lacedaemon he reformed the government, and to prevent the disorders occasioned by luxury, and the love of riches, prohibited the use of gold and silver, placed all the citizens in a state of equality, and introduced the strictest temperance, the most exact discipline, and those admirable laws that have been celebrated by all historians. He is nevertheless justly blamed for having established it as a law, that the girls should wear an immodest dress; for obliging them to

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perform the same exercises as the boys; and to dance naked like them in their company, at certain solemn festivals, singing verses to their praise. The barbarous regulation he made against the infants, who, on their coming into the world, gave no hopes of their being one day vigorous and well made, is still more blameable. But excepting these, and a few other laws, it must be confessed that Lycurgus's institutions were wise and excellent. It is said, that to engage the Lacedaemonians to observe them inviolably, he made them promise with an oath not to change any part of them till his return, and that he afterwards went to the island of Crete, where he killed himself, after having ordered, that his ashes should be thrown into the sea, for fear lest if his body should be carried to Sparta, the Lacedaemonians would think themselves absolved from their oath.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, was the son of Lycophron, and the grandson of another Lycurgus, whom the thirty tyrants put to death. He flourished at the same time with Demosthenes, about three hundred and fifty-six years before the Christian era, and had the superintendence of the public treasure, with other considerable posts. He was a very severe judge: he drove all malefactors from Athens, and was of great service to his country; but was so inflexible, that he was said to dip his pen in death. When he found himself approaching to the verge of life, he caused himself to be carried to the senate, in order publicly to give an exact account of his administration, and having related one who accused him, gave orders for his being carried home, where he instantly died.

LYDGAIE (JOHN) an eminent English poet, was an Augustinian monk of St. Edmund's Bury, and flourished in the reign of Henry VI. He was a great admirer of Chaucer, and, according to some critics, excelled his master in the art of versification. After having spent some time in our English universities, he travelled through France and Italy, and improved himself in the languages and the polite arts. Upon his return to England he became tutor to many noble men's sons, and was held in great esteem for his extraordinary endowments. According to Pitseus, he was not only an elegant poet, and an eloquent rhetorician, but also an acute philosopher, and no mean divine. He wrote partly in prose, and partly in verse, many learned books, amongst which are Eclogues, Odes, and Satires. His verses were then esteemed so smooth, that it was said of him by his contemporaries, that his wit was framed and fashioned by the Muses. He died in the year 1440, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was interred in his own convent at Bury.

LYDIA, the ancient name of a province in Lesser Asia, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYDYAT (THOMAS) a learned English divine, born at Okerton or Alkington, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, in the year 1572, and educated at Oxford. About the year 1609 he became acquainted with Dr. James Usher, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, who carried him to Ireland; he was at Dublin college for about two years, after which he returned to England; and the rectory of Alkington becoming vacant, he was presented to it; but at length being engaged for the debts of a near relation, which for the present he was unable to pay, having before spent his patrimony in printing several books, he was sent to prison, and was confined at Oxford, in the King's Bench, and elsewhere, till Sir William Boswell, a generous patron of learned men, Dr. Robert Pink, warden of New college, bishop Usher, and Dr. Laud discharged the debt. In the civil wars he suffered much in his rectory of Alkington from the parliament party; was four times pillaged to the value of at least seventy pounds; and was forced for a quarter of a year together to borrow a shirt to shift himself. He died at Okerton, on the third of April, 1646. He wrote some pieces in English, and many works in Latin on Chronology, and Natural History, in which he attacked Clavius, Joseph Scaliger, and Aristotle.

LYDIUS (JAMES) a protestant minister of Dort, in the seventeenth century, was the author of several works, the principal of which are, 1. *A Treatise on the Marriages of different Nations*, in Latin. 2. *Agnostica Sacra*. 3. *Synagoga Sacrum de Re militari*.

There have been several other ministers of the same family, who have published books.

LYESSE, a town of the French Netherlands in Hainault, seated twenty-two miles south of Mons, and fifteen east of Landrecy. Long. 3. 51. E. Lat. 50. 21. N.

LYME REGIS, a borough and sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 2, and October 11, for cattle. It is a very ancient borough, and was first incorporated by Edward I. who granted them by charter the same privileges as Melcomb, and the same with the city of London, with respect to merchandize and trade, which, with other privileges, were confirmed to them by Edward II. and III. and again by James and Charles I. and last of all by king William and queen Mary.

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So that the corporation now consists of a mayor, who is justice of the peace during his mayoralty, and the next year after, and the third year justice and coroner; a recorder, six capital burgeses, two of whom are justices, a town-clerk, &c. The capital burgeses, freemen, and free inhabitants chuse the members for parliament. Here is a small fort, built for the defence of the harbour, where, and on the cliff adjoining, there are canon planted. There reside here, for the management of the customs, a collector, customer, controller, waiters, &c. The cobor key is a very commodious shelter for shipping; and the pier, for the nature and largeness of it, has scarce an equal in England. That part of the town next the key is very subject to be impaired at high tides. It is seated on a little river of the same name, and is a pretty large town. It is twenty-eight miles east of Exeter; twenty-four west of Dorchester; and one hundred and forty-eight west-by-south of London. In 1685 the duke of Monmouth landed at this place with no more than one hundred followers, but was soon joined by about six hundred of the country people, and caused himself to be proclaimed king; but was defeated by king James's army at Sedgwick near Bridgwater, in Somersetshire, taken prisoner, and afterwards beheaded.

LYNCEUS, in fabulous history, one of the fifty sons of Ægeus, married Hypermetra, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus. See **HYPERMETRA**.

LYNCEUS, in fabulous history, one of the Argonauts; who went with Jason in the expedition to obtain the golden fleece. He was of great use to the Argonauts, by enabling them to avoid the sand banks and rocks they found in their way. The poets say that Lynceus had so piercing a sight, that it could not only penetrate to the bottom of the sea, but even to hell. Some mythologists suppose that this fable is taken from Lynceus's skill in observing the stars, and discovering the mines of gold and silver concealed in the earth.

LYNDE (**SIR HUMPHRY**) a learned English author, born at London in the year 1579, and educated at Oxford, after which he became heir to a very considerable estate; was knighted by king James I. and was several times elected member of parliament. He wrote 1. *Ancient Characters of the visible Church*. 2. *Vita tuta, the Safe Way*, which was printed in English, and translated into Latin, Dutch, and French. 3. *Via Devia, the By-way*, leading the Weak into dangerous Paths of Popish Error. 4. *A Case for the Spectacles, or a Defence of Vita tuta*; and some other works.

LYNDWOOD (**WILLIAM**) an English civilian in the sixteenth century, was the author of a work entitled *Provinciale seu Constitutiones Angliæ*, which contains the ecclesiastical constitution of the church of Canterbury.

LYNN-REGIS, a sea-port town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair of six days, proclaimed February 14. It is a handsome, large, well-built corporation-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is encompassed with a wall and a deep trench; and there are two small rivers that run through its streets, over which there are about fifteen bridges. It is a trading place, on account of its commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high-steward, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen. Formerly it was well fortified, but has now only a battery of ten guns. It has two churches, a very large chapel, and two dissenting meeting-houses. Here are about two thousand houses, mostly pretty good ones, built with brick; the streets are narrow, but well-paved; and it has a very good market-place, with an elegant cross; and there are here some remains of monasteries. It is forty-six miles north-by-east of Cambridge; sixty-four north-west-by-north of Ipswich; forty-two west-by-north of Norwich; and ninety-eight north-by-east of London. Long. 0. 33. Lat. 52. 46.

LYONNOIS, a very large province of France, is bounded on the north by Burgundy; on the east by Dauphiny, Bresse, and the principality of Doms; on the south by Vivarais and Velay; and on the west by Auvergne, and a small part of Bourbonnois. It comprehends Lower Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and produces corn, wine, fruit, and more especially excellent chestnuts. The principal rivers are the Soane, the Rhone, and the Loire. Lyons is the capital town.

LYONS, a large, rich, handsome, ancient, and famous city of France, being the most considerable in the kingdom next to Paris, with an archbishop's see, an Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, and an Academy of Arts and Sciences, settled here in 1736. It is seated in the centre of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soan, and on the side of it are two high mountains; and the mountain of St. Sebastian serves as a bulwark against the north winds, which often blow here with great violence. It contains about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and above five thousand houses, which, in general, are high and well-built; and it has six gates, and as many suburbs. The town house, the arsenal, the amphitheatre, built by the

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ancient Romans, the hospital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy a traveller's attention. The cathedral is a superb structure, and the canons that compose the chapter are all persons of distinction. It is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year, which are frequented by great numbers of people. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon; and is fifteen miles north of Vienne; fifty north-west of Grenoble; seventy south-by-west of Geneva; one hundred south of Dijon; one hundred and twenty north of Avignon; one hundred and fifty north-west of Turin, and two hundred fifty south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 47. E. Lat. 45. 46. N.

LYSANDER, a famous general of the Lacedæmonians, made an alliance with the Persians, and having obtained assistance from them, defeated the Athenians in a famous engagement at sea, near the river of Goats, about the four hundred and fifth year before the Christian æra. Some time after he took the city of Athens, subdued the isle of Samos, and returned triumphant to Sparta, to which he sent the gold and silver he had taken from the nations he had conquered, which paved the way for the ruin of that state. He marched in the three hundred and sixty-sixth year before the Christian æra against the Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians, who had entered into a league against Sparta, and was killed in battle. He was cruel, debauched, and ambitious of glory.

LYSERUS (**POLYCARP**) a celebrated divine, of the Augsburg confession, was born at Winenden, in the county of Wittemberg, on the 18th of March, 1552. He discovered in his youth such a genius for the sciences, that the duke of Saxony had him educated at his own expence, in the college of Tübingen, and afterwards appointed him minister of the church of Wittemberg. He was one of the chief persons concerned in drawing up the Book of Concord, and was deputed to the ministers of the electorate of Saxony, to engage them to sign it. He was at length appointed minister of the court of Dresden, where he applied himself not only to the functions of his office, but to the education of the young princes, and to the writing of books, of which he published many, both in German and Latin. The principal of which are, 1. *Commentaries on Genesis, Daniel, &c.* 2. *Several controversial treatises, &c.* He died in February 1601, aged fifty.

LYSERUS (**JOHN**) doctor of the confession of Augsburg, of the same family with the former, was so fond of the notion of the plurality of wives, that he consumed his substance and health, in order to prove that polygamy is not only permitted, but even in certain cases commanded. He travelled in a very inconvenient manner into Germany, Denmark, Sweden, England, Italy, and France, to search the libraries for authorities to support his opinion, and to endeavour to introduce it in some of those countries. After having taken many unsuccessful steps, he resolved to settle in France, and went to live with Dr. Masius, minister to the Danish envoy, after which he flattered himself with mending his fortune at court by the game of chess, which he understood perfectly well, and for that purpose settled at Versailles; but not finding there the assistance he expected, and falling sick, he attempted to return to Paris on foot; but his fatigue so encreased his illness, that he died in a house on the road, in 1684. He wrote under disguised names several books in favour of polygamy. The most considerable of which is intitled *Polygamia Triumphatrix*, quarto.

LYSIAS, a celebrated Greek orator, was born at Syracuse, in the four hundred and fifty-ninth year before the Christian æra, and was taken to Athens by Cephalus his father, who educated him with great care. Lysias acquired extraordinary reputation by his orations and writings, which he composed for the instruction of his scholars in the art of eloquence. He died in the three hundred and seventy-fourth year before the Christian æra. There are thirty-four of his orations extant, which are written in Greek, with an elegance and a purity of style that is inexpressible. The best edition of the works of Lysias is that of England, in quarto.

LYSIMACHUS, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, rendered himself, after the death of that conqueror, master of a part of Thrace, where he built a city which he called by his own name. He joined with Cassander and Seleucus against Antigonus and Demetrius, and was at the celebrated battle of Ipsus. Lysimachus conquered Macedon in the two hundred and eighty-eighth year before the Christian æra, and reigned there ten years; but putting to death his son Agathocles, and committing many other cruel actions, he was abandoned by his principal subjects, on which he went into Asia to make war on Seleucus, who had given them a retreat, and was killed in a battle against that prince, at seventy-four years of age. His body was so mangled in the field of battle, that it could not have been known, had it not been for a little dog which never left him.

LYSIPPUS,

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LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Greek statuary, was born at Sicyone, and at first followed the business of a lock-smith, which he quitted in order to practice painting, and afterwards applied himself entirely to sculpture, in which he acquired an immortal reputation, and made a great number of statues, which raised the admiration of Athens and Rome. He expressed the hair better than all those who had preceded him, and was the first statuary who lessened the size of the head, and made the body more slender, to give his statues the appearance of being taller, on which Lytipus said of himself, That others had represented in their statues men as they were made, but that he represented them as they appeared. He lived in the time of Alexander the Great, about three hundred and thirty-four years before the Christian æra, and left three sons, who were all famous statuarys.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, about three hundred and eighty-eight years before the Christian æra, was preceptor to Epaminondas. He is believed to be the author of the Golden Verses, commonly attributed to Pythagoras. There

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is still extant one of the Epistles of Lysis to Hipparchus, in Aldus Minutius's collection.

LYTTLETON (EDWARD) lord-keeper of the great-seal, was born in Shropshire, in the year 1589, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. His first preferment in the law was the place of a judge in North Wales, after which he was elected recorder of London. In 1634 he was made solicitor general, and the next year was knighted. In 1639 he was constituted lord chief-justice of the common pleas, and the following year was appointed keeper of the great-seal, and raised to the peerage by the title of lord Lyttleton, baron of Mounslow, in Shropshire. He staid some time with the parliament, but in July 1642, retired to the king at York, and constantly attended his majesty till his death, which happened on the 27th of August, 1645, he being then colonel of a regiment of foot, and privy-counsellor to the king. Besides several of his speeches which have been published, he wrote Reports in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, printed at London in 1693, in folio; several arguments and discourses, &c.

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MABILLON (JOHN) a learned French writer, born at St. Pierre-Mont, near Moulon, on the 23d of November, 1632. He studied at Rheims, and afterwards became a monk in the abbey of the Benedictines of St. Maur. That congregation having formed a design of publishing editions of the Fathers, Mabillon was employed in revising that of St. Bernard, which he published in 1667, in two volumes, folio. From that time he was continually enriching the public with works, which are monuments of his vast erudition, modesty, and piety. In 1682 M. de Colbert employed him in examining some ancient titles relating to the royal family; and the next year that minister sent him into Germany, in order to search there among the archives and libraries of the ancient abbeys, for what was most curious and proper to illustrate the history of the church in general, and of France in particular. He published an account of this journey, and in 1685 was sent into Italy, at the French king's expence, and returned the following year with a noble collection of scarce books, both printed and in manuscript; of which he placed above three thousand volumes in the king's library. He also published, under the title of *Museum Italicum*, many new pieces, which had never been published, and which he copied in the Italian libraries. This great man died at Paris, on the 27th of December, 1707, aged seventy-five, at which time he was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are, 1. *De Re Diplomatica, libri sex*, folio. 2. *De Pane Eucharistico Azymo & Fermentato Dissertatio*. 3. The Annals of the Benedictines, in Latin, four volumes, folio, &c.

MABUSE (JOHN) a famous painter, thus named from a little town in Hainault, where he was born. He had the two defects of his countrymen, who flourished in the sixteenth century, stiffness in his manner, and drunkenness. Yet his industry carried him great lengths in his profession, and his works are clear and highly finished. After some practice at home, he travelled into Italy, where he acquired more truth in treating naked subjects than freedom of expression. Indeed Raphael himself had not then struck out that majestic freedom which has since animated painting, and delivered it from the servility of coldly copying motionless nature. The marquis de Verons took him into his own house, where he drew the Virgin and Child, borrowing the ideas of their heads from the marquis's lady and son. This was reckoned his capital piece. While he was in this service, the emperor Charles V. being to lodge at the house of this nobleman, magnificent preparations were made for his reception, and among other expences, all his household were

ordered to be dressed in white damask. Mabuse always wanting money to waste in debauchery, desired to have the damask, under the pretence of inventing a singular habit. He then sold the silk, drank out the money, and painted a suit of paper so like damask, that it was not distinguished, as he marched in the procession between a philosopher and a poet, who were also the marquis's pensioners; but they being informed of the trick, asked the emperor which of the three suits he liked best. The prince pointed to Mabuse's as excelling in the whiteness and beauty of the flowers, nor did he doubt of the genuineness of the silk, till convinced by the touch. The emperor laughed heartily, but though a lover of the art, seems to have taken no other notice of Mabuse; whose excesses some time after occasioned his being thrown into prison at Middleburgh. A much admired work of Mabuse's was an altar-piece, which was a Descent from the Cross, in the last mentioned city. At what time Mabuse came to England does not appear. The picture of prince Arthur, prince Henry, and princess Margaret, when children, now in the china closet at Windsor, was done by him. And over one of the doors in the king's anti-chamber at St. James's, is his picture of Adam and Eve. Mr. Walpole has a celebrated picture of his in his possession, of the Marriage of Henry VIII. It was bought for two hundred pounds, by Henrietta Louisa, countess of Pomfret, and the earl of Oxford once offered five hundred pounds for it. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

MACAIRA, or **MACARIA**, in fabulous history, the daughter of Hercules and Dejanira. After the death of Hercules, Eurytheus, king of the Mycenians, undertook to destroy all the children of that hero. Those who could not resist him took refuge in the asylum at Athens, called the Altar of Mercy, and implored the assistance of Theseus and the Athenians, who took up arms in their defence. The oracle which had been consulted before the commencement of the war, answered that the Athenians would gain the victory, if one of the children of the great Hercules would sacrifice her life to the infernal gods. Macaira did not hesitate a moment, and esteeming herself happy in being able to save her fellow citizens and family at the expence of her life, she with an heroic courage appeared at the place of sacrifice, and merited, say they, that the Athenians should gain a victory in which Eurytheus was killed by Hyllus, the son of Hercules, who carried his head to Alcmena. The Athenians, to immortalize the memory of so extraordinary an action, made a magnificent funeral for their illustrious deliverer, adorned her tomb with flowers and crowns; offered

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sacrifices to her, and gave the name of Macaria to a fountain near Marathon.

MACAO, or **MAKAW**, an island of China, in Asia, in the province of Canton, seated at the mouth of the river Ta, fifty miles south of Canton. The Portuguese took possession of this island when they first visited it, and left a colony here, about one hundred and fifty years ago. The town is built after the European manner, but the houses are very low; and it is inhabited by people of different nations, though the Chinese are more numerous than even the Portuguese, and are masters of the place. However, there is a Portuguese governor as well as a Chinese mandarin, who resides here to take care of the town, and neighbouring country. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present. Long. 113. 57. E. Lat. 22. 13. N.

MACARSKA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primorje, with a bishop's see, and a port. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, twenty-five miles south-east of Spalatto, and twenty-seven north-west of Narenta. Long. 17. 57. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

MACASSAR, a considerable kingdom of the East Indies, in the island of Celebes, of which it takes up the greatest part. As it is under the torrid zone, the heat would be insupportable, if the north wind did not relieve them, together with the rain which falls several days before and after the full moon, and during two months, when the sun comes directly over their heads. In the mountains they have quarries of fine stone, mines of copper, and some of gold. This country is extremely fertile, and has ripe fruits all the year round. There are here a prodigious quantity of apes and monkeys, some of which walk erect, as the ourang outang; and they have serpents that are very large and dangerous. The inhabitants are strong, lively, addicted to war, and profess the Mahometan religion. But they cannot be very strict, for the women till the ground, sow, and get in the rice; the chief employment of the men is fishing. The men wrap a piece of linen about their bodies, but the women wear drawers, and upwards a garment like a sack, open at both ends. Notwithstanding the unbounded use of women, the men are addicted to crimes against nature, like the rest of the Mahometans. Their complexion is almost black, with long black hair, and long painted nails; and those that have the flattest nose are accounted the greatest beauties. The children are never swaddled, but are kept naked from the time of their birth till they attain a certain age. They have no lawyers, but every one pleads his own cause, and the lex talionis is here strictly observed. This has been said to be the only island in the world that produces cloves, but this is a mistake. It lies between two degrees north, and six degrees south latitude, and between one hundred and sixteen and one hundred and twenty-four degrees east longitude.

MACASSER, a large strong town of the island of Celebes, in the East Indies, and capital of the kingdom of Macasser, it being the residence of the king. The houses are all of wood, and at a distance from the ground, being supported by strong thick posts. They have ladders by which they enter, and which they draw up after them. The roofs are covered with the leaves of trees, which keep out the rain very well. It is seated at the mouth of a great river, which crosses the kingdom from north to south, in a very agreeable fruitful plain. Long. 119. 5. E. Lat. 4. 40. S.

MACCIO (**SEBASTIAN**) in Latin *Maccius*, a famous Italian writer, born in the duchy of Urbino, in the seventeenth century, was well acquainted with civil law and polite literature. He wrote, 1. *De Historia scribenda*. 2. *De Bello Afrubolis*. 3. *De Historia Liviana*. 4. A Poem on the Life of Jesus Christ, and other works which are esteemed. He died at thirty-seven years of age.

MACCLESFIELD, or **MAXFIELD**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11, all for cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated on the edge of the forest of the same name, upon a high bank, by which runs the river Bollin, in the parish of Prestbury. It is a large handsome town, and has a fine church, with a high spire steeple, adjoining to which on the south side is a college, built by Thomas Savage, bishop of London. It has a manufacture in buttons. It is one hundred and seventy miles north-west of London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

MACE (**FRANCIS**) was born at Paris, and distinguished himself by his writings. The most esteemed of which are, 1. A Chronological, Historical, and Moral Abridgment of the Old and New Testament. 2. A moral history, intitled *Melania*, or the Charitable Widow; and, 3. The History of the four Ciceros. He died at Paris, on the fifth of February, 1721.

MACE DO (**FRANCIS**) a famous writer, was born at Conimbra in 1596. He quitted the Jesuits to become a Cordelier, and was one of the warmest defenders of the duke of Braganza, who had been raised to the throne of Portugal.

M A C

Macedo wrote extremely well, and published several works in support of that cause. He professed divinity and ecclesiastical history at Rome, where he was made censor of the Holy Office. He at length taught at Padua, where he maintained, during eight days, theses on all subjects, and answered on the spot, in Latin verse, the questions proposed to him. He had before performed the like at Rome during three days. He was highly esteemed in the state of Venice, but having incurred the displeasure of the republic for interfering in some affairs, he was thrown into prison at Venice, in which he died in 1681, at above eighty years of age. He wrote, 1. *Schemata Sanctae Congregationis*, in which he derives the origin of the inquisition from the terrestrial paradise. 2. An Encyclopedia. He at first declared for the doctrine of Jansenius, in two works, one intitled *Cortina Sancti Augustini de Prædestinatione*, and the other *Oracula Sancti Augustini*; but pope Innocent X. having condemned the five famous propositions, Macedo maintained that Jansenius had taught them in the sense condemned by the pope, and published to prove it a book entitled *Mens Divinitus inspirata Innocentio X.* This work was so agreeable at Rome, that the author was invited thither, to enjoy a professorship in the college de Propaganda. Macedo's works abound with erudition, but he frequently shews himself a very poor critic.

MACE DO (**ANTHONY**) a Portuguese Jesuit, brother to the former, was born at Conimbra in 1612. He went on a mission into Africa, and at his return accompanied the Portuguese ambassador to Sweden, where queen Christina first opened her mind to him on the design she had formed of changing her religion. Macedo was afterwards penitentiary of the church of the Vatican at Rome, from 1651 to 1671. He then returned to Portugal. He wrote several works.

MACE DONIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, and part of ancient Greece. It is inclosed within a semi circle of mountains, which extend from the northern shore of the gulph of Contessa, to the bottom of that of Negropont, which separates it from Bulgaria and Romania on the north, from Albania on the west, and from Livadia on the south. It is bounded on the east by several gulphs or bays of the Archipelago. It is divided into four provinces. Jamboli is on the east, between the gulph of Salonichi and Romania. The three others follow in order from north to south, Proper Macedonia, Comenolitari, and Janna or Thessaly. Salonichi is the capital city.

MACE DONIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 341, made some noise by denying the divinity of the Holy Ghost, for which Acacius and Eudoxus caused him to be deposed in the council of Constantinople in 360. His followers were called Macedonians.

He should not be confounded with Macedonius, another patriarch of Constantinople, who zealously defended the council of Chalcedon against the emperor Anastasius, and died in the year 516.

MACER (**ÆMILIUS**) a Latin poet of Verona, lived about sixteen years before the Christian æra, and composed a poem on serpents, plants, and birds; and also another on the destruction of Troy, to serve as a supplement to Homer's Iliad; but both these poems are lost; for that on plants, which we have under the name of Macer, was written by a later author.

MACERATA, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see and an university. It is supposed to be built on the ruins of Helvia Recina, destroyed by the Goths. It is seated on a mountain near the river Chiento, twelve miles south east of Loreto, and twenty south-west of Ancona. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

MACHECHOU, a town of France in Brittany, seated on the river Tenu, twenty miles from Nantes. Long. 1. 43. W. Lat. 47. 2. N.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands in the Oriental ocean, about seventeen miles in circumference. It produces the best cloves, and the Dutch are masters of it as well as the rest of the clove-islands which lie near it: they have three forts here, built on rocks difficult of access, to defend their possession. It is forty miles south of Gilolo, and two hundred north of Amboyna. Long. 125. 10. E. Lat. 0.

MACHIAVEL (**NICHOLAS**) in Italian *Niccolò Machiavelli*, a famous political writer of the sixteenth century, was born of a distinguished family at Florence. He wrote in his native language with great elegance and politeness, though he understood very little of the Latin tongue; but he was in the service of Marcellus Virgilius, a learned man, who pointed out to him many of the beautiful passages in the ancients, which Machiavel had the art of placing properly in his works. He composed a comedy upon the ancient Greek model, in which he turned into ridicule many of the Florentine ladies, and it was so well received, that pope Leo X. caused

caused it to be acted at Rome. Machiavel was secretary, and afterwards historiographer to the republic of Florence. The house of Medicis procured him this last office, with a handsome salary, in order to pacify his resentment for his having suffered the torture, upon suspicion of his being an accomplice in the conspiracy of the Soderini against that house, when Machiavel bore his sufferings without making any confession. The great encomiums he bestowed upon Brutus and Cassius, both in his conversations and writings, made him strongly suspected of being concerned in another conspiracy against cardinal Julian de Medicis, who was afterwards pope, under the name of Clement VII. However they carried on no proceedings against him, but from that time he turned every thing into ridicule, and abandoned himself to irreligion. He died in 1530, of a remedy which he took by way of precaution. Of all his writings, that which has made the most noise, and has drawn upon him the most enemies, is a political treatise entitled *The Prince*, which has been translated into several languages, and been refuted by many authors. His apologists say, that his sole design in that work was to inspire a horror against tyrants, and to stir up the human race to defend their liberties. Machiavel also wrote *Reflections on Titus Livy*, which are extremely curious; the *History of Florence*, from the year 1205 to 1494; and a quarto volume of poems and other pieces. Mr. Harrington considers him as a superior genius, and as the most excellent writer on politics and government that ever appeared before his time.

MACHYNLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire in Wales, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 16, June 26, July 9, September 18, and November 14. all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Dowge, over which there is a great stone bridge, which leads into Merionethshire. It is an ancient town, and thought to be the Maglona of the Romans. It is twenty-eight miles west of Montgomery, and one hundred and ninety-eight west-north-west of London. Long. 3. 55. E. Lat. 52. 34. N.

MACKENZIE (Sir GEORGE) an able lawyer, a polite scholar, and a celebrated wit, was born at Dundee, in the county of Angus in Scotland, in 1636, and studied at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's; after which he applied himself to the civil law; travelled into France, and prosecuted his studies in that faculty for about three years. At his return to his native country he became an advocate in the city of Edinburgh, and afterwards a judge in the criminal court; and about the year 1674 was made lord advocate, and one of his majesty's privy-council. "The politeness of his learning, and the sprightliness of his wit were, says the reverend Mr. Granger, conspicuous in all his pleadings, and shone in his ordinary conversation. Mr. Dryden acknowledges that he was unacquainted with what he calls the beautiful turns of words and thoughts in poetry, till they were explained and exemplified to him in a conversation with that noble wit of Scotland Sir George Mackenzie." Sir George came to England soon after the Revolution, with a view of enjoying that learned retirement which he longed for, in the university of Oxford; and in June 1690 was admitted a student in the Bodleian library; but died within a year after his admission, at his lodgings in London, on the second of May, 1691. He wrote several pieces of history and antiquities; A brief but comprehensive *Compendium of the Laws of Scotland*; *Essays upon various subjects*, &c. His works were printed together at Edinburgh in 1716, in two volumes folio.

MACKENZIE (GEORGE) earl of Cromarty, a person eminent for his learning, and for his abilities as a statesman and general. He contributed to the restoration of Charles II. by whom he was made one of the senators of the college of justice, clerk, register of the privy-council, and justice-general. James II. raised him to the rank of baron and viscount, and queen Anne made him secretary of state and an earl. At the time of his death, which happened in 1714, he was one of the oldest generals in Europe. His lordship wrote *A Vindication of Robert III. king of Scotland*, from the Imputation of Bastardy; and *Synopsis Apocalyptica*, or a short and plain Explication and Application of Daniel's Prophecy, and of St. John's Revelation, by G. E. of C. printed at Edinburgh in 1708.

MACLAURIN (COLIN) an excellent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Kilmoddan in Scotland, in February, 1698, and studied five years at the university of Glasgow with intense application. His extraordinary genius for mathematical learning discovered itself so early as at twelve years of age, when accidentally meeting with an Euclid in a friend's chamber, he in a few days became master of the first six books without any assistance; and in his sixteenth year he invented many of those propositions that were afterwards published under the title of *Geometrica Organica*. In his fifteenth year he took the degree of master of arts, and on that occasion composed and defended

with great applause a thesis on the power of gravity. In 1717 he was chosen professor of mathematics in the Marischal-college of Aberdeen; and two years after coming to London, he became acquainted with Dr. Hoadly, then bishop of Bangor, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and other eminent persons, and was at the same time admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1722 Lord Polwarth engaged him to go as tutor and companion to his eldest son, who then set out on his travels, when having visited several parts of France, they fixed at Lorrain, where Mr. Maclaurin wrote his piece on the percussion of bodies, which gained the prize of the royal Academy of Sciences for the year 1724. But his pupil dying soon after at Montpellier, he returned to his professorship at Aberdeen; and the next year was chosen professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, where upwards of an hundred young gentlemen generally attended his lectures. In 1742 he published at Edinburgh, *A complete System of Fluxions*, with their application to the most considerable problems in geometry and natural philosophy, in two volumes quarto, which is the most considerable of all his works, and will do him immortal honour. In the mean time he was continually favouring the public with pieces, many of which were inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and others in the fifth and sixth volumes of the *Medical Essays* printed at Edinburgh. Mr. Maclaurin had a scheme for the improvement of geography and navigation, by opening a passage from Greenland to the South-Sea, by the north pole, which he was firmly persuaded would be attended with success.

At length, having been very active in fortifying the city of Edinburgh against the rebel army, he was obliged to fly from thence to the north of England, when he accepted of an invitation from Dr. Herring, archbishop of York, to reside with him during his stay in England: but the next year died of a dropsy, on the 14th of June, 1746, aged forty-eight. He was a very good, as well as a very great man; but his peculiar merit as a philosopher was, that all his studies were accommodated to general utility; and in many places of his works, we find an application of the most obscure theories, to the perfecting of the mechanical arts. Besides the above works, there have been published since his death, two volumes more, his *Algebra*, and his *Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy*.

MACON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, capital of Maconnois, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for the councils that have been held there, and for its good wines. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Soane, which parts it from Bresse, and with which it communicates by a bridge of thirteen arches, three hundred paces long. The streets are narrow and crooked, and there are scarce any squares. The inhabitants are about six thousand. The cathedral church is narrow and gloomy, but has an harmonious ring of bells. This town abounds with religious houses, both for men and women, besides a college of Jesuits. It is ten miles from Tournus, ten from Cluni, thirty-seven north of Lyons, and one hundred and eighty south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

MACONNOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Burgundy, Chalonnais, and Bresse. Lewis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1476.

MACRIN (SALMON) one of the best Latin poets of the sixteenth century, was born at Loudun. His true name was John Salmon, but he took that of Macrin from his being frequently so called in ridicule by that name by Francis I. on account of his extraordinary leanness. He was preceptor to Claudius of Savoy, count of Tenda, and to Honorius, the count's brother; and wrote several pieces of poetry in lyric verse, which were so admired, that he was called the Horace of his time. He died of old age at Loudun, in 1555.

Charles Macrin, his son, was not inferior to him as a poet, and surpassed him in his knowledge of the Greek tongue; he was preceptor to Catherine of Navarre, the sister of Henry the Great, and perished in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572.

MACRINA (St.) the sister of St. Basil and St. Gregory of Nyssa, after the death of her father and the establishment of her brothers and sisters, retired with her mother Emelia into a convent, which she founded on an estate that belonged to them, near the river Iris, where she died in the year 379. St. Gregory of Nyssa wrote her life.

MACRINUS (MARCUS OPILIUS SEVERUS) emperor of Rome, was born of an obscure family at Algiers, and after being gladiator, became præfectus prætorio, and was elected emperor of Rome in 217, in the room of Caracalla, whom he had caused to be put to death for his cruelty; but his extraordinary severity occasioned an insurrection of part of the soldiers, who elected Heliogabalus, and Macrinus, after being vanquished in battle, was put to death, with his son Diadumenus, in 218.

MACRO,

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MACRO, or **MACRONISSA**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Achaia; seated twenty miles east of Athens.

MACRO (**NÆVIUS SERTORIUS**) the favourite of the emperor Tiberius, had the principal hand in the fall of Sejanus, and succeeded him in his office of captain of the guards. He made use of his credit alone in causing the most excellent men, and the most virtuous persons in the empire to be put to death. By his accusations Mamerus, who had written a tragedy called *Attreus*, was obliged to put an end to his own life. He also occasioned the death of *Arruntius*, and a great number of other persons. Macro paid his court to Caligula, whom he foresaw would succeed to the empire, and had the meanness to engage him in his interest by the charms of his wife Ennia, with whom that prince was in love. At length, being told by a physician that Tiberius had only two days to live, he persuaded Caligula to take possession of the government; when finding that Tiberius began to recover, he caused him to be smothered. Macro continued in the new emperor's favour; but his credit was of short duration; for Caligula obliged both him and his wife to lay violent hands on themselves.

MACROBIUS (**AMBROSIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS**) a celebrated Latin author at the end of the fourth century, was one of the chamberlains, or grand masters of the wardrobe to the emperor Theodosius. He wrote, 1. *The Saturnalia*, which is a curious mixture of criticisms and antiquities, and contains an excellent comparison between Homer and Virgil. 2. A Commentary on Cicero's treatise entitled *Scipio's Dream*. These are very learned performances, and have been often printed.

MADAGASCAR, an island on the south-eastern coast of Africa, and two hundred miles distant from that continent. It is thought to be the largest island in the known world, it being nine hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth, as appears from the best maps; though it was formerly said to be twice as long. The inhabitants are blacks, with some tawny people among them, as well as the mulattoes, which are partly Arabs, and partly the offspring of white sailors, who have visited the coast. Not to mention the noted pirates, who formerly made this island a place of rendezvous, and doubtless had children by the black women. Hence many of the negroes have long hair, and other inhabitants are of a yellowish complexion, but chiefly on the coast. They are all naked, except a cloth wrapt about their middles, though the generality scarce hide what decency requires. The Europeans have no settlements here now, though the French have attempted it, and gave the name of Dauphiny to the whole island. Both men and women are fond of beads, necklaces, and bracelets. They are all barefooted, not excepting the kings themselves, as they are called. They have no beds, but mats laid upon planks, and many of them are contented with a plank alone to sleep on. They have a custom of anointing their bodies with stinking grease, which renders them a very nasty people. Like other savages they are continually at war one with another, and their riches consist in oxen, or rather a sort of buffaloes, and slaves. They had no horses, but now they have a breed brought from the East Indies. Their arms were a sort of lance, pointed at the end, with bucklers made of very hard wood.

With regard to their religion, there have been attempts made to introduce Christianity and Mahomedanism, but there are scarce any footsteps of either, except circumcision, which is practised by some, and in the bay of Antongil, where they eat no swine's flesh. They have no temples, churches, mosques, or priests, nor is it certain whether or no they have any worship at all. Some say that they acknowledge two principles, a good and a bad, and that they adore the latter. It is generally said, the use of women is promiscuous, and that they pay no regard to consanguinity; but this is not true of the whole island, for in the above mentioned bay they have wives of whom they are very jealous. They have dancing, singing, feasting, and music, such as it is, for it consists of a confused disagreeable noise. Their common food is rice, and their drink is water mixed with honey, or water alone; though they have grapes, they make no wine. They have canoes made of a single tree, and boats constructed with planks, which will hold one hundred men. Their oxen, or buffaloes, have a bunch of fat on their shoulders, which weighs thirty pounds, and is accounted very delicious eating. The air is wholesome enough for the natives, but very bad for Europeans, who seldom live long here in health. There are a great number of villages, but they consist of low huts, covered with leaves or thatch, and the doors are so low, that a child cannot enter without stooping. They have plenty of oranges, lemons, bananas, pine apples, and most other fruit-trees, birds, and beasts, that are to be met with in the southern parts of Africa.

Their chief trade is in slaves, or captives taken in war,

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for they have little or no gold, nor yet elephant's teeth. As for the inland parts they are very little known, but by what appears near the coast it is well watered with rivers, and diversified with mountains and plains. Some pretend there are precious stones of all sorts, except diamonds, as well as mines of metal. However, it is certain, that they have either no iron, or know not how to work the ore.

MADAIN, an ancient town of Persia, in Asia, and in Babylonian Iraq, seated on the river Tigris, twenty-two miles from Bagdad, with a superb palace.

MADELAIN, a large river of North-America, in Louisiana. Its source is in the mountains which separate Louisiana from New-Mexico, and it falls into the South Sea, to the south west of the bay of St. Lewis.

MADERA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, four hundred and forty miles from the western coast of Africa, and about ninety miles in circumference. It is extremely fertile, especially in wine, which now brings in a large yearly revenue to the king of Portugal. The principal town is Funchal, which has a good harbour for ships; and there is another called Machico, where there is another good road, or harbour. They have sugar-houses, in which they make excellent sugar, but the wines are in most repute, as they are exceeding proper for hot climates, because heat renders them better. Even those brought to England are carried round by the West Indies on that account. Here is plenty of melons, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and all manner of garden-stuff, and the dragon-tree in particular grows here.

This island is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, inasmuch that some esteem it a kind of a paradise; but the land is not so fruitful now as it was formerly. However, the air is very wholesome, being free from the extremes of heat and cold, and the sky is almost always clear and serene; but the roads are bad, which obliges them to bring their wines to town in hog-skins, upon asses. The product of the vine is equally divided between the proprietor and him that gathers and presses the grapes. That wine called malmsey, was formerly in possession of the Jesuits, who had yearly about twenty-five thousand pipes. With citrons they make a delicate sweet-meat, called Suck, of which they send two or three ship-loads yearly to France.

The common food of the poorer sort is bread and raisins, and the diet of those that are rich is generally very spare, as being most agreeable to the nature of the climate, and they seldom or never drink to excess. They dress in black with a spado, and even the servants wear basket-hilted swords, of a yard long. Their houses are low, flat-roofed, and unglazed, being closed with wooden shutters at night. Long. 17 to 18 deg. W. Lat. from 32 to 33. N.

MADIA, or **MAGIA**, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese, which is long, narrow, and runs between high mountains, watered with a river, from which it has its name. And there is a town of the same name on this river.

MADRASS. See **GEORGE (FORT ST.)**

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, in South-America; seated on the river Grande, fifty miles east of Carthagena. It is a place much resorted to by the Roman Catholic pilgrims in America, on account of the image of the Virgin Mary, who is said to have wrought numberless miracles in favour of the Spanish fleet. Long. 76. 15. W. Lat. 11. 0. N.

MADRID, a city of Spain, and capital, not only of New-Castile, but the whole kingdom. It was formerly a small place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but since the kings came to reside there, about one hundred and fifty years ago, it is become very large and populous, for they now reckon three hundred thousand inhabitants. It is seated in the midst of a sandy plain, surrounded on all sides with mountains, whose tops are covered with snow. It has no fortifications of any kind, and yet there are gates, none of which are worth speaking of except that of Alcala. The principal streets are long, broad, and strait, but very marshy, and ill paved. There are several squares, but the most remarkable is the Plaza Mayor, where they celebrate the bull-feast. It is in the middle of the city, and is four hundred and thirty-four feet in length, and three hundred and thirty-four in breadth. Round this there are thirty-six uniform houses, five stories high, with a balcony at each window, which make six hundred and eighty in all; and level with the ground-floor there are piazzas, like those of Covent-Garden. In these houses there is room for four thousand persons, who are generally shop-keepers and tradesmen. Many of the streets and squares are adorned with marble fountains, embellished with statues, which supply most of the city with water. Besides these there are aguadors, or water-carriers, who gain their livelihood by carrying water to all parts of the town. The air is pure and healthy, but changeable. All the houses of the better sort are built with brick, and joined with mud instead of mortar,

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mortar, and yet they make a handsome appearance. But those of the poor are made of earth, and in general the materials for building is so very scarce, that the rent of the houses is excessive dear. The windows, as in all other parts of Spain, are generally latticed, though a few here are glazed. Without the city is a river, or rather brook, for it is almost dry in summer, over which there is a handsome bridge, eleven hundred paces long, and twenty-two broad, built of free-stone.

The royal palace is at one end of the city, and has a charming prospect into the fields from the back part, before it is a square, and all the houses about it have gilt balconies. This palace contains a vast number of lodging-rooms, apartments, halls, and galleries, adorned with curious statues, busts, and paintings.

Not far from the palace, and more in the fields, is the king's Casa del Campo, or country-house, which is remarkable for its fine gardens, with beautiful walks, statues, and fountains. The palace called Buen-Retiro, is at the other extremity of the city, on the side of a hill, near the Prado-Viejo. The apartments are here very large and magnificent, and the ceilings and wainscots are adorned with the most lively paintings, and gilding. The hall for acting plays is very large, and embellished with sculpture and gilding; and the boxes have lattices before them. In the pit there are benches, as at London. In the park, near this palace, the pavillions, grottoes, cascades, ponds, large walks, the verdure and foliage of the trees, render it a charming place to spend the summer in. Near the Buen-Retiro are the hermitages of St. Antony and St. Paul, which are delightful places of retirement in hot weather. But that of St. Paul is the most handsome, and is the best adorned.

In Madrid there are several other considerable buildings, as churches, convents, hospitals, and palaces of great men; and even the prison for great men is one of the finest structures therein. When any house is built in Madrid, the first story always belongs to the king, but is generally purchased by the builder, which brings him in considerable sums of money. Madrid is two hundred and sixty miles east-north-east of Lisbon, six hundred and twenty-five south-west of Paris, seven hundred and fifty south-by-west of London, and seven hundred and fifty west-by-south of Rome. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 40. 26. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, which produces excellent wine, ten miles from Medina del Campo. Long. 3. 59. W. Lat. 41. 25. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of North-America, in the province of Papayan, one hundred and twenty miles from the city of that name, subject to Spain. Long. 75. 36. W. Lat. 30. min. N.

MADURA, a kingdom of the East Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the very south point of it; being separated from Ceylon by a narrow streight. It produces elephant's teeth, and animals quite different from those in Europe. They are careful in preserving their bulls, cows, and buffaloes, because horses are scarce. They have rats, as large as cats, with rough skins, like an elephant, and another that is red and less, and yet will drive away a cat. The inhabitants are very black and strong, and make little account of their wives, for they have always two or three concubines. Their dress is a piece of callico, wrapt about their middle, and another about their head. The ordinary women wear painted callico, and the rich are adorned with rings, gold, and bracelets, when abroad, but they are all very nasty at home. However, they have very good features, and wear their hair tied up behind. They live by weaving, fishing, and catching pearl-oysters. Their religion is idolatry, since the Moors and Portuguese were driven away; though the Jesuits say there are some Christians remaining.

MADURA, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a handsome palace, where the kings resided; but since the Malabarians have seized on the kingdom they have transported the court to Trichirapali. It is adorned with lofty Pagan temples, that have gilt turrets at the top. It is one hundred miles north of Cape Comorin, three hundred south-west of Fort St. George, and one hundred and fifty south-east of Calicut. Long. 78. 23. E. Lat. 10. 5. N.

MÆCENAS (CAIUS CILNIUS) the favourite of Augustus, and the protector of learned and ingenious men, was descended from the ancient kings of Tuscany; he was fond of ease and pleasure, and yet when affairs required it, applied to business with surprising wisdom and activity. Augustus had no favourite who was dearer, or more agreeable to him. Seneca says, that Mæcenas's style might have been given as a model of eloquence, if his good fortune had not rendered it too soft and effeminate; and Dion Cassius gives an excellent oration, which he supposes to have been made by Mæcenas, to persuade Augustus to continue the empire. It is said, that prince one day distributing justice,

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and having already condemned a great number of criminals, Mæcenas not being able to approach him, threw his tablets at him, on which these words were written with his own hand, "Rise thou executioner, and be gone." At which liberty Augustus was not offended, but immediately left the place. Mæcenas zealously protected the poets, particularly Virgil and Horace, whom he placed among the number of his friends, one of whom dedicated his Georgics to him, and the other his Odes. It was this protection of the learned that has chiefly immortalized his name, and caused that of Mæcenas to be given to the patrons of men of letters. He was contented with the rank of a knight, and would not be raised to a higher degree of honour. He died eight years before the Christian era, after his having composed several works, which are now lost. Those who would have a more particular knowledge of this illustrious Roman knight may consult Meibomius's work, entitled *Mæcenas, sive de C. Cilnii Mæcenatis Vita, Moribus & Rebus gestis*.

MAELSTRAND, a strong town of Norway, in the government of Bahus, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the river Weiner. It was ceded to Sweden by the Danes in 1658; but it was retaken in 1676, and restored by the treaty of Fontainebleau, in 1679. Long. 11. 21. E. Lat. 57. 58. N.

MÆNADES, in antiquity, were the priestesses and nymphs who attended Bacchus, and were also called Thyades, from their fury; Bacchæ, from their intemperance; and Mimalones, from their mimicking others. They carried thyrsuses bound with ivy, and during their processions, made ridiculous cries and indecent contortions.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a river, which rises in Burgundy, runs north through Lorraine and Champagne into the Netherlands, and having past by Toul, Verdun, Sedan, and Dinant, receives the Sambre at Namur. After which it runs north by Liege, Maestricht, Venlo, Graave, then west to Gorcum, and having joined the Waal, runs west by Dort, discharging itself in the German Ocean, a little below the Briel.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town of Holland, in the territory of Delfland; seated five miles south of Delft. Long. 3. 39. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

MÆSTLIN (MICHAEL) in Latin *Mæstlinus*, a celebrated astronomer of Germany, was born in the duchy of Wittenberg, and spent his youth in Italy, where he made a speech in favour of Copernicus's system, which brought Galileo over from Aristotle and Ptolemy, to whom he had been hitherto entirely devoted. He afterwards returned to Germany, and became professor of mathematics at Tübingen, where, among his other scholars, he taught the great Kepler, who has praised several of his ingenious inventions, in his *Astronomia Optica*. Though Tycho Brahe did not assent to Mæstlin's opinion, yet he allowed him to be an extraordinary person, deeply skilled in the science of astronomy. Mæstlin published many mathematical and astronomical works, and died in 1590.

MAESTRICHT, a town belonging to Dutch Brabant, but the wyck or suburb, is in the diocese of Liege. It is seated on the river Maese, over which there is a bridge of nine arches, eight of which are of free-stone, and the ninth of wood. It hath a Dutch garrison, and is about four miles in circumference, but is not peopled in proportion to its largeness, there being many void places, and only three thousand houses, with about thirteen thousand inhabitants. The old buildings are of wood, and the new of brick, and covered with slate. The market-place is spacious, and the stadthouse is constructed of free-stone, after the model of that of Amsterdam, with a very high steeple. It contains a good library of books and manuscripts, with many curiosities. The magistrates are one half Protestants, and the other Roman Catholics, which last have still the principal churches; but the prebends and canonries are filled by the states when vacant. There are several convents of men and women, and the different religions live in good harmony. This town is regularly fortified, and is looked upon as one of the strongest places in Europe. This city revolted from the Spaniards in 1570, but was reduced to obedience in 1579. Frederic-Henry, prince of Orange, retook it in 1634. Lewis XIV. became master of it in 1673, but it was restored to the states by the treaty of Nimègue, in 1678. It is fourteen miles north of Liege, fifty east of Brussels, and forty-six south-west of Cologne. Long. 5. 38. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

MAESEYCK, a small strong town in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Maese, twelve miles from Maestricht, eight south-west of Ruremonde, and twenty-eight north-west of Liege. Long. 5. 50. E. Lat. 51. 21. N.

MAETS (CHARLES DE) minister and professor of divinity at Utrecht, was born at Leyden on the 25th of January, 1597. He was employed with other learned ministers in revising the Flemish translation of the New Testament, and among

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other works wrote one intitled, *Sylva Questionum Insignium*. He died in the year 1651.

MAFFEE (**VERGIO**) a famous writer, was born at Lodi in 1407, and was the author of several excellent works. The principal of which are, 1. A Treatise on the Christian Education of Children. 2. Six Books on Perseverance in Religion. 3. Several excellent pieces of Latin poetry, &c. He died in 1458.

MAFFEI (**SCRIPTO**) a celebrated Italian poet, born of an illustrious and ancient family at Verona, in 1675. After having finished his studies, he took arms, and distinguished himself by his valour at the battle of Donawert, but the marquis Maffei more particularly distinguished himself by his love of learning, which made him undertake several voyages into France, England, and Germany. He conversed with the learned in all those countries, and obtained their friendship and esteem. He was a member of the Academy of the Arcadi at Rome, an honorary foreign member of that of Inscriptions at Paris; and died in 1755. He wrote many works in verse and prose, which are esteemed, the most known of which are, 1. The Tragedy of Merope, of which there are two French translations in prose. 2. Ceremony, a comedy. 3. A Translation into Italian Verse, of the first Book of Homer's Iliad. 4. Many other pieces of poetry, in a collection intitled Rhyme and Prose, quarto. His principal works in prose, are 1. *Verona illustrata*, in folio, and four volumes, octavo. 2. *Istoria diplomatica*. 3. *Scienza cavalleresca*, quarto, an excellent work, in which he attacks duelling. 4. An edition of *Theatro Italiano*, three volumes, octavo. 5. An edition of *Cassiodorus*, on the Epistles, Acts of the Apostles, and Apocalypse. 6. *Gallie Antiquitates quædam selectæ atque in plures Epistulas distributæ*, quarto, and several other works.

MAFFÆUS (**BERNARDINUS**) a learned cardinal under pope Paul III. was born at Rome in 1514, and wrote Commentaries on Cicero's Epistles; a Treatise on Inscriptions and Medals; and died on the 16th of July, 1553, aged forty.

MAFFÆUS, or **MAFFEI** (**JOHN PETER**) a famous Jesuit, born at Bergamo, about the year 1536. Philip II. king of Spain, and Gregory XIII. had a particular esteem for him. He wrote, 1. A History of St. Ignatius, in Latin, which is esteemed a master-piece. 2. A History of the Indies in Latin. 3. A Latin Translation of the Letters written in the Indies by the Missionaries. He died at Tivoli, on the 20th of October, 1603, aged seventy-seven.

MAGADOXO, a town on the east coast of Africa, about two or three miles from the sea, from whence it makes a very agreeable appearance, it being adorned with very high minarets or steeples, and mosques. It should seem to be a place of good trade, but the ships cannot approach it with safety for the rocks, and the natives are treacherous and cruel; meagre, tall, large boned, and very swarthy, but not quite black. Their habit is a pair of breeches which reach to the ankles, a piece of coarse cloth about their loins, and a gown open before, and without sleeves, made of coarse hair or wool. On their heads they wear a turban of coarse callico. Their sheep are white, with black heads, small ears, large bodies, and broad monstrous tails, but their flesh is delicate. The religion of the inhabitants is Mahometanism. Long. 45. 15. E. Lat. 3. 0. N.

MAGALOTTI (**LAURENTIO**) a learned and celebrated philosopher and mathematician, was born at Florence, on the 23d of October, 1637, of one of the most illustrious families of that city. He was employed in many important negotiations, and visited several of the courts of Europe in the character of envoy from the great duke of Tuscany, who gave him at his return the post of counsellor of state. He became member of the Royal Society of London, of the Academy della Crusca, and of that of the Arcades of Rome. He died on the second of March, 1711. He wrote a great number of books, most of them in Italian, and some of them in Latin. The principal are, 1. Familiar Letters against the Atheists, &c. 2. The Agreement between Religion and Sovereignty. 3. The Characters of several Personages. 4. A Treatise on the Souls of Animals. 5. *Tractatus de Motu Graviorum*, &c.

MAGDEBOURG, a town of Germany, the capital of the circle of Lower Saxony, and of the duchy of the same name. In the year 1631 it was besieged by general Tilly, who took it by assault; after which the soldiers committed unheard of cruelties, sparing neither sex nor age, insomuch that there was not one woman left alive, and the bodies of those that were killed were carried out in carts and thrown into the river Elbe. The city was also set on fire, whether by design or accident is not known, and all the houses were burnt, except one hundred and thirty four wretched huts belonging to fishermen, likewise six handsome churches were reduced to ashes, and none remained but the superb cathedral. However, now it is so far recovered out of its ruins, that it is become one of the largest and richest cities in Germany. It carries on a great trade in corn, especially

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at Hamburg, by means of the river Elbe. Its fortifications are supposed to be the best in the whole empire. They have built a citadel in the midst of the Elbe, which is small but strong; several hundred houses were rebuilt by the French refugees. In the cathedral next the square there is a superb palace, a fine arsenal, and the town-house. The cathedral, which is magnificent, is built with hewn stone, and has twenty-four altars. The most remarkable thing in this church is the superb mausoleum of the emperor Otho the Great, which is built with beautiful marble, and placed before the great altar. The principal altar is made of one single piece of jasper. The regency and consistory were transferred from Halle to this city in 1714. Luther the reformer had his education here; and they still shew the remains of his chamber among the ruins of the cloister of the Austin friars, with his bedstead and table. This city is subject to the king of Prussia, and was an archbishop's see, which was secularized by the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Elbe, forty miles west of Brandenburg, one hundred and twenty-five south-east of Hamburg, and three hundred north-west of Vienna. Long. 12. 14. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

MAGDEBOURG, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the east by the Middle Marche, on the south by the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the west by the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on both sides the river Elbe, and is about one hundred miles in length from north to south, and sixty in breadth from east to west. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is a fruitful country, producing corn in great abundance. There is no wood in some places, which defect is supplied by turf. It contains a great number of salt springs, which are of great advantage to the inhabitants.

MAGELLAN (**FERDINAND**) a celebrated Portuguese mariner, in the sixteenth century. He being dissatisfied with the king of Portugal, went into the service of the emperor Charles V. and sailed from Seville with five vessels in 1519, when he discovered and passed the streight to which he gave his own name, and sailed through the South Sea to the Ladrone Islands, when, according to some authors, he was poisoned in 1520; though others say that he was killed in a mutiny of his people, in the island of Mutan, on account of his severity. His voyage round the world was written by one on board, and has been frequently printed in English. His suddenly converting to the Christian religion people whose language was unknown to him, as his was to them, is an absurdity that discredits this work.

MAGELLAN, the name of a streight in South America, discovered in 1520 by Magellan, a Portuguese, who gave it his own name, his design being to find out the south-west passage to the East-Indies, which he effected; but being killed in the Molucca Islands, his ship returned home by the cape of Good Hope, and was the first that failed round the globe. Admiral Drake was the first who succeeded him in going through this streight, since which time several others have gone the same road.

MAGGI (**JEROME**) in Latin *Magius*, one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, was born at Anghiari, in Tuscany. He applied himself to all the sciences, and even to the art of war, and distinguished himself so much in this last study, that the Venetians sent him into the island of Cyprus in quality of judge of the admiralty. When the Turks besieged Famagusta, he performed all the services that could be expected from the most excellent engineer: he invented mines and machines for throwing fire, by means of which he destroyed all the works of the besiegers, and in an instant overthrew what had cost the Turks infinite labour; but they had their revenge, for taking the city in 1571, they plundered his library, and carried him loaded with chains to Constantinople; reduced him to the most miserable slavery, and treated him in the most inhuman and barbarous manner. He nevertheless comforted himself from the example of Æsop, Menippus, Epictetus, and other learned men, and after passing the whole day in the meanest drudgery, he spent the night in writing. He composed by the help of his memory alone, treatises filled with quotations, which he dedicated to the Imperial and French ambassadors. These ministers moved by compassion for this learned man, resolved to purchase him, but while they were treating for his ransom, Maggi found means to make his escape, and to get to the imperial ambassador's house, when the grand visier being enraged at his flight, and remembering the great mischief he had done the Turks during the siege of Famagusta, sent to have him seized, and caused him to be strangled in prison, on the 27th of March, 1572. His principal works are, 1. A Treatise on the Bells of the Ancients. 2. On the Destruction of the World by Fire. 3. Commentaries on Æmilius Probus's Lives of illustrious Men. 4. Commentaries on the Institutes. These works are wrote in elegant Latin. He also wrote a Treatise on

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Fortification in Italian, and a book on the Situation of Ancient Tuscany.

He ought not to be confounded with his brother Bartholomew Maggi, a physician of Bologna, who wrote a Treatise on gun-shot Wounds; nor with Vincent Maggi, a native of Bresse, and a celebrated professor of humanity at Ferrara, in Padua, who was the author of several works.

MAGHIAN, one of the largest towns of Arabia the Happy, in Asia. Long. 64. 15. E. Lat. 16. 3. N.

MAGINI (JOHN ANTHONY) in Latin *Maginus*, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, was born at Padua; taught at Bologna with extraordinary applause, and was esteemed by all the princes of his time. He also employed himself in drawing horoscopes; wrote Ephemerides, and many other works, and died at Bologna on the 11th of February, 1617.

MAGGIORE, a lake seated partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, it being about thirty-five miles in length, and eight in breadth, the river Tessen running through it.

MAGLIABECHI (ANTONY) a person of great learning, remarkable for his amazing memory, was born at Florence on the 28th of October, 1633. His father died when he was only seven years old. His mother had him taught grammar and drawing, and then put him apprentice to one of the best goldsmiths in Florence. When he was about sixteen years old his passion for learning began to shew itself, and he laid out all his money in buying books, which he carefully concealed, and spent great part of the night in reading; but after his mother's death he gave himself up entirely to learning; and being acquainted with the librarian to the cardinal de Medicis; by his assistance he soon perfected himself in the Latin tongue, and in a little time became master of the Hebrew. His name soon became famous among the learned. A prodigious memory was his distinguishing talent, and he retained not only the sense of what he had read, but frequently all the words, and the very manner of spelling. It is said that a gentleman, to make trial of the force of his memory, lent him a manuscript he was going to print. Some time after it was returned, the gentleman coming to him with a melancholly countenance, pretended it was lost, and requested Magliabechi to recollect what he remembered of it; upon which he wrote the whole, without missing a word, or varying the spelling. He generally shut himself up the whole day, and opened his doors in the evening to the men of letters who came to converse with him. His attention was so absorbed by his studies, that he often forgot the most urgent wants of nature. Cosmo III. grand duke of Florence, made him his librarian; but he still continued negligent in his dress, and simple in his manners. An old cloak served him for a morning-gown in the day, and for bed-clothes at night. The duke however provided for him a commodious apartment in his palace, which he was with difficulty persuaded to take possession of, and which he quitted four months after, and returned to his house. He was remarkable for his extraordinary modesty, his sincerity, and beneficence, which his friends often experienced in their wants. He was a patron of men of learning, and had the highest pleasure in assisting them with his advice and information; and in furnishing them with books and manuscripts. He had the utmost aversion to any thing that looked like constraint, and therefore the grand duke always dispensed with his personal attendance, and sent him his orders in writing. The pope and the emperor would gladly have drawn him into their service, but he constantly refused their most honourable and advantageous offers. Though he had lived a most sedentary life, he reached the eighty-first year of his age, and died in the midst of the public applause, after enjoying, during the latter part of his life, such affluence as few have ever procured by their learning. By his will he left a very fine library to the public, with a fund for its support.

MAGLIANO, a pretty populace town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope; seated on a mountain near the river Tiber, thirty miles south-west of Spoleto, and one hundred and thirty north-east of Rome. Long. 12. 35. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

MAGNAVACCA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, and territory of the Pope, seated on the gulph of Venice, sixteen miles north of Ravenna. Long. 12. 56. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

MAGNENTIUS, an officer of the emperor Constantine, acquired the esteem of that prince by his extraordinary valour; but had the ingratitude not only to revolt against him, but to cause him to be put to death. His crime however did not remain unpunished; for after his being defeated in several battles by the emperor Constantine, he killed himself at Lyons in 353, at fifty years of age. He was fond of polite literature, spoke well, and had great bravery; but was cruel, perfidious, and easily dejected.

MAGNI (VALERIAN) in Latin *Magnus*, a famous Capuchin, born at Milan, wrote many works in Latin against the

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protestants. He was a zealous defender of the philosophy of Des Cartes, and the declared enemy of the Jesuits, against whom he published several pieces.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the French Vexin, in the road from Paris to Rouen. It is seated in a fruitful country in the mid-way between Rouen and Paris. Long. 2. 4. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

MAGNUS (JOHN) archbishop of Upsal, in the sixteenth century, was born at Lincopping on the 19th of March, 1488. Being made apostolical nuncio, he used his utmost endeavours to prevent Gustavus Vasa from becoming king of Sweden, and the introduction of Lutheranism into his dominions, and spared no means to attain these ends. He died at Rome in 1545. He wrote a History of Sweden, and the History of the Archbishops and Bishops of Upsal. He was succeeded by his brother Olaus Magnus.

MAGO (BARCEUS) general of the Carthaginians, was sent into Sicily in the three hundred and ninety-fourth year before the Christian era, to make war on Dionysius the Elder, the tyrant of Syracuse; but, after various success, he concluded a peace with Dionysius; but the war breaking out again, he was killed in battle in the three hundred and eighty-ninth year before the Christian era.

MAGO, the father of Amilcar and Asdrubal, another captain of the Carthaginians, gained several signal victories over the Romans.

MAGO, the brother of Hannibal, fought at the famous battle of Cannæ, and carried the news of that victory to Carthage, in the two hundred and sixteenth year before the Christian era. He made war on Scipio in Spain; afterwards passed into Italy, where he took Genoa, and was defeated and wounded in a battle fought against Quintilius Varus. He died at sea on his return to Africa, in the two hundred and third year before the Christian era.

MAGRA, a valley of Italy in Tuscany, about twenty-five miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. It belongs to the great duke of Tuscany, except one small territory.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in Languedoc, so called from the town Maguelone, which is seated on its south shore, on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which this lake discharges itself by a canal.

MAHADI, the third khalif of the race of the Abbassides, succeeded his father Abugiasar Almanfor, and rendered himself famous by his victories, and by the wisdom of his government. He obliged the empress Irene to pay him a considerable tribute, and made a memorable journey to Mecca. Being in the temple of that city, and making considerable presents, he turned towards Mansor Hagiani, a pious man whom he had brought with him, and said, "Dost thou ask nothing from me?" On which the man replied, "I should be greatly ashamed to ask in the house of God of any other than himself, and for any thing but himself." Mahadi died when hunting, in the one hundred and sixty-ninth year of the Hegeira, after a reign of ten years. He declared his eldest son his successor, on condition that his youngest brother should succeed him, to the prejudice of his children, which afterwards occasioned great contests between the two brothers.

MAHALEU, a considerable town of Egypt, the capital of Garbia. It carries on a great trade in linen, cottons and sal-ammoniac. They have ovens here in which they hatch chickens by a gentle heat, after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. It is seated near the sea. Long. 22. 21. E. Lat. 31. 4. N.

MAHARBAL, or MAHERBAL, a captain of the Carthaginians, commanded the cavalry at the battle of Cannæ, in the two hundred and fifteenth year before the Christian era. After that battle he advised Hannibal to go and besiege Rome; but finding that he would not follow his advice; "Hannibal, said he, you know how to conquer, but not to improve a victory."

MAHOMET, MAHOMED or MOHAMMED, a false prophet, and the founder of the Mahometan religion, was born at Mecca on the fifth of May, 571, of poor parents, but of an illustrious family. Abdallah his father was an idolater, and his mother was called Emina. He lost his father and mother when very young, and was educated by his uncle Abutaleb, who placed him in the service of Cadigha, the widow of a rich merchant that traded to Syria. This woman became in love with Mahomet, and married him; he was then twenty-five years of age. He had three sons, who died young, and four daughters, who were advantageously married. As he was subject to the epilepsy, and was willing to conceal this infirmity from his wife, he made her believe that he fell into those convulsions merely because he could not support the sight of the angel Gabriel, who came from heaven to inform him of several things concerning religion. He also made the same pretence to his domestics and friends, who soon published abroad that Mahomet was a great prophet, by which means he obtained several disciples. The magistrates of Mecca, alarmed at these discourses, and fearing lest these novelties should excite

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cite a sedition, resolved to have him dispatched, but Mahomet being informed of their design, made his escape; from which time the Mahometans reckon the epocha of the Hegira, an Arabic word which signifies Flight. This period is reckoned from the 16th of July 622. Mahomet retired to Medina with a few friends, but was soon joined by a great number of his disciples. He then discovered to them his designs, which were to extend his dominion and religion by force of arms. And to inspire them with the greatest courage and intrepidity, he told them, that God having predetermined the time of every man's life, those who were slain in battle would have died that very moment had they stayed at home; but as they died fighting for the faith, they gained the crown of martyrdom, and the rewards due to it in paradise. His soldiers being thus inspired with an enthusiastic ardor, he easily conquered several tribes of Arabs; took their cities, and brought them under his government and laws. Giving his great standard to his uncle Hamza, he sent him against the caravans of the country, and had all the success he could wish; for with three hundred and nineteen men he defeated a caravan of one thousand Karathites, and obtained a considerable booty, with the loss of only forty men. On Mahomet's having taken Cabar, a city inhabited by Arabs of the Jewish religion, he took up his quarters in the house of one of its principal inhabitants, whose daughter preparing a shoulder of mutton for his supper, poisoned it; on eating it one of his companions fell down dead on the spot; and though Mahomet, not liking the taste, had spit out what he had taken into his mouth, yet he was never well after this supper, and a few years after died of it. The young woman being asked her reason for doing it, answered, that she had a mind to try whether he was a prophet or no; for were he a prophet, she thought he would certainly know that the meat was poisoned, and therefore would receive no harm; but if he were not a prophet, she should do the world good service in ridding it of so wicked a tyrant. He however after this took several cities, and among the rest Mecca; when the rest of the Arabs, who had not yet felt his arms, were so terrified at his power, that they all came in; so that in the tenth year of the Hegira, and the six hundred and thirty-first of our Lord, his empire and religion were established through all Arabia. He then sent lieutenants into all his provinces, to govern in his name, to destroy the idol temples, and all the other remains of the Arabian idolatry, and to set up his religion in its stead; after which he went in pilgrimage to Mecca, where a great concourse of people resorted to him from all parts of Arabia, whom he instructed in his law, and then returned to Medina, where he died in the year 633, and the sixty-third of his age.

Mahomet was interred at Medina, and not at Mecca, as is commonly imagined. His tomb is not suspended in the air, but is a stone coffin placed on the floor in a chapel into which nobody can enter, because it is surrounded with large bars of iron. There is still extant a famous book written by Mahomet called *Al Koran*, or the Koran, which includes his laws and religion; we there find no miracles nor prodigies, nor the puerilities that are commonly attributed to him; for instance, that "he divided the moon in two, and put one half in his sleeve: that the trees and stones saluted him as he passed: that he made fountains spring up by the touch of his finger, &c." Mahomet himself said that he performed no miracles, and that he came to establish religion by the sword. He did not deny the miracles of Jesus Christ, and acknowledged that the Gospel was preached by men of a mean rank, who wanted the advantages of study and eloquence; were cruelly persecuted; were destitute of all human support, and yet established their religion in a short time, which clearly proves the divinity of their religion. But we cannot reason in the same manner with regard to Mahometanism. It is certain, and Mahomet confesses it, that his religion was established by conquest; and that the swiftness of its great progress was owing to the success of his arms, which has nothing strange or miraculous in it. Hence it is not surprising that this false prophet never had recourse to an artifice which has been used by the chiefs of all religious parties, that of engaging the women in its interests, and obtaining support from their intrigues; for he believed that the valour of his troops would be sufficient. No religion or government could be less favourable to the fair sex than Mahometanism; it allowed men to have several wives; to beat them when they would not obey, and to divorce them when they became disagreeable: but he would not allow the women to leave their offended husbands without their consents. In a word, most of his laws with respect to women are very severe. Before we conclude this article it will be proper to add, that Mahomet formed one of the greatest revolutions that ever happened in the world; a revolution, which in eighty years time extended its dominion over more coun-

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tries than the Romans could in eight hundred; and though it did not continue in its flourishing condition much above three hundred years, yet out of its ashes have sprung up many other kingdoms and empires, of which there are four at this day of prodigious extent, the empire of Turkey, the empire of Morocco, the empire of Persia, and that of the Mogul in India.

The best edition of the Koran is that of Maracci, in Arabic and Latin, printed in folio, with notes; and the best translation of that work into English is by Mr. Sale, in quarto. There is also attributed to Mahomet a treaty concluded at Medina with the Christians, intitled *Testamentum et Pactiones initæ inter Muhammedum et Christianæ Fidei Cultores*, printed at Paris in Arabic and Latin, in 1630; but that work appears supposititious.

MAHOMET I. emperor of the Turks, was the son of Bajazet I. and succeeded his brother Moses, whom he caused to be put to death in 1413, and afterwards became memorable for his victories, his justice, and the inviolable fidelity with which he kept his word. He made the prince of Caraman raise the siege of Bagdat; reduced Pontus and Cappadocia under his obedience; subdued Servia, a part of Slavonia, and Macedonia; and forced the Wallachians to pay him tribute. He established the seat of his empire at Adrianople; died of an apoplexy in 1421, and was succeeded by his eldest son Amurat II.

MAHOMET II. emperor of the Turks, surnamed the Great, was for a considerable time the terror of Europe, and the most successful of all the infidel princes. He was born at Adrianople on the 24th of March, 1430, and succeeded his father Amurat II. in 1451. He immediately entertained a design of making war on the Greeks; besieged Constantinople, and took it by assault on the 29th of May, 1453. He also besieged Belgrade in 1456; but Huniades forced him to raise the siege. In 1458 he took Corinth, and put an end to the Grecian empire by taking Sinope and Trebizond. In 1470 he made war by sea and land against the Venetians; and having attacked the island of Negropont, took the city of Colchis, which was the capital, and which he gave up to be plundered; but in 1475 Stephen cut his army in pieces in Moldavia. Two years after Mahomet made himself master of Albania, and was defeated in 1477 in Hungary. In 1480 his troops besieged the island of Rhodes, but Peter D'Aubusson, grand-master, forced him to raise the siege. Mahomet made great conquests in Hungary, Persia, Bosnia, and Transylvania; he rendered himself master of Peloponessus, and many islands in the Archipelago; took the city of Otranto, and made Italy, and even all Europe tremble. He was ready to pass into Egypt, when he died near Nicomedia on the third of May, 1481, in the fifty-second year of his age, and the thirty-first of his reign. He was a courageous and prudent prince; was a great politician, and was endowed with several excellent qualities. He had an agreeable person, a lively wit, and was fond of the sciences: he was versed in astronomy, and spoke the Greek, Latin, and Persian tongues; but his debaucheries, cruelty, and insincerity tarnished the glory of his actions. He ridiculed all religions, not excepting that of his prophet, whom he considered as the chief of a band of banditti; but with these vices he was a great hero, and an illustrious conqueror. He overthrew two empires, conquered twelve kingdoms, and took above two hundred cities from the Christians. He was succeeded by his eldest son Bajazet II.

MAHOMET III. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Amurat III. on the 18th of January, 1595. He put his brother's and his father's wives to death, and gave himself up to debauchery. He was an indolent and bloody prince; and under his reign the Christians freed from the Ottoman yoke Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania. He died of the plague at Constantinople on the 20th of December, 1603, aged thirty-nine, and was succeeded by Achmet I.

MAHOMET IV. was acknowledged emperor of the Turks at seven years of age, after the tragical death of his father Ibrahim on the 17th of August, 1649, at which time the Turks were at war with the Venetians. These last defeated the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago, on the 10th of July, 1651; and the French, with the Imperialists, gained the battle of Raab over the grand visier on the 28th of July, 1664; but the Turks were well paid for these losses by their taking Candia on the 27th of September, 1669, after a very long siege, which cost them above one hundred thousand men, and the Venetians above forty thousand. In 1672 they declared war against the Poles; took from them Kaminiack, and obliged them to conclude a shameful peace: but John Sobieski, grand-marshal of Poland, refused to ratify the treaty, and obtained a complete victory over the Turks near Chochzim, on the 11th of November, 1673. This victory raised that great man to the throne of Poland. He had the following years several other advantages over the Turks, and obliged them to conclude a peace. In 1682 the

the Ottomans openly assisted the malcontents in Hungary, and Cara Mustapha, the grand vizier, laid siege to Vienna with one hundred and fifty thousand men: but when that city was ready to surrender, John Sobieski, king of Poland, attacked his camp on the 12th of Sept. 1683, and put his army to flight. The following year the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians, formed a league against the Turks, and gained considerable advantages over them. Prince Charles of Lorraine took the city of Buda by assault, on the 22d of September, 1686, and gained the celebrated battle of Mohats, on the 12th of August, 1687. This victory reduced the Turks to despair; they revolted and deposed Mahomet, on the 8th of November following, when this unhappy prince was shut up in prison, where he died on the 22d of June, 1691. Solomon III. his brother, was, on his being deposed, taken out of prison, and placed on the throne in 1687.

MAHOMET, or **MAHOMMED KHODA-BENDE**, the eldest son of Tahmas king of Persia, refused to accept of the crown after the death of his father, on which his younger brother Ismael II. ascended the throne; but he being poisoned in 1577, Mahommed Khoda-Bende, after many solicitations, was proclaimed king. Very different characters are given of him. Some writers asserting, that he endeavoured to imitate those kings, who had the interest and honour of their country most at heart; and others, that his whole delight was to shut himself up in his harem, and spend his time with his women. However, on his ascending the throne, three of his brothers flying to the Turkish frontiers, he with fair promises allured them to court, and then, according to the horrid practice of the eastern princes, put them to death. He obtained several very signal victories over the Turks, and on the other hand they took some towns from him, but not without the loss of many of their forces. He reigned eight years, and left three sons. The two first reigned only a few months, each of them being murdered, but the third, Abas the Great, governed Persia for many years.

MAHOMET GALADIN, emperor of Mogul, was illustrious for his amiable qualities, and particularly for his application in deciding speedily the differences among his subjects. He had a bell in his chamber, from whence a cord was carried into the street, and when any desired to speak with him, they rung the bell, on which he granted them audience, and did them justice on the spot. It is said, that he had a design to embrace Christianity, but was deterred from it by his being obliged to give credit to mysteries, and by the prohibition of polygamy. He died in 1605.

History furnishes many other Mahometan princes, and illustrious persons of the name of Mahomet.

MAHON, or **MAON**, (**PORT**) a sea-port town of the island of Minorca, and capital of the country, the English having removed the court of justice thither from Citadella, and made it the seat of government. The buildings are all of free-stone, and either covered with tiles, or terraced on the top like floors. The houses of the gentlemen and burghers are built on two or three sides of a quadrangle, and sometimes form a complete hollow square. These are two stories high, but those of the tradesmen and labourers, are no more than twelve feet. The streets are generally very narrow, and none of them paved, a naked rock appearing every where. It is seated at a fine bay, at the east end of the island, being a commodious harbour, where the largest fleets may ride secure from tempests and enemies; the entrance being defended by platforms, and very strong forts. It was conquered by the English in 1708, who kept possession till 1757, when not only the town, but the whole island were taken by the French; they were, however, restored to the English by the late treaty of peace. It is one hundred and fifty miles south-east of Barcelona, and fifty east of the island of Majorca. Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 39. 54. N.

MAIA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Atlas, was beloved by Jupiter, by whom she had the god Mercury.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Wednesday in Whitfun-week, for horses and cattle; on September 29, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants; and on November 30, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a bridge, and is a great thorough-fare, for which reason it is full of inns, and houses of entertainment. It carries on a great trade in malt, meal, and timber, which are carried in barges to London, and other parts. It is twenty-eight miles west-by-north from London, and twenty-three east-by-south of Reading. It is governed by a high steward, a mayor, a steward, ten aldermen, and two serjeants: the mayor is clerk of the market, and coroner; and the present and precedent mayors, with the steward, are justices of the peace. There are two bridge-masters chosen yearly out of the aldermen. The bridge is maintained by a toll of carriages which pass over, and boats which go under it. There are likewise three

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trees allowed yearly out of Windsor forest, towards its repairs. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 51. 33. N.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, toll free for hops, and four fairs, on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It has a corporation, which consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve jurats, and twenty-four commoners, with sub-officers: it has also its representatives in parliament, and is the place where the assizes are commonly held, and all public business of the county transacted. Its chief trade is in hops and thread, besides which there are brought from hence to London timber, wheat, apples, cherries, and white sand for glass-houses and stationers. It has a good free-school, a fine new court-house, with several good inns. It is seated on the river Medway, over which there is a stone bridge of five arches, and is thirty-six miles from London. Long. 0. 37. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

MAIENNE, a considerable, handsome, and populous town in Maine, a province of France. It is seated on the river Maienne, thirty-seven miles north-west of Mans, forty-two north-east of Rennes, fifty-five north of Angers, and one hundred west of Paris. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 48. 18. N.

MAIENNE, a river of France, which has its source from the Lower Maine, and falls into the Loire.

MAIGNAN (**EMMANUEL**) a great philosopher in the seventeenth century, was born at Toulouse, and became a religious Minim. He abandoned the opinions of the schools, which he opposed with great strength of argument. He was neither attached to Des Cartes, nor Gassendi; but agreed with those philosophers in rejecting accidents, qualities, and substantial forms, and in cultivating experimental philosophy; he particularly distinguished himself by his skill in mathematical discoveries, and physical experiments. He wrote among other works, *Perspectiva Horaria*; and a course of philosophy, which are much esteemed; and died on the 29th of October, 1676.

MAILA, a country of Greece, in the Morea, between two chains of mountains, which advance into the sea. It is part of the ancient Lacedaemonia, and contains forty thousand inhabitants, who form a kind of republic, which the Turks could never conquer. Their greatest trade consists in slaves, which are taken as well from Christians as Turks. They have a sea-port, and a town likewise called Maila, and speak a wretched sort of Greek.

MAILLARD (**OLIVER**) a famous preacher among the Cordeliers, in the fifteenth century, was born at Paris, and printed some sermons at Lyons, in 1499, which are filled with buffoonry, and ridiculous and indecent passages. He died in 1502.

MAILLE-BREZE (**ARMAND DE**) duke of Fronzac and Caumont, marquis de Granville and Brezé, &c. commanded the French king's galleys, and afterwards his fleet. He defeated the Spaniards in an engagement at sea, within sight of Cadiz, on the 22d of July, 1640: he was the next year sent ambassador into Portugal, and afterwards gained great advantages at sea. He became grand-master and superintendant-general of trade and navigation, and was killed at sea by a cannon ball, on the 14th of June, 1646, aged twenty-seven.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of Poitou, in France; is seated on an island formed by the rivers Seure and Autize, in the middle of morassy land. It is thirty miles north-east of Rochelle, fifty west of Roitiers, and two hundred and twenty south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 38. W. Lat. 46. 31. N.

MAIMBOURG (**LEWIS**) a famous Jesuit, born at Nancy, in 1610, of noble and rich parents. He had a lively and agreeable wit, and acquired much reputation by his sermons and historical works; but in 1682 was obliged to leave the Jesuits, by order of pope Innocent XI. for having written against the court of Rome, in favour of the French clergy, and was gratified by a pension from the French king. He at length retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died of an apoplexy, on the 13th of August, 1686, aged seventy-seven. He wrote many works, which have been collected together, and printed in sixteen volumes, quarto. His History of Calvinism, which he published in the year 1681, occasioned a violent paper-war against him, of which he took not the least notice; and his History of Arianism, and that of the Iconoclastes, were criticised by the Jansenists.

He ought not to be confounded with Theodore Maimbourg, his cousin, who embraced Calvinism, afterwards returned to the Romish church, returned back to the Reformed religion, embraced Socinianism, and died at London, about the year 1693, after his having published some works.

MAIMONIDES (**MOSES**) a celebrated Jewish rabbi of the twelfth century, was born at Cordoua, in 1139. He studied under the most able masters, and in particular under Averroes.

Averroes. After having made great progress in the languages, he went into Egypt, and became first physician to the sultan. He was in great credit with that prince, and died in 1209, at seventy years of age, loaded with glory, honour, and riches. He wrote, 1. An excellent Commentary in Arabic on the Mishna, which has been translated into Hebrew and Latin. 2. An abridgement of the Talmud, in four parts, entitled *Iad Chazakha*, which is written in elegant Hebrew, and is esteemed by the Jews an excellent work. 3. A treatise entitled *Mora Nebachim*, or *Nevochim*, that is, The Teacher of those who waver. Maimonides composed this work in Arabic; but a Jew translated it into Hebrew, even in the author's life time. This book contains an abridgement of Jewish divinity, supported by philosophical reasonings, which at first displeased the Jews and made great noise, but was afterwards almost generally adopted. 4. A work entitled *Sepher Hamispat*, that is, The Book of Precepts, which is an explication of six hundred and thirteen affirmative and negative precepts of the law. Maimonides also wrote several epistles, and other works, which have acquired him such applause, that the Jews call him, the Eagle of the Doctors, and regard him as the most excellent genius that has appeared since the time of Moses their legislator. Maimonides is often quoted under the name of Moses Egyptianus; on account of his abode in Egypt: Moses Cordubensis, from his being born at Cordua; and is also called the Rabbi Moré, that is, The Doctor; and is frequently distinguished by the name of Rambam, composed of the initial letters R. M. B. M. by which they express his name entire, that is, Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon. The Jews have a custom of thus expressing the names of their famous rabbins in initial letters.

MAIN (Dr. JASPER). See MAYN.

MAINARD. See MAYNARD.

MAINE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Normandy; on the east by Perche Dunois and Vendomois; on the south by Anjou, and part of Touraine; and on the west by Anjou, and part of Brittany. It is about eighty miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It is a very good country, containing iron-mines, marble quarries, and mineral waters. Its principal rivers are, the Maienne, the Huïfne, the Sarte, and the Loire. It carries on a great trade, and its pullets are excellent and highly esteemed at Paris. This territory is divided into the Higher and Lower. Mans is the capital town.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rising on the east side of the circle of Franconia, runs from east to west, passes by the cities of Vanberg, Wartburg, Alschaffenburg, Hannau, and Francfort, and discharges itself into the Rhine at Mentz.

MAINE, a province of New-England, in North-America, bounded by Nova-Scotia on the north-east, by Massachusetts-bay on the south; and by the province of New-Hampshire on the south-west and north-west.

MAINFROY, a famous tyrant of Sicily, was the natural son of the emperor Frederic II. He caused Conrad, that emperor's lawful son, to be poisoned, and became tutor to Conradin, Conrad's son. Mainfroy, by the favour of his pupil, made himself master of the kingdom of Sicily, and took several places from the fee of Rome, for which he was excommunicated by the popes. At length Urban IV. applied to Charles of Anjou, the brother of St. Lewis king of France, and gave him the investiture of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, on which a battle was fought between the two competitors in the plain of Benevento, on the 26th of February, 1266, in which Mainfroy lost his life, after he had disturbed Italy for near eleven years.

MAINLAND, an island on the north of Scotland, being the chief of the islands of Shetland. It is about fifty miles in length, and twelve in breadth; and considering its situation, is fruitful and populous.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in Beauce, in a valley between two mountains, with a castle. This town gave the title of marchioness to the famous Madame de Maintenon, wife of Lewis XIV. It is seated on the river Eure, five miles from Chartres. Long. 1. 40. E. Lat. 48. 33. N.

MAINTENON (Madam DE) a lady who from the deepest distresses was at last raised to be the wife of Lewis XIV. Her original name was Frances Daubigné; she was the grand-daughter of Mons. Daubigné, a man of uncommon merit, who had a great influence among the Protestants of France, and therefore, about the year 1619, finding there was no safety for him in his own country, he fled for refuge to Geneva, where he was received by the magistrates and clergy with great marks of distinction. But her father had an infamous character; he had murdered his first wife, and afterwards married the daughter of Peter Cardillac, lord of Lane; but soon after going to Paris, was for some gross offence cast into prison. Upon this madam

Daubigné, having in vain endeavoured to procure his liberty, lived with him, and during his confinement had several children, and among the rest the lady who is the subject of this article, who was born on the 27th of November, 1635.

A few days after her birth madam De Villete, her aunt by her father's side, took her, and committing her to the care of her daughter's nurse, she was bred up for some time as her foster-sister. Madam Daubigné at length obtained her husband's enlargement, on condition of his changing his religion. To this he consented; but forgetting his promises, and fearing to be involved in fresh troubles, he failed with his wife and family to Martinico, where he obtained considerable plantations. In a little time madam Daubigné returned with her children to France, to carry on some law-suits, and to recover debts; but madam De Villete persuading her to desist from her pretensions, she returned to America; when she found her husband ruined by gaming, and he dying soon after, left her in the utmost distress, without any support for herself and children.

Madam Daubigné, however, found means to return to France; but left her daughter with one of her principal creditors: who soon sent her after her mother: but she being little able to support and maintain her; madam De Villete received her at Poictou with great affection, and let her know, that if she would live with her, she should never be reduced to want a subsistence: the young lady gratefully accepted this kind offer, and immediately strove to render herself agreeable and useful to a person on whom was her whole dependence.

In the mean time madam De Nevillant, a relation by her mother's side, obtained an order for taking her out of the hands of her generous aunt, to have her instructed in the Romish religion; and having got her to her own house, by her threats, artifices, and ill treatment, induced her to comply with her solicitations.

At length madam De Nevillant being obliged to go to Paris, took the young lady with her, where becoming acquainted with Scarron, who admired her for her wit, she preferred marrying him to a state of dependence, notwithstanding his being excessively deformed, infirm, and impotent, and his having no other fortune but a pension allowed him by the court, on account of his wit. She lived with him many years, during which her company was eagerly sought after by all the best company in Paris. But he dying in 1660, she was again reduced to the utmost indigence. She for some time solicited in vain to have the pension mons. Scarron had enjoyed; but at length the king settled upon her a much larger pension; and soon after chose her to go with the duke of Maine, his natural son, who was only a year old, to the waters of Barège; and from this time she had the care of that prince's education. When writing to the king, her letters charmed him, and this was the origin of her fortune, her own personal merit effected all the rest. In 1679 the king bought her the lands of Maintenon, which was the only estate she ever had, though in a height of favour that afforded her the means of purchasing immense ones. Here she had a magnificent castle, in a most beautiful spot, not above ten leagues from Versailles. The king seeing her extremely pleased with the acquisition of her estate, called her publicly madam De Maintenon, and thence she obtained that name.

In the mean while her elevation was only a retreat. Shut up in her apartment, which was on the same floor with the king's, she confined herself to the society of two or three ladies, who lived as retired as herself, and even those she seldom saw. The king constantly came to her apartment before and after supper, and continued there till mid-night; employed in business with his ministers, while she was reading or busy at her needle, never shewing any eagerness to talk of state affairs, and carefully avoiding whatever had the least appearance of cabal, or intrigue. Thus studying less to govern, than to please him who governed, she preserved her credit by employing it with the utmost circumspection. She was married to Lewis XIV. about the latter end of the year 1685, when he was in his forty-eighth year, and she in her fiftieth; but nothing could be conducted then with greater privacy, or kept with greater secrecy afterwards, than this marriage. However, this elevation was far from rendering her happy: for thus madam De Maintenon writes to one of her friends: "Why cannot I make you sensible of that uneasiness which wears out the great, and of the difficulties they labour under to employ their time? Do not you see that I am dying with melancholy." At the death of the king, which happened in 1715, she retired to the convent of St. Cyr, which she herself had founded, and spent the remainder of her life in acts of devotion. She died on the 15th of April, 1719.

MAINUNGEN, a town in Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Weere, and is the chief place of a small territory

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ritory belonging to a branch of the house of Sax Gotha; it is eight miles north-east of Henneberg. Long. 10 35. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

MAINUS (JASON) one of the most famous civilians of his time, was born at Pefaro, in the year 1435, and taught the law with such reputation, that he had three thousand scholars. Lewis XII. king of France, being in Italy, honoured his school with his presence. He wrote Commentaries on the Pandects, Justinian's Code, and other works, and died at Padua, on the 22d of March, 1519, aged eighty-four.

MAJOR (GEORGE) a famous protestant divine, and one of Luther's most zealous disciples, was born at Nuremberg, on the 25th of April, 1502, and educated at the court of Frederick III. duke of Saxony. He taught at Magdeburg; afterwards at Wittenberg, and became minister at Illeben. He wrote several works, printed in three volumes, folio, and died on the 28th of November, 1574, aged seventy-two. His followers were called Majorites.

MAJORAGIO (MARK ANTHONY) a celebrated professor of eloquence, thus named from the place of his birth, a village in the territory of Milan. He taught polite literature at Milan with great applause, and died in that city, on the fourth of April, 1555, aged forty-one. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric, on Cicero's Oratory, and on Virgil, and several treatises *De Senatu Romano*; *De Ritu Oratorio & Urbano*; *De Nominibus propriis veterum Romanorum*, &c.

MAJORCA, a Spanish island, in the Mediterranean sea, between the island of Ivica to the west, and that of Minorca to the east. It is about eighty miles south of the coast of Catalonia, and one hundred east of Valencia, and is about sixty miles in length, and forty-five in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and yet abounds in olive trees, delicious wine, and excellent corn. It has no rivers, though there are a great number of springs and wells, as well as several good harbours. The inhabitants are robust, active, and good seamen. It was taken by the Moors in 1229.

MAJORCA, a handsome, large, rich, and strong town, in the island of the same name, with a bishop's see. It contains about six thousand houses, and twenty-two churches, besides the cathedral. The squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace are magnificent structures. A captain-general resides there, who commands the whole island; and there is a garrison against the incursion of the Moors. It was taken by the English in 1706; but was retaken in 1715, since which time it has been in the hands of the Spaniards. It is seated on the south-west part of the island, where there is a good harbour, seventy miles north-east of Ivica, one hundred and twenty south-east of Barcelona, one hundred and forty east of Valencia, and three hundred from Madrid. Long. 2. 55. E. Lat. 39. 36. N.

MAJORIANUS (JULIUS VALERIUS) emperor of the West, was celebrated for his valour, his wit, and his love for polite literature. He was the grandson, by the mother's side, of Majorianus, general of the militia of Illyricum. He filled several honourable posts, and was made general by the emperor Avitus, whom at length, in concert with Ricimer, he obliged to resign the imperial dignity. Majorianus was proclaimed emperor at Ravenna, on the first of April, 457, by the consent of Leo, emperor of the East. He defeated the Burgundians and Visigoths; drove the Vandals out of Italy, and discovered such extraordinary abilities in the government of the empire, that he had the greatest reason to hope that he should restore it to its ancient splendor; but the perfidious Ricimer, jealous of his reputation, artfully got him in his power; deposed him at Tortona, in Lombardy, on the second of August, 461, and caused him to be murdered five days after upon the river Iria.

MAIRE (JAMES LE) a famous Dutch pilot, who set sail from the Texel on the 14th of June, 1615, with two vessels under his command, and in 1616 discovered the freight which bears his name, in the most southern point of America. He wrote an account of his voyages.

MAIRE (straight le) seated between Terra del Fuego, in South America and Staten Island, a passage to Cape Horn which being discovered by Le Maire, obtained his name. It is little used at present, ships going round Staten Island as well as Cape Horn into the South Sea.

MAIRET (JOHN) a French poet, born at Befançon, about the year 1607, was the author of several dramatic pieces, the best of which is his *Sophonisba*. He died about the year 1660.

MAIRONIS (FRANCIS DE) a famous scholastic divine, of the order of the Cordeliers, in the fourteenth century, was born in Provence, and taught at Paris with such reputation, that he was surnamed the Enlightened Doctor. He was the first who maintained the act called *Sorbonique*, in which he who maintained the thesis, was obliged to answer the difficulties proposed to him from six in the morning till six at

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night, without interruption. He wrote several treatises on philosophy and divinity.

MAISTRE (LEWIS ISAAC LE) more known by the name of Sacy, was one of the most celebrated French writers of the seventeenth century, and was born at Paris, on the 29th of March, 1613. He discovered from his infancy a great inclination to virtue, and a fondness for polite literature and the sciences. He embraced the state of an ecclesiastic, and being ordained priest, retired to Port Royal, but being discovered, he was confined in the Bastille for two years and a half, and there, according to some authors, wrote the History of the Old and New Testament, under the name of Royaumont; but others, with more reason, attribute that work to Nicholas Fontaine. At his leaving the Bastille, he continued a French translation of the Bible, begun by his brother, which was published with explications of the mystical and literal sense. He died on the fourth of January, 1684, aged seventy-one, in the castle of Pomponne, to which he retired towards the end of his days. He wrote, besides the above work, 1. The Hours of Port Royal. 2. A Translation in verse and prose of St. Prosper's Poem against the Ingrateful. 3. A Translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew and the Vulgate; and other works.

MAITLAND (JOHN) duke of Lauderdale, and earl of Guildford, who may justly be called the tyrant of Scotland, was the son of lord viscount Maitland, earl of Lauderdale. In the reign of Charles I. he was a zealous covenanting, and in January 1644-5 one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, during which, upon the death of his father, he succeeded to his titles and estate, and became very active; "but being," says lord Clarendon, "a young man not accustomed to an orderly and decent way of speaking, and having no gracious pronunciation, and full of passion, he made every thing much more difficult than it was before." He was employed in several other commissions during that reign, and in 1649 opposed with great vehemence the proposals made by the marquis of Montrose to Charles II. In 1651 he attended that prince in his expedition into England, but was taken prisoner after the battle of Worcester the same year, and confined in the Tower of London, and several other prisons, till the third of March, 1659-60, when he was released from his imprisonment in Windsor-castle. As he had thus been a sufferer in the cause of Charles II. at the Restoration he became highly in favour with that prince. Before that period, especially during his imprisonment, he was thought to have some sense of religion, but his conduct afterwards was utterly inconsistent with every social and religious principle. He was made secretary of state for Scotland, and in 1669 was appointed lord-commissioner for the king in Scotland; whither he was sent with great pomp and splendor, and immediately shewed as much zeal for enlarging the prerogative in that kingdom, as he had formerly shewn for suppressing it. Having undertaken to render his majesty's power absolute and arbitrary, he assumed to himself a kind of lawless administration, and being more apprehensive of other men's officiously interfering, than distrustful of his own abilities, he took care to make himself the king's sole informer, as well as sole secretary; by which means, not only the affairs of Scotland were determined in the court of England, without any notice being taken of the king's council in Scotland, but strict observation was also made of all Scotsmen who came to the English court; and to attempt to gain access to his majesty otherwise than by his lordship's means, was to hazard perpetual resentment. Thus he rendered himself the almost only significant person of the Scots nation; and in Scotland itself procured such sovereign authority, as to name the privy-councillors; to place and remove the lords of the session and exchequer; to grant gifts and pensions; to levy and disband forces; to appoint general officers, and to transact all matters of importance. Besides which, he was one of the five lords styled the Cabal, who had the management of affairs in England. In 1672 he was made marquis of March, and duke of Lauderdale, and also knight of the garter. But these honours did not protect him from the resentment of the house of commons, who, in the following year, voted that he was not fit to be trusted or employed in any office or place of trust. And though on the 28th of June, 1674, his majesty thought proper to create him a peer of England, by the title of baron of Petersham, and earl of Guildford, yet the next year the house of commons presented an address to the king to remove him from all his employments, and from his majesty's presence and councils for ever; which was followed by another address of the same kind in May 1678, and by a third in May in the following year. He died on the 24th of August, 1682.

The ingenious and candid Mr. Granger justly observes of this nobleman, "That he taught the king the political maxim of neglecting his friends, and making friends of his enemies. His whole system of politics was much of

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"the same cast. When he was high commissioner in Scotland, he enslaved his country by every mode of oppression: he loaded it with taxes, ruined its trade, plundered its inhabitants, and persecuted its religion. When the people were grown mad by his cruelty, he obstructed the course of justice, and blocked up every avenue to the throne. He was one of those employed in forging chains for the English, and who will ever be remembered by the name of the Cabal. He was servile and imperious, haughty and abject; was a man of great learning, but awkward and ungainly in his speech and behaviour. He practised all arts of cunning and dissimulation to gain power, and was the bare-faced tyrant after he had gained it."

MAIUS (JOHN HENRY) a learned and celebrated Lutheran divine, born at Pfortsheim in Suabia, on the fifth of February, 1653. He became well skilled in Hebrew literature, and taught the oriental languages with reputation in several academies, and at last at Gießen, where he was also pastor, and died on the first of September, 1719. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. *Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacæ*. 2. *Vita J. Reuchlini*. 3. *Examen Historiæ criticæ Richardi Simonis*. 4. *Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ, Moralis, & Judaicæ*. 5. *Introductio ad studium Philologicum, criticum, & exegeticum*. 6. *Paraphrasis Epistolæ ad Hebræos*. 7. *Theologia Evangelica*. 8. *Animadversiones & Supplementa ad Cocceii Lexicon Hebræum*. 9. *Oeconomia Temporum Veteris & Novi Test.* 10. *Synopsis Theologiæ Christianæ*. 11. *Theologia Lutheri*. 12. *Theologia Prophetica*. 13. *Harmonia Evangelica*. 14. *Historia Reformationis Lutheri*. 15. *Dissertationes philologicæ & exegeticæ, &c.* He also gave a very good edition of the Hebrew Bible, in quarto.

MALXANT (ST.) an ancient town of France, in Poitou, with an abbey of Benedictine monks; carries on a great trade in corn. It is seated on the river Sere, thirty miles south-west of Poitiers, and two hundred south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 17. W. Lat. 46. 55. N.

MALABAR, the name given to a part of the west coast of the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, from the kingdom of Baglala to cape Comorin, or only from the north extremity of the kingdom of Canara as far as cape Comorin. It is bounded by the mountains of Balligate on the east; by Decan on the north; and on the west and south is washed by the Indian sea.

MALACCA, the most southerly part of the great peninsula, beyond the Ganges, is about six hundred miles in length, and contains a kingdom of the same name. It is bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the north; by the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean on the east; and by the streights of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra on the south-west. This country is more to the south than any other in the East Indies, and comprehends the towns and kingdoms of Patan, Pahan, Igohor, Pera, Queda, Borke-lon, Ligor; and to the north the town and kingdom of Tanassery, where the Portuguese formerly carried on a great trade. This last either does or did belong to the king of Siam. The people of Malacca are in general subject to the Dutch, who possess all the strong places on the coast, and compel them to trade on their own terms, excluding all other nations of Europe from having any commerce with the natives.

MALACCA, the capital of the country of the same name, is seated in a flat country close to the sea. The walls and fortifications are founded on a solid rock, and are carried up to a great height; the lower part of them is washed by the sea at every tide, and on the land side is a wide canal or ditch, cut from the sea to the river, which makes it an island. In 1641 it was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, since which time it has continued in their possession. In this city there are a great many broad streets; but they are very badly paved. The houses are tolerably well built, and some of them have gardens behind, or on one side. The inhabitants consist of a few Dutch, many Malaysians, Moors, Chinese, and other Indians, who are kept in awe by a fortress, which is separated from the city by a river, and by good walls and bastions, as well as by strong gates, and a draw-bridge that is on the eastern side. This city is well situated for trade and navigation. The inhabitants are called Malaysians, and are black, with a cast of red, and they do not want wit, being particularly fond of poetry. Their language is understood in all parts of the Indies. The Moors have brought over the greatest part of the Malaysians to the Mahometan religion. They wear scarce any cloaths, and even the women are naked from the girdle upwards. They are fond of their hair, which is very long and black, and they anoint it with oil of cocoa nuts, to make it shine. The country about it is little better than a morass, which renders provisions very dear. The cattle are very lean, and consequently yield little milk. This is not now so trading a place as it was formerly, the

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Dutch having removed their principal commerce to Batavia. Long. 102. 2. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.

MALACHY, the last of the prophets in the Old Testament, lived in the time of Nehemiah, under the reign of Artaxerxes Longomanus, about four hundred and fifty years before the Christian æra. His prophecies are in Hebrew, and contain three chapters. He foretold the abolition of the Jewish sacrifices; instructed the priests in the purity with which they ought to make their offerings, and foretold the coming of Elias, and the last judgment.

MALACHY (ST.) born at Armagh in Ireland, in 1094, became bishop of Connor, and at length archbishop of Armagh; but resigned his archbishopric in 1115, and died at Clairvaux, in the arms of his friend St. Bernard, in 1148. There is attributed to him a prophecy of the popes from Celestin II. to the end of the world; but that work was forged in the conclave held in 1590, by the partizans of cardinal Simoncelli. St. Barnard wrote the Life of St. Malachy.

MALAGA, an ancient rich and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels there to load them with fruits and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, eighty-five miles south of Cordova, sixty-two south-west of Granada, eighty-three south-east of Seville, and two hundred and fifty-five south of Madrid. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 36. 51. N.

MALAGUETA (the coast of) a part of Guinea, in Africa, is so called on account of a grain like pepper of that name. It is divided into several territories or principalities, of which the kingdom of Sanguin is the chief. It yields gold, ivory, slaves, and Guinea pepper.

MALAMOCCHO, a little island and sea-port town in the lagunes of Venice, seated five miles south of that city.

MALATHIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, the capital of Little Armenia, is seated on the river Arzu, and is the see of an archbishop of the Greek church. Long. 43. 25. E. Lat. 39. 8. N.

MALAVAL (FRANCIS) a famous mystic writer, was born at Marfeilles, on the 17th of December, 1627, and became blind at nine months old. This did not prevent his learning the Latin tongue, in which he became well skilled by reflecting on the lessons read to him. He discovered from his infancy a pious disposition, and at length embracing the opinions of Molinos, he published in French, *An Easy Method for raising the Soul to Contemplation*; but this book being censured and put into the Index at Rome, he retracted his sentiments, and declared openly against the opinions of Molinos. He kept up a correspondence by letter with the learned cardinal Bona, who obtained for him a dispensation from the pope for entering into orders, though blind. Queen Christina of Sweden, cardinal Cibo, and several other illustrious persons, frequently wrote to him as a testimony of their esteem for his piety and abilities. He died at Marfeilles, on the 15th of May, 1719, at ninety-two years of age. Besides the book we have mentioned, he wrote, 1. *Spiritual Poems*. 2. *The Lives of the Saints*. 3. *The Life of St. Philip Benisi*, and some other works.

MALDA, a town of India, in the province of Bengal, seated on the river Ganges. Here some of the European nations have factories. It is about one hundred miles north of Hugley. Long. 87. 52. E. Lat. 24. 36. N.

MALDIVIA ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean, five hundred miles south-west of the continent of the island of Ceylon. They are about one thousand in number, and are very small; extending from the second degree of south latitude to the seventh degree north latitude. They are generally black low lands, surrounded by rocks and sands. The natives are of the same complexion as the Arabians, profess the Mahometan religion, and are subject to one sovereign. The channels between the islands are very narrow, and some of them are fordable. They produce neither rice, corn, nor herbage; but the natives live upon cocoa-nuts, and other fruits, roots, and fish. They have little or nothing to barter with, unless the shells called cowrys, or blackmoor's teeth, with which they abound, and these serve instead of small coin in many parts of India.

MALDON, a sea port town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on September 18, for toys. It is a borough town of very great antiquity, consisting of two bailiffs, six aldermen, a steward, recorder, eighteen capital burgeses, and about four hundred common burgeses, who have all votes in electing the members of parliament. It is seated on an eminence near the sea, and has a convenient harbour for ships of about four hundred tons burthen. It carries on a good trade in coals, iron, deals, &c. It had formerly three parish churches, but has now but two. Here is a free-school and a library, the gift of Dr. Thomas Plume, a native of this place, who also gave twenty pounds a year

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to the poor of this town; one hundred pounds to build them a work house, and also a considerable sum for establishing a manufactory of sackcloth. It is ten miles east of Chelmsford; and thirty-nine south-east of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

MALDONAT (JOHN) a Spanish Jesuit, was born in the province of Estremadura in 1534, and studied at Salamanca, where he taught philosophy, divinity, and the Greek tongue. He entered among the Jesuits at Rome in 1562, and went to France the following year, when he was made professor of philosophy and divinity at Paris, and had a prodigious number of scholars. He afterwards taught in several other universities, and died at Rome on the 5th of January, 1583, aged fifty. He wrote, 1. Commentaries on the Gospels, the best editions of which are those of Ponta-Moufon, and the following, till the year 1617. 2. Commentaries on Jeremiah, Baruch, Ezekiel, and Daniel. 3. A Treatise on the Sacraments. 4. A Treatise on Grace; another on Original Sin, and several other pieces, printed at Paris in 1677, in folio. His style is clear, lively, and easy. He does not servilely follow the scholastic divines, but is pretty free, and sometimes singular, in his sentiments.

MALE, an island of the East-Indies, and principal of the Maldivia islands, with a palace, where the king resides. It never rains here for six months, and the other six it rains almost continually, beginning in the month of April. The inhabitants are skilful in several sorts of workmanship, and understand writing very well. Long 74. 25. E. Lat. 4. 30. N.

MALEBRANCHE (NICHOLAS) an eminent French metaphysician, the son of Nicholas Malebranche, secretary to the French king, was born at Paris on the sixth of August, 1638, and admitted into the congregation of the Oratory at Paris on the 28th of January, 1660. He at first applied himself to the study of the languages and history; but afterwards meeting with Des Cartes's treatise Of Man, he gave himself up entirely to the study of philosophy and mathematics, in which he made such progress, that in 1673 he published the first volume of his Search after Truth, by which he acquired great reputation. He loved to think for himself, and shewed a contempt for those philosophers whose learning only consists in knowing what others have thought. His book on the Nature of Grace, in which he proposes a new method of bringing divines to an agreement on that point, and his System of Ideas, in which he maintains that we see all things in God, occasioned his being warmly attacked by Mons. Arnaud, his old friend, to whom he replied with great wit and delicacy. He was received as an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences in 1699; was of a very delicate constitution, and enjoyed a weak state of health till his death, which happened at Paris on the 13th of October, 1715, at seventy-eight years of age. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are, 1. Christian Conversations on the most sublime points of Religion. 2. A Treatise on Morality and Christian Meditations. 3. Several pieces in answer to Arnaud. 4. Conversations on metaphysical and religious Subjects. 5. A small Treatise on the Love of God. 6. A Conversation between a Christian and a Chinese Philosopher, &c. All his works are well written; they discover extraordinary wit and genius, great knowledge, and deep penetration.

MALE TROIT, a town of France, in Brittany, seated on the river Oust, thirty-seven miles east of Port-Lewis. Long. 2. 21. W. Lat. 47. 56. N.

MALEZIEU, an eminent mathematician, born at Paris in 1650. He distinguished himself by his learning; was intrusted with the education of the duke of Maine; and had afterwards the honour to teach the mathematics to the duke of Burgundy. The lessons he gave that prince were printed in 1715 under the title of Elements of Geometry. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the French Academy; and besides the above work, wrote others both in verse and prose. He died of an apoplexy on the 4th of March, 1727, aged seventy-seven.

MALHERBE (FRANCIS DE) the best French poet of his time, was born at Caen about the year 1556, of a noble and ancient family. He quitted Normandy at seventeen years of age, and went into Provence, where he attached himself to the family of Henry Angoulême, the natural son of king Henry II. and was in the service of that prince till he was killed by Altoviti in 1586. At length cardinal de Perron, being informed of his merit and abilities, introduced him to Henry IV. who had a particular esteem for him. Malherbe went to court in 1605, a little before the king set out for Limoges. His majesty commanded him to make verses on his journey, and the poet acquitted himself so well, that the king resolving to retain him in his service, commanded M. de Bellegarde to give him his house till he provided a pension for him; that nobleman accordingly gave Malherbe the use of his table, a horse, and one thousand livres salary. Racan, who was then page of the

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chamber, became acquainted with Malherbe, learned from him the art of writing verses, and contracted a friendship for him which lasted as long as his life. After the death of king Henry IV. queen Mary de Medicis sent a pension of five hundred crowns upon Malherbe, who died at Paris in 1628. The best and most complete edition of his poetical works is that of 1666, with Menage's remarks. Malherbe so far excelled all the French poets who preceded him, that Boileau considers him as the father of French poetry.

MALICUT, an island of the East Indies, on the coast of Malabar, about eighty-five miles north of the Maldivia islands. It is about four miles in circumference; is seated in a wholesome air, and abounds in all kinds of fruit.

MALLET (CHARLES) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Montdidier, and became canon, archdeacon, and grand vicar of Rouen. He wrote against the New Testament printed at Mons, a piece intitled *Examen de quelques Passages*, &c. Mr. Arnauld answered it by his New Defence of his Translation of the New Testament, printed at Mons. Dr. Mallet afterwards published a treatise on Reading the holy Scriptures, in which he pretends that they ought not to be given to the people in the vulgar tongue, to which Mr. Arnauld answered with great bitterness, and endeavoured to justify those who speak and write in a severe and injurious manner, in which he did no honour to the candour and moderation which all worthy men, and especially Christians and divines, should observe in their disputes. M. Mallet died on the 20th of August, 1680, at seventy-two years of age.

MALLEVILLE (CLAUDE DE) a French poet, born at Paris, was one of the first members of the French academy, and gained a prize from Voiture and other ingenious men. He became secretary to M. de Bassompierre, to whom he performed important services while he was in prison, and with the rewards he received for them he purchased the place of secretary to the king. He was likewise secretary to the French Academy, and died in 1647. He wrote Sonnets, Stanzas, Elegies, Epigrams, Songs, Madrigals, and a Paraphrase on some of the Psalms. His sonnets are most esteemed.

MALLINCKROT (BERNARD) dean of the cathedral of Munster, acquired great reputation in the seventeenth century by his learning, though he studied only a part of the night, and spent the day in regaling and diverting himself with his friends. The emperor Ferdinand I. nominated him to the bishoprick of Ratzeburg, and some time after he was elected bishop of Minden; but he could not take possession of either of those bishopricks; on which raising a sedition against the new bishop of Munster, he was deprived of his deanery, and afterwards arrested and conducted to the castle of Ottensheim, where he died on the 7th of March, 1664. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Treatise on the Invention and Progress of Printing. 2. Another on the Nature and Use of Letters. 3. A Treatise on the Arch-chancellors of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the Chancellors of the Court of Rome, &c. These works are esteemed.

MALLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on August 12, October 21, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is five miles west of Maidstone; and thirty east by-south of London. Long. 0. 30. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

MALLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster; seated on the river Black-water, seventeen miles north of Cork city. Long. 8. 35. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege; with an abbey. It is seated on the river Recht, fifty miles north of Luxemburg, and nine south of Limburg. Long. 6. 21. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

MALMOE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltic sea. It was ceded to the Swedes by the Danes in 1668. It is ten miles south of Lunden, and eighteen miles south-east of Copenhagen. Long. 13. 31. E. Lat. 55. 31. N.

MALMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horses. It is so called from Maildolphus, a learned and devout man, who founded a monastery here in 648. It is an ancient borough, and is governed by an alderman, twelve capital burgesses, twenty-four assistants, land-holders and commoners; but the election for members of parliament is solely in the alderman and twelve capital burgesses. It is pleasantly seated on a hill by the river Avon, which almost encompasses it, and over which it has six bridges. The market is plentiful for corn and provisions. It is fifty-two miles north-west of Salisbury, and ninety-four west of London. Long. 2. 7. W. Lat. 51. 34. N.

MALO (St.) or MACLOU, the first bishop of Aleth in Brittany, was the son of a gentleman of Britain, and educated in a monastery in Ireland; after which he went into Brittany, where he put himself under the conduct of a her-

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a hermit named Aron, near Aleth; and some time after, about the year 451, he was elected bishop of that town. He at length retired into a solitude near Xaintes, and died there on the 15th of November, 565. From him the city of St. Malo received its name, because his body was removed thither when Aleth was reduced to a village, and the episcopal see transferred to St. Malo's.

MALO (ST.) a town in Brittany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock in the middle of the sea, on the little island of St. Aaron, which is joined to the land by means of a causeway, at the head of which is a strong castle, extremely well fortified. As this place is of great importance, there is always a good garrison kept in it, and the gates are shut at six o'clock in the evening, after which they turn out a company of dogs, which by their barking give notice if any one approaches. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Vincent, and stands in a square of the same name, wherein a market is kept. The streets are narrow, except two or three, and the harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, which however is difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it, and yet it carries on a prodigious trade. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without doing much damage. It is seventeen miles north-west of Doll, forty-two north of Rennes, ninety north of Nantes, and two hundred west of Paris. Long. 1. 57. W. Lat. 48. 39. N.

MALPIGHI (MARCELLUS) an excellent Italian physician and anatomist, was born at Crevalcuora near Bologna, on the 10th of March, 1628. He studied under Massari and Mariano; and in 1656 was professor of physic at Bologna. The grand duke of Tuscany at length invited him to teach physic at Pisa. Malpighi there contracted a strict friendship with the learned Borelli, to whom he attributed the discoveries he afterwards made. In 1669 he was elected a member of the Royal Society in London, and continued to teach here till the year 1691, when cardinal Anthony Pignatelli, who had known him while he was legate at Bologna, being chosen pope, under the name of Innocent XII. sent for him to Rome, and made him his first physician. Malpighi died of an apoplexy in that city on the 29th of November, 1694, aged sixty-seven, leaving many works in Latin that will immortalize his memory. The principal of these are, 1. *Anatome Plantarum*. 2. *Epistole variae*. 3. *Dissertationes Epistolicae de Bombyce*. 4. *De Formatione Pul- li in Ovo*. 5. *De Cerebro, de Lingua, de externo Testis Organo, de Omento, de Pinguedine, et Adiposis Ductibus*. 6. *Exercitatio Anatomica de Viscerum Structura*. 7. *Dissertationes de Polypo Cordis, et de Pulmonibus*. Malpighi's works were printed at London in 1686, in two volumes, folio, and his posthumous works appeared in 1697, in folio.

MALPLACQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near Barnai, famous for the battle between the English and French, fought on September 11, 1709, wherein the latter were beat.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 25, July 25, and December 8, for cattle, linen, woollen cloth, hard-ware, and pedlar's ware. It is seated on a high eminence, not far from the river Dee, and on the edge of the county. It is a pretty handsome town, containing three streets, which are well paved and clean. It hath an hospital and a grammar school, and formerly had a castle, which is now demolished. It is twelve miles south-east of Chester, and one hundred and sixty-six north-west of London. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 53. 5. N.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, of an oval figure, twenty miles long, and twelve broad. It is a white soft rock, covered a foot deep with earth, producing indigo, cotton, grapes, olives, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruit; but they have not corn enough for their use, nor make any wine, but import both from Sicily; however it produces plenty of beans, peas, melons, and garden stuff; and they have very good springs, but no wood except their fruit-trees. The heat is excessive, as well by night as by day; and the inhabitants are much troubled with gnats, which are the plague of the island. They reckon about ninety thousand natives, who much resemble the people of Sicily in their manners and behaviour; and the common people speak Arabic, but the people of fashion Italian. This island was successively subject to the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and the Romans; and the emperor Charles V. gave it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, after they had lost the island of Rhodes. This is the residence of the grand-master of the order now called knights of Malta. The knights formerly consisted of eight several nations, but now only of seven, the English having withdrawn themselves. All the knights are to be of ancient noble families, and legitimate; the grand crosses, or heads of each nation are styled grand priors, having each of them their convents of knights, and estates in every popish nation, appropriated to their maintenance, which are called con-

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manderies. The priors chuse the grand-master; they are all subject to the pope in spirituals, and depend also pretty much on those princes where their lands or commanderies lie. They are obliged to suppress all pirates; and are engaged in a perpetual war with the Turks, Algerines, and other Mahometans. The knights make vows of celibacy and chastity, notwithstanding which they keep Grecian girls as concubines. The capital town of this island is Valetta. Besides the city there are twenty-six parishes, and between thirty and forty villages. There are no venomous beasts in this island; hence some conclude that this was not the place where the apostle St. Paul was bit by a viper, but in another island, now called Meleda, near Ragusa. The city Valetta is by some improperly called Malta. It is seated on that side of the island which is opposite to Sicily. Long. 14. 34. E. Lat. 35. 54. N.

MALTON, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on the day before Palm-Sunday for horses and horned cattle; the day before Whit-Sunday for sheep, brags, and pewter; on October 10, for hard-ware, pots, and small ware; and on October 11, for sheep. It is a considerable borough town, governed by a bailiff, who returns the members of parliament elected by the burgeses. Here are the ruins of an old castle, built in the reign of Henry I. It is divided by the river Derwent into the Old and New town, each containing three churches. It is twenty-four miles north-east-by-east of York, and two hundred and seventeen north of London. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 54. 8. N.

MALVA, a province of India, in Asia, seated under the tropic of Cancer, and is subject to the great mogul. It is a very fruitful country. Ratipure is the capital town.

MALVASIA, is a small island of Greece, on the eastern side of the Morea, remarkable for its good wine. It is about three miles in compass, and its capital is seated on the sea-side, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which is a strong fort. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, suffragan of Constantinople. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1540; but the Venetians retook it in 1690. It is fifty miles south-east of Mistra, and seventy south-west of Setines or Athens. Long. 23. 40. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

MALVENDA (THOMAS) a learned Dominican monk, was born at Xativa, in 1566, and was professor of philosophy and divinity in his order. Having found some faults in Baronius's Martyrology, he wrote to that cardinal, who found so much good sense in his letter, that he sent for him to Rome, where he was of great assistance to Baronius. He was employed at the same time in reforming the ecclesiastical books of his order. He died at Valencia in Spain on the 7th of May, 1628, aged sixty-three. The most esteemed of his works are, 1. A Treatise *De Antichristo*, the best edition of which is that of 1621. 2. A New Version of the Hebrew Text of the Bible, with notes, printed at Lyons in 1650, in five volumes folio.

MALVEZZI (VIRGILIO) marquis de) an Italian gentleman, born at Bologna, acquired great reputation by his learning and writings. He was well versed in polite literature, music, law, physic, and the mathematics. He served also in a distinguished post in the army of Philip IV. king of Spain, and was employed by him in some important negotiations. He died at Bologna, in the year 1654, leaving several works in Spanish and Italian, among the latter are his Discourses on the First Book of Tacitus; this work has been translated into English.

MAMBRUN (PETER) a Jesuit, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, became distinguished in the republic of letters by his Latin Dissertation on Epic Poetry, and his Latin Poems, in which he endeavours, to the utmost of his power, to imitate Virgil. These are Eclogues, Georgics, Four Books on the Cultivation of the Soul and Spirit, and a poem entitled Constantine, or Idolatry thrown down. He died on the 31st of October, 1661, aged sixty-one.

MAMEA, or **MAMIA**, queen of the Saracens, in the fourth century, was married when very young, and lost her husband soon after. She then commanded her forces, and engaged in a war with the Roman empire, with such judgment and success, that she struck terror wherever she came. After several victories, she carried fire and sword into Palestine, and other provinces in the neighbourhood of Arabia, and forced the emperor Valens to agree to a peace. She afterwards governed her subjects with great wisdom, and repaired, rebuilt, and repopled, many towns that were destroyed, or greatly damaged during the war.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France, in Le Maine; seated on the river Dive. Long. 0. 26. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

MAMMEA, or rather **MAMEA**, (JULIA) the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, was celebrated for her wit and courage, she sent for Origen to converse with him on the Christian religion, which, according to some authors, she not only embraced, but made the emperor her son acquainted with it. At length being accused of cruelty and avarice,

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avarice, and with a design to seize the supreme authority, she was assassinated with her son, in the year 235.

MAMURA, a Roman knight, was a native of Formium, and accompanied Cæsar into Gaul, in quality of overseer of the workmen; he there amassed great riches by his avarice, and extortion, and afterwards caused a magnificent palace to be built upon Mount Cælius, at Rome. He was the first who encrusted walls and columns with marble. Catullus wrote very satirical epigrams against him.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, thirty-five miles west of the coast of Cumberland, and twenty-eight north of the island of Anglesey in North-Wales, ten south of the coast of Galloway in Scotland, and forty east of the coast of Down, in Ireland; whence it may be seen from the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is near thirty miles in length, and nine in breadth, containing seventeen parishes. The chief towns are Ruthin, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, consisting of arable and pasture, and is more than sufficient for the subsistence of the natives. The air is very healthful, for the people here live to a very great age. They are a mixture of English, Scotch, and Irish, and subject to the king of Great Britain. Their staple commodities are wool, hides, and tallow. This island has a bishop, suffragan to York, styled Soder and Man, but he is no lord of parliament. Man lies in 4 deg. 30 min. W. Long. and between 53 deg. 53 min. and 54. 25. N. Lat.

MANACHIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a castle, handsome bazars, mosques, and hospitals. It was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Hemus, in a territory abounding in all things necessary for humane life. Long. 27. 40. E. Lat. 38. 45. N.

MANAR, an island of the East Indies, on the western coast of the island Ceylon. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1560, but the Dutch deprived them of it in 1658. It is very populous. Long. 79. 12. E. Lat. 9. 12. N.

MANASSEH, the son of Joseph, was adopted by Jacob about one thousand six hundred and ninety years before the Christian æra, and became the chief of one of the Jewish tribes which bears his name.

MANASSEH, king of Judah, succeeded his father Hezekiah six hundred and ninety-eight years before the Christian æra. He put to death the prophet Isaiah, and rendered himself detestable by his idolatry and impiety. God, in order to punish him, raised up the king of Assyria against him, who took him prisoner, loaded him with chains, and carried him captive to Babylon, in the six hundred and seventy-seventh year before the birth of Christ. His misfortunes now made him enter into himself, when sincerely repenting of his crimes, he was delivered from captivity, and again placed on the throne. At his return to Jerusalem he caused the altars, consecrated to idols, to be thrown down, restored the worship of the true God, and died in the six hundred and forty-third year before the Christian æra, aged sixty-seven, after a reign of fifty-five years. We have under the name of this prince a prayer, supposed to be written by him during his captivity; but this piece is apocryphal, and is not contained in the canonical books of the Old Testament.

MANASSES, a Greek historian. See **CONSTANTINE MANASSES**.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the southern part of New-Castile, watered by the river Guadiana, which runs through its middle. This is the place which Cervantes made the scene of the heroic exploits of the valiant knight Don Quixote. It is a mountainous country, and the principal town is Ciudad-Real.

MANCHESTER, a large and populous town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on Whit-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, upon a stony hill, and is a place of great antiquity. It is now a flourishing town, and has several curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Manchester goods. Their velvets of late are come to great repute, and are much made use of for breeches. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, and the collegiate church; which last has a small choir, of excellent workmanship. It has an additional church, which was begun in queen Anne's reign, and finished in 1723. It sends no members to parliament; but has the title of a duchy. It is sixty-seven miles west-south-west of York, thirty-nine east north-east of Chester, fifty-five north-north-west of Derby, and one hundred and eighty-two north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 43. 27. N.

MANCINELLI (ANTHONY) a very good grammarian of the sixteenth century, taught in the college at Rome, and afterwards went to Venice. It is said, that upon his making an oration on the wicked courses of Alexander VI. that pope caused his tongue to be plucked out, and his hands to be cut off. This instance of barbarity is mentioned both

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by popish and protestant writers. Mancinelli wrote much upon Horace, Juvenal, Suetonius, and other works.

MANCO CAPAC, the first inca and founder of the empire of Peru; after having united and civilized the Peruvian, and persuaded them that he was the son of the sun, he taught them inwardly to adore, as a supreme god, Pachacamac, that is, the soul or support of the universe; and outwardly to adore, as a visible inferior deity, his pretended father the sun; to build him temples, and to offer sacrifices to him, as an acknowledgment of the benefits with which he was continually loading them.

MANDAGOT (WILLIAM DE) born of an illustrious family at Lodeve, compiled the sixth book of Decretals, by order of pope Boniface VIII. He was successively archdeacon of Nismes, provost of Toulouse, archbishop of Embrun, then of Aix, and at last cardinal and archbishop of Palestrina. He died at Avignon, in the year 1321. He wrote a Treatise on the Election of Prelates, of which there have been many editions.

MANDANES, an Indian prince and philosopher, celebrated for his wisdom, being invited by the ambassadors of Alexander the Great, to come to the son of Jupiter's banquet, with the promise of a great reward if he obeyed, and of being punished if he refused; he, according to Strabo, replied, "That though Alexander commanded great part of the world, he was not the son of Jupiter: that he did not value the presents of a man, who had not enough to satisfy himself, and that he despised his menaces; that if he lived, India was sufficient for his subsistence, and that he was not afraid of death, because it would only make him change his state of infirmity, and old age, for a better life."

MANDERSCHUIT, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Trier, and has a strong castle of the same name, wherein the counts live. It is twenty miles north of Trier. Long. 6. 43. E. Lat. 50. 26. N.

MANDESLO (JOHN ALBERT DE) a native of the duchy of Mecklenburg, was page to the duke of Holstein, and travelled, in quality of gentleman to the ambassadors that duke sent in 1636, into Muscovy and Persia; and leaving them, went to Ormus, and from thence to India. He wrote an account of his travels, which has been translated into English.

MANDEVILLE (SIR JOHN) a physician, famous for his travels, was born at St. Alban's, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. He had a liberal education, and applied himself to the study of physic; but being at length seized with an invincible desire of seeing distant parts of the globe, he left England in 1332, and did not return till thirty-four years after. His friends, who had long supposed him dead, did not know him when he appeared. He had travelled through almost all the East, and made himself master of a great variety of languages. He particularly visited Scythia, Armenia the Greater and Less, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Media, Mesopotamia, Persia, Chaldea, Greece, Dalmatia, &c. His rambling disposition did not suffer him to rest; for he left his own country a second time, and died at Liege in the Netherlands, on the 17th of November, 1372. He wrote an Itinerary, or an account of his travels, in English, French, and Latin; which is filled with the most extravagant and ridiculous incidents.

MANDEVILLE (BERNARD DE) a famous English writer, was born at Dort, in Holland, where he studied physic, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. He afterwards came to England, and in 1714 published a poem, entitled, The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves turned honest, upon which he afterwards wrote Remarks, and published the whole at London in 1723, under the title of, The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits. He afterwards published, Free Thoughts on Religion, which, as well as The Fable of the Bees, made a great noise, and was answered by many ingenious and learned gentlemen. He wrote several other works, and died on the 10th of January, 1733, in about the sixty-third year of his age.

MANDUCUS, in Roman antiquity, a name given to certain figures, or actors, produced in the representation of comedies, or rather public sports, to divert some and frighten others. They gave them huge bloated cheeks, a wide open mouth, and long sharp teeth, with which they kept a strange kind of rattling.

MANES, a Persian of very low birth, was at first a slave, and was called Curbicus. He was bought by a rich widow, who afterwards adopted him, and caused him to be instructed in the sciences taught in Persia. This woman being heiress to the books of Terebinthus, Curbicus from them, and the doctrine of the Persians, founded his system, and took the name of Manes. He maintained that there were two principles or gods, the one good, and the other wicked; one the author of all benefit, and the other of all misery. He also taught the transmigration of souls, and though he called himself a Christian, denied the resurrection of the dead.

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dead. Manes promised the king of Persia that he could cure his son, who was sick, but the prince dying a few days after, he was thrown into prison, from whence he found means to escape. He had afterwards a public dispute with Archelaus, a bishop, whom he found at Caisara; but at length being taken by the king of Persia's soldiers, who were sent every where in search of him, that prince caused him to be flayed alive; after which his body was given to be devoured by dogs, and his skin stuffed with chaff, and hung up before one of the city gates. The learned are not agreed about the time, when Manes first began to make himself known; but the most probable opinion is, that it was under the reign of Probus, about the year 280. The followers of Manes were called Manicheans, and St. Augustine, who had been one of the sect, wrote against them with greater strength of argument than any of the other fathers.

MANETHO, a famous Egyptian priest, born at Heliopolis, lived in the time of Ptolomey Philadelphus, about three hundred and four years before the Christian era. He composed in Greek, *The History of Egypt*, a celebrated work, that is often quoted by Josephus, and other ancient authors. Julius Africanus gave an abridgement of it in his *Chronology*. Manetho's work is however lost, and there only remain some fragments extracted from Julius Africanus, which are to be found in Eusebius's *Chronica*.

MANFREDI (BARTHOLOMEO) an excellent painter, was born at Mantua, and was one of the disciples of Caravaggio, whose manner he imitated very exactly. The subject of his pictures are generally persons playing at cards, or dice. He died young.

MANFREDI (EUSTACHIO) a celebrated mathematician of Italy, born at Bologna, on the 24th of September, 1674. He became professor of mathematics at Bologna, in 1698, and superintendant of the waters of the Bolognese in 1704. He was chosen, in 1726, a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and was member of several other academies. He acquired great reputation by his *Ephemerides*, in four volumes, quarto, and his other works. He died on the 15th of February, 1739, aged fifty-five.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata, with a harbour, a castle, and an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1620, who abandoned it, after they set it on fire. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, fifty miles north of Cirenza, fifty north-west of Bari, and one hundred north-west of Naples. Long. 16. 51. E. Lat. 41. 31. N.

MANGALOR, a sea-port town in India, on this side the Ganges. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom of Canara, and has a most excellent road for ships to anchor in. It is seated on a rising ground, and inhabited by Pagan and Mahometan merchants, and near it was a factory of the Portuguese, long since destroyed. The people are of a tawny complexion, with long black hair, and go naked from the girdle upwards. They are most of them good soldiers; but are little inclined to trade. They are extravagantly superstitious, and carry about their idols with great solemnity, in large waggons, upon the wheels of which are iron hooks, whereon the zealots throw themselves, and are crushed to death as the wheels turn round. Others lie on the ground for the wheels to pass over them, and kill them. They punish malefactors by laying them on the sand, exposed to the sun-beams, and the flies, and there they remain till they expire. It is one hundred miles north of Calicut, and three hundred and forty west of Fort St. George. The Dutch have settled factories here. Long. 74. 15. E. Lat. 13. 12. N.

MANGET (JOHN JAMES) an eminent physician, born at Geneva, on the 19th of June, 1652. The elector of Brandenburg made him his first physician in 1699, in which post he continued till his death, which happened at Geneva, on the 15th of August, 1742, aged ninety-one. He wrote many works, the most known of which are, 1. *A Collection of several Pharmacopœias*, in folio. 2. *Bibliotheca Pharmaceutica Medica*, in folio. 3. *Bibliotheca Anatomica*. 4. *Bibliotheca Chymica*, in two volumes, folio. 5. *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*. 6. *A Bibliotheca of all the authors who have written on medicine*, in four volumes, folio. All these works are in Latin. Daniel le Clerc, the author of a *History of Physic*, assisted him in writing them.

MANHEIM, a city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The streets are all in straight lines, and in some of them there are trees planted, as in Holland. It was formerly a little village; but is now reckoned one of the strongest places in Germany. It has a citadel, and the elector has built a very handsome palace. It was taken by the French in 1688, who demolished the fortifications, which have since been rebuilt. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine, ten miles north-east of Spire, and eight west of Heidelberg. Long. 7. 32. E. Lat. 49. 36. N.

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MANICHEES. See **MANES**.

MANILA, or **LUCONIA**, the largest of the Philippine islands. See **LUCONIA**.

MANINGTREE, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on June 15, for toys; is seated on the river Stour, and is but a mean place. It is twelve miles west-south-west of Harwich, and sixty east-north-east of London. Long. 1. 16. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

MANIPE in pagan worship, an idol worshipped in the kingdoms of Tagut and Barantola, in Tartary, which has nine heads that rise above each other, in the form of a pyramid, there being three in the first and second rows, two in the third row, and one at the top.

MANLEY (Mrs.) a dramatic writer, and the author of the *Atalantis*, was born in one of the islands in Hampshire, of which sir Roger Manley, her father was governor. She received an education suitable to her birth; but had the misfortune to lose her mother while she was an infant, and her father before she was grown up. Sir Roger bequeathed her to the care of a relation; but the villain, eager to gratify his passion for her, married her, though he had a wife already, and having brought her to London, soon deserted her. Thus in the very morning of her life, when all things should have been gay and promising, she wore away three years in a gloomy solitude. When she appeared again in the world, she obtained the patronage of the duchess of Cleveland, a mistress of king Charles II. but she being of a fickle temper, grew tired of her, in six months time, and discharged her, upon a pretence that she had an intrigue with her son. At length, in 1696, was acted with great applause her first tragedy called, *The Royal Mischief*; upon which she received such unbounded incense from its admirers, that her apartment became crowded with men of wit and gaiety. This proved fatal to her virtue. She engaged in intrigues, and was taken into keeping. She now wrote her new *Atalantis*, in four volumes, in which she made very free with the characters of many persons of distinguished rank; for having an aversion to the Whig ministry, she made this work a lewd satire on those who had brought about the Revolution. A warrant was therefore granted for seizing the printer and publisher of the *Atalantis*; but being too generous to let them suffer on her account, she voluntarily presented herself before the court of king's bench, as the author of that work, and was confined in a messenger's house: but her counsel suing out an habeas corpus, she was admitted to bail. Soon after, there being an entire change in the ministry, she lived in great gaiety, amusing herself with writing poems and letters, and conversing with wits. A volume of her letters was published in the year 1713, after which she wrote the tragedy of *Lucius*, the first king of Britain, and a comedy called, *The Lost Lover*, or *the Jealous Husband*. She died on the 11th of July, 1724.

MANLIUS (MARCUS) a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of the emperor Augustus Cæsar, composed a *Treatise on Astronomy in verse*, of which there are only five books extant, which treat of the fixt stars. The best editions of this work are that of Joseph Scaliger, in quarto, and that of Dr. Bentley, printed at London, in 1734, in quarto. Mr. Creech has given an English translation of this poem.

MANLIUS, the son-in-law of Tarquin the Proud, to whom he retired when that prince was driven from Rome, in the five hundred and ninth year before the Christian era. He was considered as the chief of the illustrious Roman family of the same name, from whence sprung three consuls, twelve tribunes, and two dictators. The most celebrated men in his family were:

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, a Roman consul and commander, distinguished himself in the army at sixteen years of age. He was in the Capitol, and was awakened by the cries of the geese, when Rome was taken by the Gauls, on which he repulsed the enemy, who attempted to surprise that fortress. From the bravery he shewed on this occasion he obtained the surname of Capitolinus, and that of the Preserver of the City, in the three hundred and ninetieth year before the Christian era, but afterwards being accused of aspiring to royalty, he was thrown from the top of the Capitol, in the three hundred and eighty-fourth year before the Christian era.

MANLIUS TORQUATUS, a celebrated consul and Roman captain, had great wit, but a difficulty in expressing himself, which induced Manlius Imperiosus, his father, to keep him almost by force in the country. Pompey, tribune of the people, enraged at this instance of severity, formed a design of accusing Manlius the father before the judges; but Torquatus being informed of it, went to that tribune, and, with a poniard in his hand, made him swear, that he would not proceed in that accusation against him to whom he owed his life. At length Torquatus was made military tribune, and killed a soldier of the Gauls in a single combat, from whom he took a gold chain, which he wore about his neck.

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From this action he obtained the name of Torquatus. He was consul in the war against the Latins, in the three hundred and fortieth year before the Christian era, when he ordered his own son to be beheaded, for fighting contrary to his orders, though he had gained the victory. He conquered the enemies of the republic, and was several times made consul; but at last refused the consulship, saying, "That it was no more possible for him to bear with the vices of the people, than it was for the people to bear with his severity." This indeed was so great, that it passed into a proverb.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in Provence; seated on the river Durance, with a castle, and a commandery of the order of the knights of Malta. It is seated in a pleasant fruitful country, ten miles south of Forcalquier. Long. 5. 55. E. Lat. 43. 52. N.

MANRESA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, is an ancient place, and was of greater consequence formerly than at present. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Cardenero and Lobregat, twenty miles north-west of Barcelona, and fifteen south-east of Cardonna. Long. 1. 55. E. Lat. 41. 36. N.

MANS, a city of France, in the province of Orleans, and capital of the territory of Maine. It is seated to the north-west of a hill, which rises above the river Sar. It was formerly one of the largest and richest towns in the kingdom, but is now greatly reduced. William the Conqueror, king of England and duke of Normandy, built a castle here, which was demolished in 1617. There are now seventeen parishes in the city and suburbs, three thousand houses, and fifteen thousand inhabitants. There are likewise, besides the cathedral church, wherein is a very curious clock, several convents and nunneries, and a college for the priests of the Oratory. It is a bishop's see, and is noted for its wax. It is thirty-seven miles north-west of Tours, fifty north-east of Angers, and seventy west-by-north of Orleans. Long. 10 min. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

MANSART, or **MANSARD** (**FRANCIS**) a celebrated architect, born at Paris in 1598. His father, who was an architect, and who died young, left him under the care of his brother-in-law, who was of the same profession, and taught him the first elements of architecture. Mansart, who had a happy genius, applied himself early to study and reflection, which, united to practice, soon acquired him a great reputation. His works embellished Paris, and its neighbourhood, and even the provinces. They are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. His ideas were grand and noble, with respect to the general design of edifices, and he made a happy choice of the embellishments which he employed. It was he who invented that kind of roof to which the French from him gave the name of Mansard, in which, by flattening the ridge, commodious apartments are formed under it. He died at Paris, in September 1666, at sixty-nine years of age.

He ought not to be confounded with Julius Hardouin Mansard, his nephew, who was first architect to the French king, built the dome of the Invalids at Paris, and died in 1708.

MANSFELD, one of the most illustrious houses of Germany, which derives its name from the castle of Mansfeld, and is divided into several branches, some of which are protestants, and others catholics. This house has produced a great number of celebrated commanders, the principal of whom are the following.

Hoyer, count of Mansfeld, a celebrated general, who was killed in 1115, at the battle which the emperor Henry the Young lost against the Saxons.

Albert, count of Mansfeld, who declared for Luther, and was one of the principal chiefs of the protestant party, during the wars of Germany. He raised the siege of Bremen in 1547, and died on the fifth of March, 1560, at eighty years of age.

Wolrath, count of Mansfeld, the fifth son of the former, acquired a great reputation by his conduct and bravery, and was at the battle of Montcontour, after which he saved a part of the German cavalry by a fine retreat. He died on the 30th of December, 1578.

He ought not to be confounded with Peter Ernest, count of Mansfeld, who was made prisoner in 1572, at Yvoy, a small town in Luxemburg, where he commanded after the battle of Montcontour. At length he had a share in the most important affairs, became governor of Luxemburg and Brussels, and died on the second of May, 1604, at eighty-seven years of age, when he had the title of prince of the holy Roman empire.

Charles, prince of Mansfeld, the legitimate son of the former, signalized himself in the wars of Flanders and Hungary, and died without posterity, in 1595.

MANSFELD (**ERNEST DE**) a general of distinguished bravery, was the natural son of the above Peter Ernest, and a lady of Mechlin. He was educated at Brussels in the catholic religion, by his relation Ernest, archduke of Austria, and served the king of Spain in the Netherlands, and the emperor in Hungary, with his brother Charles, count of Mansfeld, who procured his being legitimated by the emperor Rodolphus II. and his obtaining the surname of the Ulysses of Germany; but the posts possessed by his father, and the estates he possessed in the Spanish Netherlands, being afterwards refused him, contrary to the promises he had received, he was so provoked at this ill treatment, that in 1613 he entered the party of the protestant princes, and soon after embracing the opinions of Calvin, became one of the most dangerous enemies of the house of Austria, who then called him the Attila of Christianity. In 1618 he put himself at the head of the Bohemians; in 1619 he made himself master of Pilsen, and notwithstanding his troops being defeated in different engagements, he threw himself into the Palatinate, took several places there, ravaged Alsace, made himself master of Haguenau, and defeated the Bavarians. In short, he was at length entirely defeated himself by Wallenstein, at the battle of Dassau, in April 1626, when giving up the troops which remained to the duke of Weimar, he resolved to pass into the states of Venice, but fell sick at a village between Zara and Spalatro, where he died, on the 20th of November, 1626, at forty-six years of age. It was suspected that he was poisoned. He was esteemed one of the greatest generals of the age. Never was captain more patient, more indefatigable, nor more inured to labour, cold, and hunger. He set armies on foot, and ravaged the provinces of his enemies with an almost incredible rapidity. The Dutch called him *bonus in auxilio, carus in prelio*, that is, he performed great services for those who employed him, but made them pay a high price for it.

MANSFELD (**HENRY FRANCIS**, count of) of the same family with the former, distinguished himself in the wars for the succession of Spain, and became a prince of the empire, a grandee of Spain, marshal de camp general of the emperor's armies, general of the artillery, ambassador to France and Spain, president of the Aulic council of war, and great chamberlain of the emperor. He died at Vienna, on the 8th of June, 1715, at seventy-four years of age.

MANSFELD, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It had a well fortified castle, which was blown up in 1672. It is thirty-five miles south of Magdeburg, forty-six north-by-east of Urfort, and forty-six west of Wirtemberg. Long. 11. 53. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on June 29, for horned cattle and hogs; and the second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese. It is seated on the forest of Sherwood, and is a pretty large town, with well built houses, well inhabited. It is fifteen miles north of Nottingham, and one hundred and thirty-nine north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 6. W. Lat. 53. 12. N.

MANSURA, a large and strong town of Egypt, wherein are several fine mosques; it is seated on the river Nile. Long. 32. 0. E. Lat. 27. 0. N.

MANTE, a town of France, in the province of the isle of France. It is seated on the river Seine, over which there is a fine stone bridge, of thirty-nine arches. In the town are two fine fountains, built by order of Henry IV. in 1590, and is remarkable for being the burial place of Philip Augustus, in 1233. It is thirty miles north-west of Paris. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

MANTEGNA (**ANDREA**) a famous painter, born at Padua, in the year 1431, was the disciple of Jacopo Squarcione. He was very correct in his designs, admirable in foreshortening his figures, well versed in perspective, and arrived at great knowledge in antiquities by his continual application to statues, basso relievos, &c. However, his neglect of seasoning his studies with the living beauties of nature, has rendered his pencil somewhat hard and dry; and besides, his drapery, according to the manner of those times, is generally stiff, and too much perplexed with folds. He executed several paintings for pope Innocent VIII. and other persons of distinction; but the best of his works, and that for which he was knighted by the marquis Ludovico Gonzago, of Mantua, are the Triumphs of Julius Caesar, now at Hampton-Court. He was also one of the first that practised the art of engraving in Italy. He died in 1517, aged eighty-six.

MANTO, the daughter of Tiresias, became, like her father, so famous in the art of divination, that when the Argives took the city of Thebes, they sent her to the temple of Delphos, believing that they could offer nothing more precious than that young maid to Apollo, to whom they had made a vow to consecrate the most excellent thing they should find amongst the plunder. By this consecration Manto was not obliged to make a vow of continence, or if she did make it, she kept it very ill, for she had a son named Amphiloehus, and a daughter called Tisiphone, by Alcmeon, general of the Argives. Manto delivered a great number

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of oracles at Delphos. Virgil transports her into Italy, where he represents her having a son who built Mantua.

MANTON (THOMAS) rector of Covent-Garden, was one of the greatest divines among the presbyterians, in the seventeenth century. His industry and learning, his talent as a preacher, his moderation, activity, and address in the management of their public affairs, in all which he was a leading man, are mentioned with respect by several writers. He was one of the commissioners of the Savoy conference, and was very desirous of a comprehension. He composed one hundred and ninety sermons on the one hundred and nineteenth psalm, which are printed in one volume, folio. He wrote several other works, and died on the 18th of October, 1677.

MANTUAN, a duchy in Italy, bounded on the north by the Veronese, on the west by the Cremonese, on the south by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; and on the east by the Ferrarese. It is fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth. The river Po, which runs through this duchy, procures it very considerable advantages, but at the same time often does considerable damage by overflowing its banks. It produces but little wine, but has very fine flax, corn, silk, pastures, and excellent fruit. The revenues of the sovereign are computed at three hundred thousand crowns a year. It was enjoyed by the family of Gonzaga, till the last duke adhering to the French and Spaniards, was put under the ban of the empire, and the duchy was seized upon as a forfeited fee; and the duke dying in 1708, without heirs, the emperor Charles VI. took it into his own possession, though the investiture was demanded by the duke of Guastalla as the nearest relation. After the death of that emperor, in 1740, the archduchess, his eldest daughter, queen of Hungary, kept it in her own hands as heiress of the house of Austria.

MANTUA, the capital city of the duchy of the same name, is seated in the middle of a lake formed on the river Mincio. The way into the city is by two bridges over the lake which surrounds it. It is a very large city, which has eight gates, eighteen parishes, forty religious houses for both sexes, a quarter possessed by the Jews, and above sixteen thousand inhabitants. The streets are broad and strait, and the houses well built, among which are a great number of palaces. This city was taken in 1630 by the emperor's army, at which time the soldiers did incredible damage, particularly to the ducal palace, which they pillaged. However it is repaired, and is the residence of the governor. Mantua is now one of the strongest places in Europe, for which reason the allies durst not undertake the siege in 1734, though they were in possession of a considerable part of the duchy. They have a manufactory of silk, which is much decayed. The famous poet Virgil was born at the village of Andes, about two miles from it, and Tasso was born within the walls. The bishoprick is immediately subject to the pope, and has no other superior. Besides the lake it is surrounded by a morass, which renders it extremely difficult of access. It is thirty-four miles north-east of Parma, twenty west of Verona, thirty-five north of Modena, and ninety north-by-west of Florence. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 45. 31. N.

MANTUAN (BAPTIST) a celebrated Latin poet, born in 1448, at Mantua, from whence he took his name. He was of the illustrious family of the Spagnoli, and in his youth applied himself with great ardour to his studies, particularly to Latin poetry, which he cultivated all his life. Having entered among the Carmelites, he became general of that order, but upon some disgust quitted that dignity in 1515, and devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of the belles lettres; but died on the 20th of March, 1516. Some years after, the duke of Mantua erected to his memory a marble statue crowned with laurel, and placed it next that of Virgil, as if he thought Mantuan had equalled him in his talent for poetry. We may however wonder at his coming so near him as he did, if it be considered that he lived in an age in which barbarism prevailed, and that no such thing as good taste had yet emerged. A complete edition of his works was published at Antwerp, in 1576, in four volumes, octavo.

MANUTIUS (ALDUS PIUS) a celebrated Italian printer, was born at Bassano, whence he was surnamed *Bassianus*, and was the chief of the family of the Manutius's, who were printers at Venice, and distinguished by their great learning. He took indefatigable pains, and was the first who printed Greek correctly, and without many abbreviations. He wrote a Greek Grammar, Notes on Horace and Homer, and other works that have rendered his name immortal. He died at Venice, in 1516, in a very advanced age. It is not true that Erasmus was corrector at Manutius's printing-house, as Scaliger has advanced.

MANUTIUS (PAULUS) the son of the former, was born at Venice, in 1512. He understood the languages and poetical literature, and supported his father's reputation with

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honour. Pope Pius IV. gave him the management of the apostolic printing-house, and for some time entrusted him with the Vatican library. He died in 1574, aged sixty-two. We have of his, 1. An edition, which is esteemed, of Cicero's Works, with Notes and Commentaries. 2. Epistles in Latin and Italian. 3. The treatises *De Legibus Romanis*; *De Dierum apud Romanos Veteres Ratione*; *De Senatu Romano*; *De Comitibus Romanorum*, &c.

MANUTIUS (ALDUS) the Younger, the son of Paulus, and the grandson of Aldus Manutius, was esteemed one of the greatest geniuses and most learned men of his time. Clement VIII. gave him the direction of the Vatican printing-house, but probably the profits of that place were very small, since Manutius was obliged for his subsistence, to accept of a professor of rhetoric's chair, and to sell the excellent library that was in his family, which his father, his uncle, and his great uncles, had collected with extraordinary care, and which it is said contained eighty thousand volumes. He died at Rome, in 1597, without any other recompence but the praises due to his merit. He wrote, 1. Commentaries on Cicero. 2. A Treatise on Orthography. 3. Three books of Epistles, and other works in Latin and Italian, which are esteemed.

MAPHEUS. See **MAFFEUS**.

MAPLETOFT (JOHN) M. D. and a learned English divine, was descended from a good family in Huntingdonshire, and born at Margaret-Inge, on the 15th of July, 1631. He was educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster-school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was made a fellow, but left the college in 1658, in order to be tutor to Joscelin, the son of Algernoon, earl of Northumberland, with whom he continued till 1660, and then travelled at his expence to qualify himself for the profession of physic. At Rome he lived near a year, in the house of the honourable Algernoon Sidney, and in 1663 returned to England, took his doctor of physic's degree, and practised in London, where he contracted an acquaintance with the most eminent persons of the age, particularly with Willis, Sydenham, Locke, Tillotson, &c. In 1670 he attended lord Essex in his embassy to Denmark; and in 1672 waited on the lady dowager Northumberland into France. In 1675 he was chosen professor of physic in Gresham-college, and in 1676 attended the lord ambassador Montague, and lady Northumberland to France. In 1682 he took deacon's and priest's orders, and was soon after presented to the rectory of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire. He was afterwards chosen lecturer of Ipswich, vicar of St. Laurence Jewry, and lecturer of St. Christopher's, in London. In 1689 he accumulated his doctor's degree in divinity at Cambridge, and continued to preach in his church of St. Laurence Jewry till he was above eighty years of age. When he was thinking to leave off, he printed a book intitled *The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion*, in octavo, a copy of which he sent to every house in his parish. He published several other pieces upon moral and theological subjects, and died on the 10th of November, 1721, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a very polite scholar, wrote Latin elegantly, was a great master of the Greek, and well versed in the French, Spanish, and Italian languages.

MAPPARIUS, in Roman antiquity, an officer who gave the gladiators the signal to begin fighting, by throwing an handkerchief, which he had received from the emperor or other magistrate.

MARACAYBO, a city and sea-port town of South America, the capital of the territory of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in hides, chocolate, and excellent tobacco. It was taken by the buccaneers of France, in 1666 and in 1678. It is seated on the side of a lake of the same name. Long. 70. 15. W. Lat. 10. 51. N.

MARACAYBO LAKE, is that on which the above town stands, and is near two hundred miles in length, and one hundred in breadth, running from south to north, discharging itself into the North sea. Though its entrance is well defended by strong forts, sir Henry Morgan made his way by them, and not only plundered several Spanish towns upon the coasts, but defeated a squadron sent to intercept him.

MARAGNAN, a province of Brasil, in South America, which contains a fruitful and populous island, one hundred and fifteen miles in circumference. The French made a settlement here in 1612, and built a town which is now in the possession of the Portuguese. It is little but strong, with a castle, harbour, and a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of this province, and is seated in a pleasant and wholesome air and climate. There is plenty of all things, and some say it abounds with cloves, transplanted from the East Indies. Long. 54. 35. N. Lat. 2. 0. S.

MARAIS (MARIN) a celebrated musician, born at Paris, in 1656, made such a rapid progress on playing upon the viol, that Sainte-Colombe, his master, when he had learned only

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only six months, refused to teach him to play on that instrument any longer. He carried the viol to its highest degree of perfection, and it was he who first introduced the three last chords of the base, in order to render it more sonorous. He died in 1728. He composed several pieces for the viol, and the music of several operas, among which that of *Alcione* passes for his master piece.

MARALDI (JAMES PHILIP) a learned mathematician and astronomer, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born at Perinaldo, in the county of Nice, on the 21st of August, 1665, and was the son of Francis Maraldi and Angela Catherine Casini, the sister of the famous astronomer of that name. His uncle made him go to France in 1687, where he acquired great reputation on account of his learning and observations. He made a catalogue of the fixed stars, which is more particular and exact than Bayer's; and has given a great number of curious and interesting observations in the *Memoirs of the Academy*, in particular those on bees and petrifications, have been universally applauded. He died on the first of December, 1729, aged sixty-four.

MARANA (JOHN PAUL) an ingenious writer of the seventeenth century, was of a distinguished family, and born at Genoa, where he received an education suitable to his birth, and made a great progress in the study of polite literature and the sciences. Having been engaged in the conspiracy of Raphael della Terra, to deliver up Genoa to the duke of Savoy, he was, in 1670, when twenty-eight years of age, imprisoned in the tower of that city, and remained there four years. Being at length set at liberty, he was ordered to write the history of that conspiracy, but when it was finished it was seized, and he was thus prevented from publishing it. When the republic of Genoa was at variance with the court of France, Marana, who had always an inclination for that court, was afraid of being imprisoned a second time, and retired to Monaco, where he again wrote the history of the conspiracy, in Italian; and in 1682 went to Lyons to get it printed. From Lyons he went to Paris, where his merit soon acquired him powerful protectors. He spent the rest of his life in a happy and tranquil mediocrity, devoted to study and the society of men of learning, and died in 1693. His *History of the Conspiracy* contains many curious and interesting anecdotes, which are nowhere else to be found. He also wrote several other works, the most known of which is the *Turkish Spy*, in six volumes, duodecimo, which was in 1742 augmented to seven volumes. Of this ingenious work we have an excellent English translation.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and the province Friuli, seated in the bottom of the gulph of Venice, thirty miles north-east of that capital. Long. 13. 27. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

MARANS, a town of France, in the province of Orleans, and territory of Aunis, seated twelve miles north of Rochelle. It is about three miles from the sea. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 46. 20. N.

MARANT, a town of Persia, in Adirbeizan, in a pleasant and fruitful country. The inhabitants believe that Noah and his wife were buried in this town. Long. 46. 40. E. Lat. 38. 30. N.

MARATTI (CARLO) a celebrated painter, was born at Camorano, near Ancona, in the year 1625. He came a poor boy to Rome, when only eleven years old, and at twelve recommended himself so effectually to Andrea Sacchi by his drawings after Raphael in the Vatican, that he took him into his school, where he continued twenty-five years till his master's death. His graceful and beautiful ideas occasioned his being generally employed in painting Madonnas and female saints. No man ever performed in a better style, or with greater elegance. From the finest statues and pictures, he made himself master of the most perfect forms, and the most charming airs of heads, which he sketched with equal ease and grace. He has produced a noble variety of draperies, more artfully managed, more richly ornamented, and with greater propriety than even the best of the moderns. He was inimitable in adorning the head, in the disposal of the hair, and the elegance of his hands and feet, which are equal to those of Raphael; and he particularly excelled in gracefulness. In his younger days he etched a few prints, as well of his own invention, as after others, with equal spirit and correctness. It would be endless to recount the celebrated paintings done by this great man. Yet he executed nothing slightly, often changed his design, and almost always for the better, whence his pictures were long in hand. By the example of his master he made several admirable portraits of popes, cardinals, and other people of distinction, from whom he received the highest testimonies of esteem, as he likewise did from almost all the monarchs and princes of Europe. Innocent XI. appointed him keeper of the paintings in his chapel and the Vatican. Maratti erected two noble monuments for Raphael and Hannibal at his own expence, in the Pantheon. How well

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he maintained the dignity of his profession, appears by his answer to a Roman prince, who complaining of the excessive price of his pictures, he told him there was a vast debt due from the world to the famous artists his predecessors, and that he, as their rightful successor, was come to claim those arrears. His abilities in painting were accompanied with many virtues, and particularly with an extensive charity. This great painter died at Rome in 1713, in the eighty eighth year of his age.

MARCA (PETER DE) one of the most learned prelates of the Gallican church, was born at Gand in Bearn, on the 24th of January, 1594. He studied the law at Toulouse, became counsellor, and then president in the parliament of Pau, and afterwards counsellor of state. After the death of his wife he was nominated to the bishoprick of Comiers, but could not obtain his bulls from the court of Rome, on account of his book *De Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii*, against a libel entitled *Optatus Gallus*. This obstacle was however at length removed, and he was made bishop of that city, from whence he was translated to the archbishoprick of Toulouse. He afterwards became minister of state, and was nominated to the archbishoprick of Paris; but a few days after he received his bulls he died in that city on the 29th of June, 1662, aged sixty-eight. His principal works, besides that already mentioned, are, *A History of Bearn*, and his posthumous works, in folio, published by M. Baluze, to whom he gave his manuscripts before his death.

MARCEL (WILLIAM) a famous advocate in the council of Toulouse, died at Arles on the 27th of December, 1708, at sixty-one years of age. He wrote in French, 1. *The History and Progress of the French Monarchy*, in four volumes, duodecimo. 2. *Chronological Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes*, which is a good work. 3. *Chronological Tables*, in relation to the Affairs of the Church, in octavo, which is most esteemed.

MARCELLIN, a town of France in Dauphiny. It is a handsome place, seated in a pleasant country, which abounds in wine, near the river Isere, five miles from St. Antony, seventeen from Grenoble, and two hundred and fifty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 18. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

MARCELLINUS, succeeded Caius, bishop of Rome, on the third of May, 296, and distinguished himself during the persecution. However the Donatists accused him of having sacrificed to idols; but St. Augustin fully justified him in his book against Petilian. Marcellinus died on the 28th of October, 304, and was succeeded by Marcellus I.

MARCELLINUS, an officer of the empire, and count of Illyricum, in the reign of the emperor Justinian, wrote a *Chronicle*, which begins with the year 379, and ends in 534, the most correct edition of which is that of father Symon, printed in 1619.

MARCELLUS (MARCUS CLAUDIUS) a celebrated Roman general, distinguished himself by his valour, and was five times consul. On account of his brave actions he was called the Sword of the Roman people. He made a successful war against the Gauls, and killed with his own hand their king Vindomarus, or, as Plutarch calls him, Britomachus. He at length subdued the Isubrians, and took Milan, their capital. During his second consulship Marcellus took Syracuse after a siege of three years; but though he desired to preserve the life of Archimedes, who by his machines had prolonged the siege, he had the grief to learn that that great geometrician was killed by his soldiers. He afterwards commanded an army against Hannibal, and was slain in an ambuscade in the two hundred and seventh year before the Christian era; when his body was treated with all imaginable respect by the Carthaginian general.

He ought not to be confounded with several other illustrious consuls, who were his descendants, and who bore the same name. Such as the consul Marcus Claudius, his fifth descendant, who took the part of Pompey in the civil war, and at the senate's desire was recalled by Cæsar. This person was the subject of Cicero's fine oration *Pro Marcello*. He left a son of his own name, who was also consul, and who married Octavia, the emperor Augustus's sister. This last had also a son of the same name, who was the delight both of Augustus and the Roman people, and who married Julia, Augustus's daughter, but died without issue, in the flower of his age.

MARCELLUS, a famous bishop of Ancyra in the year 314. He assisted at the council of Nice in 325, and there warmly attacked the opinions of Arius. In 335 he opposed the condemnation of St. Athanasius at the council of Tyre, where he attacked Arius with great zeal. The vigour with which he opposed the Arians made them oppose him with equal resolution, especially after his writing against the sophist Asterius; they deposed him at Constantinople in 336, and placed in his room Basil, who had acquired a great reputation by his eloquence. Marcellus of Ancyra then went to Rome, where pope Julius finding him innocent, in a council held in that city, received him to communion;

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munion; and he was afterwards absolved and restored to the see of Ancyra by the council of Sardis, in 347, and died at an advanced age in 374. There only remains of his writings, a Letter wrote to pope Julius, two Confessions of Faith, and some fragments of his book against Asterius. It has been much disputed among the fathers and later divines, whether the writings of Marcellus of Ancyra, were orthodox. Some justified them, and others consider them as heretical.

MARCELLUS I. a Roman, succeeded Marcellinus bishop of Rome, on the 19th of May, 308, and suffered martyrdom on the 16th of January, 310. He was succeeded by St. Eusebius.

MARCELLUS II. before called *Marcellinus Cervinus*, was born at Fano, and after having studied at Sienna, went to Rome, where Paul III. chose him for his first secretary. He accompanied cardinal Farnese, that pope's nephew, into France; and at his return Paul III. made him cardinal, and nominated him one of the presidents of the council of Trent. Marcellus succeeded pope Julius III. on the 9th of April, 1555, and died twenty-four days after his election, when he was preparing to put an end to disturbances, to reform abuses, and to make learning flourish in the church. He was succeeded by Paul IV.

MARCELLUS, or MARCEAU (St.) a celebrated bishop of Paris, who died on the first of November, at the beginning of the fifth century.

He ought not to be confounded with St. Marcellus, who suffered martyrdom at Chalons, on the Saone, in the year 179; nor with St. Marcellus, captain of the Trajan legion, who was beheaded for the faith at Tangier, on the 30th of October, 298; nor in short, with St. Marcellus, bishop of Apamea, who suffered martyrdom in 385.

MARCELLUS (CHRISTOPHER) a noble Venetian and archbishop of Corfu, distinguished himself by his learning, eloquence, piety, and probity of manners. He wrote *Exercitationes in septem priores Psalmos*, and other works; but being unhappily at Rome when it was sacked by the troops of Charles V. he fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who after they had plundered his house, were so exasperated at his not being able to pay the exorbitant ransom they demanded, that they chained him to the trunk of a tree in an open plain near Caieta, and tore off one of his nails every day. These inhuman torments, with the inclemency of the air to which he was exposed night and day, without either sleep or food, gradually put an end to his life.

MARCHAND (JOHN LEWIS) a French musician, and the greatest organist ever known in France, was born at Lyons, and coming very young to Paris, accidentally entered the chapel of Lewis the Great's college, when the organist not being there to begin the service, he offered to supply his place, but was at first refused; however, insisting upon it, he was conducted to the organ, and played so well, that the Jesuits kept him in their college, and furnished him with every thing necessary for improving his talents to the utmost perfection. Marchand, out of gratitude, continued organist of that chapel as long as he lived, refusing many advantageous offers to remove. He published two books of pieces for the harpsichord, which are esteemed, and died at Paris in 1732, at sixty-three years of age.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Berry; on the east by Auvergne; on the west by Poitou and Angoumois, and on the south by Limosin. It is about fifty miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth, and was united to France in 1531. It is tolerably fertile in corn and wine, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Gueret is the capital place.

MARCHE, a town of France in Barrois, which has given name to the college of Marche in Paris. It is fifteen miles from Neuf-Chateau, and thirty-two from Toul. Long. 5. 51. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

MARCHE TREVISANA, a province of Italy in the republic of Venice bounded on the east by Friuli, and the gulph of Venice; on the south by the sea, the Dogat, and Padua; on the west by the Vicentino; and on the north by the Feltrino and Belunese. The chief river is the Rana, and the principal town Treviso.

MARCHE, a town of Lorraine, seated twenty-eight miles north-east of Langres, and subject to France. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

MARCHE (OLIVER DE LA) the son of a gentleman of Burgundy, was page, and afterwards gentleman to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. He at length became master of the household, and captain of the guards to Charles the Rash, whom he served with great zeal and bravery. After the death of that prince, who was killed at the battle of Nancy in 1477; he had the post of grand master of the household to Maximilian of Austria, and enjoyed the same post under the archduke Philip. He wrote Memoirs, and other works, and died at Brussels on the first of February, 1501.

MARCHETTI (ALEXANDER) an eminent Italian poet and geometrician, was born of an illustrious family at Pontormo,

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situated between Florence and Pisa, on the 17th of March, 1633. He was the intimate friend of the learned Borelli, and in 1679 succeeded him in the mathematical chair at Pisa. He published several poems, and philosophical and mathematical treatises that are esteemed, and died of an apoplexy at the castle of Pontormo, on the 6th of September, 1714.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on both sides the river Sambre, twenty-one miles south-west of Namur, and three west of Charlerois. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Stiria, seated on the river Drave, twenty-five miles south of Gratz. Long. 16. 5. E. Lat. 47. 15. N.

MARCIAN, emperor of the East, was born, according to some, at Illyricum, according to others in Thrace, and raised himself to the Imperial throne by his courage and piety. After the death of Theodosius the Younger, Pulcheria, who had succeeded him in the empire, married Marcian, on account of his many amiable qualities, on the 25th of August, 450. He published a severe law against those who were esteemed heretics, recalled the exiled bishops, and in 451 held a general council at Chalcedon, at which he assisted in person. He afterwards published several edicts to enforce the decrees of that council, preserved the peace of the empire, and acquired immortal glory by the rectitude of his manners, his chastity, piety, and charity to the poor. He died on the 25th of January, 457, aged sixty-five, and was succeeded by Leo I.

MARCILE (THEODORE) a learned critic, born at Arnheim, in Guelderland, in 1548. He made such a rapid progress in the languages and polite literature, that at twelve years of age he understood Latin and Greek, and wrote with great facility, both in prose and verse. Having finished his studies at Louvain, he went to Paris, where, after having taught in different colleges, he was made royal professor of eloquence. He wrote learned Notes and Remarks on Perseus's Satires, on Horace, Martial, Catullus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, on the Laws of the Twelve Tables, and on Justinian's Institutes. He also published dissertations, orations, poems, and other works in Latin. He died on the 15th of March, 1617.

MARCION, the founder of the sect of the Marcionites, was born at Sinope, a city of Paphlagonia, on the Pontus Euxinus, whence he was surnamed Ponticus. He at first followed the sect of the Stoics; embraced a state of poverty, and was fond of solitude; but being, it is said, convicted of debauching a virgin, was expelled from the church by his father, who was a bishop. He afterwards went to Rome, where not being able to get himself received into the ecclesiastical communion, he became the disciple of Cerdon, and about the year 143 he embraced his absurd opinions, which he published at Rome. Marcion held the doctrine of two principles, and maintained that the God of the Old Testament was the evil principle; that he imposed the hardest laws upon the Jews; that Christ came down from heaven to free us from the yoke which this being had laid upon us; and that Christ was not clothed with real flesh and blood, but only appeared to the senses to be so, and that his sufferings were nothing more than in appearance. He denied the resurrection of the body, and rejected the law and the prophets, as being written under the inspiration of the evil principle. He also rejected four epistles of St. Paul, together with all the Gospels, except that of St. Luke; out of which, and the rest of St. Paul's epistles, he composed for the use of his followers two books, which he persuaded them were of divine authority, calling one Evangelium, and the other Apostolicon. Tertullian relates, that being at length convinced of his errors, he would have publicly testified his repentance, provided they would have admitted him again into the church, which they would only agree to upon condition of his bringing back all those whom he had seduced from it, but before he could effect this he died. His opinions spread over a great part of the world.

MARCIUS (CAIUS) a famous Roman consul, defeated the Privernates, and obtained the honours of a triumph in the three hundred and fifty-fifth year before the Christian æra. The following year he was created dictator, and conquered the Tuscans and Falisci, for which he also obtained a triumph. He was the first of the Plebeians who enjoyed the post of dictator.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, chiefly in possession of the elector of Brandenburg.

MARCULFUS, a French monk, at the end of the seventh century, wrote two books of Formularies, that are of great use in understanding the history of the French kings of the first race. He composed that work at seventy years of age. The best edition is that of M. Nivard, a civilian of Angers, published in 1666.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. See ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS (MARCUS AURELIUS).

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MARDIKE, a sea-port town in French Flanders, seated four miles west of Dunkirk, which the French attempted to fortify after the demolition of the fortifications of that place. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

MARDONIUS, the son-in-law of Darius, and the brother-in-law of Xerxes, kings of Persia, commanded the army of the last mentioned prince against the Greeks, and took the city of Athens; but he was defeated, and lost his life at the battle of Platea, in the four hundred and seventy-ninth year before the Christian era.

MARENES, a town of France, in Saintong, famous for the green oysters which are fished up on its coasts, and for the salt which is made there. It is seated near the sea, twenty-four miles north-west of Saintes, and one hundred and seventy south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 2. W. Lat. 45. 49. N.

MARETS DE SAINT SORLIN (JOHN DE) was one of the finest geniuses in the seventeenth century, but at last became a visionary. He was born at Paris, and was a great favourite of cardinal de Richelieu, who gave him some considerable posts. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and at Richelieu's desire, wrote several dramatic pieces, which were received with great applause, especially that entitled *Les Visionnaires*. He also composed an epic poem entitled *Clovis*, or France turned Christian, and some Romances, in which he departed from those ideas of virtue with which those writings were then filled. Marets at length gave into the most extravagant kind of devotion, and abandoned himself to visions and chimerical imaginations, which made him think himself a prophet. He foretold that Lewis XIV. would have the glory of destroying the Mahometan empire; and delivered as prophecies many other reveries in his book entitled, *The Holy Ghost's Advice to the King*. He died at Paris, in the house of the duke of Richelieu, in 1676, at about eighty years of age. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote 1. A kind of Dissertation on the Greek, Latin, and French poets, in which he attacks Aristotle's Maxims, and Horace's Art of Poetry. 2. Several poetical works. 3. A famous book filled with visions, entitled, *Les Délices de l'Esprit*, in which he pretends to explain the Apocalypse. 4. Some pieces against Boileau and against the Jansenists, to whom he was all his life a declared enemy. M. Nicole, in his *Visionnaires*, has very happily ridiculed this author's visions.

MARETS (SAMUEL DES) in Latin *Marefius*, was one of the most famous Calvinistical divines in the seventeenth century. He was born at Oisemond, in Picardy, on the 9th of August, 1599. He studied at Paris, Saumur, and Geneva, and became minister of several Protestant churches, and afterwards professor of divinity at Sedan, Bois-le-Duc, and Groningen, at which last place he died, on the 18th of May, 1673, aged seventy-four. He wrote many controversial works against the papists and Socinians, and against the learned Grotius. His *Synopsis Theologica*, is read in several Protestant academies. The best edition of which is that of Groningen, in 1675.

He left two sons, Henry and Daniel, who distinguished themselves by their learning, and had the management of the French edition of the Bible, printed by Elzevier, in folio; the notes of which were all composed by Marets the father.

MARGARET (St.) a virgin and martyr, is supposed to have suffered death at Antioch for the faith, about the year 275.

MARGARET, queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, surnamed the Semiramis of the North, was the daughter of Waldemar III. king of Denmark, whom she succeeded, and the wife of Haquin, king of Norway, whose kingdom she also obtained. She at length caused herself to be elected queen of Sweden, and undertook to make her cousin Eric duke of Pomerania, succeed to these three elective kingdoms. She governed with an absolute authority, and when her barons put her in mind of her oath, and told her that they had the acts, "I advise you," said she, "to keep them carefully, while I keep the castles and towns in my kingdom, and all the prerogatives of my dignity." She died in 1412, and after her death the Swedes shook off the yoke, which appeared to them to be both unjust and insupportable. This caused long wars between them and the Danes.

MARGARET of Anjou, queen of England, was the daughter of Rene Anjou, king of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem, and was born on the 23d of March, 1429. Henry VI. fell in love with her, merely on seeing her picture, and though her father did not possess an inch of land in the three kingdoms whence he received his titles, he resolved to share the throne with her, and instead of receiving a fortune with this lady, gave her father the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine, provinces which then belonged to England. The marriage was celebrated at Nancy in 1444, with great magnificence, after which Margaret immediately embarked

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for England, and was received with as many marks of joy, as if her marriage was of great advantage to this kingdom. She was crowned at Westminster, on the 30th of May, 1445, and the duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, governing the kingdom for the young king, and being beloved of the people, she had him accused of several crimes, thrown into the Tower, and privately murdered.

Margaret then took upon herself the administration of affairs, and chose for her assistant the earl of Suffolk, whom she created a duke; that nobleman, who had been the agent of her marriage, had ever since enjoyed her most intimate confidence, and is said to have been at various times, but was hated by the people, who attributed the death of the duke of Gloucester to him; and being impeached by the house of commons, the queen made him embark privately for France, but he was murdered in his passage, and the duke of Somerset succeeded him in the queen's favour.

The duke of York, who had just pretensions to the crown of England, as being descended from Richard II. to found the disposition of the people, now set up one Cade, who assumed the name of Mortimer, earl of Marche, who had been beheaded; this pretender defeated the troops that opposed him, the king retired into Kenelworth castle, and Cade entered London without resistance; but the king publishing an amnesty, Cade was abandoned by all his men in one night, and soon after killed by a gentleman of Kent.

Some time after the queen was brought to bed of a prince, who was named Edward, and to persuade the people that they intended to correct the disorders that had crept into the administration, the duke of York was invited to court; where having twice appeared, he caused the duke of Somerset to be arrested even in the queen's chamber, and sent to the Tower; he then vindicating what he had done before the parliament, was declared lord protector of the kingdom, during the minority of the young prince. This struck the queen with consternation. She at first seemed to submit, and appeared to employ herself only in taking care of the king's health, and that of her son, till at length the duke of York being called to appear before an extraordinary council, was, to his great surprise, informed that the king having recovered his health, his office of protector, which was only founded on the king's weakness, ceased of course. The duke perceived that this was only an artifice of the queen to get the government into her hands, and the first effect of this change was the release of the duke of Somerset, who with the queen were masters of the king's person. Upon this the duke raised an army in Wales, and a battle was fought at St. Alban's, where the bravery of the earl of Warwick, who commanded the vanguard, obtained an entire victory. Somerset was slain, the king taken prisoner, and conducted by the duke to London. The parliament now declared the duke of York protector of England, and Margaret retired almost alone to Greenwich, but soon again regained her authority by the same stratagem, the pretended recovery of the king. After which she took a tour through several counties, in order to gain the respect and love of the people, by her condescending and obliging behaviour, in which succeeding, she endeavoured to persuade her husband to transfer his rights to her; but this he refused.

While the queen was rejoicing at the retreat of her enemies, a terrible storm was formed against her. The earl of Salisbury and the earl of Warwick raised an army in Kent, and without mentioning the duke of York, declared by a manifesto, that they took up arms merely to secure the liberties and privileges of the people. This procured them an army of forty thousand men; and a bloody battle was fought on the 19th of July, 1460, in which the queen fled with the young prince of Wales, and the duke of Somerset, while the king, who had not left his tent, was taken by the earl of Warwick, and conducted to London.

The earl of Salisbury now sent to Ireland to invite the duke of York to come and take possession of the crown; but on his arrival at London, he did not find the parliament ready to second his designs; but an act was passed by the two houses, that Henry, during his life, should continue in possession of the throne, and be succeeded by the duke. Margaret, while her son was thus deprived of his claim to the crown, was at Durham, with a retinue, composed of eight persons, who were rather domestics than counsellors. She had sent the duke of Somerset into France to solicit succours. She was without money, without an army, and almost without hope; and in this deplorable situation she received orders to return to London. In this situation she hastily left Durham, after having spread the report that she was going to France, and went to the estates of the lords Roos and Clifford, in Yorkshire, travelling chiefly in the night, and by their assistance, together with that of the earl of Devonshire, she raised an army of twenty-five thousand men, with which she encamped near Wakefield. The duke of York and earl of Salisbury marched against her with twenty thousand men, but not

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daring to keep the field, shut themselves up in Sendal castle, waiting for the arrival of the forces the earl of March, the duke of York's son, was to bring from Wales. The queen incessantly defied him, and reproached him who could venture to aspire to the throne, with cowardly hiding himself for fear of a woman; and then posted fifteen thousand men behind a hill. The duke thinking that her forces were divided, marched out; but soon perceived his imprudence by the appearance of the troops, and died fighting like a lion. His head being afterwards cut off, the queen had it placed by her, and having kept it the rest of the day, caused it to be fixed on the walls of York. The earl of Salisbury, who had been taken prisoner, was, by the queen's order, beheaded.

The earl of Warwick, who staid in London to guard the king, now advanced to meet the queen, and obliged the king to go with him; but the queen put the earl to flight, and the king recovered his liberty. But Warwick joining the earl of March, advised him to go directly to London, and be crowned there: he did so; and was proclaimed king the next day in that city, under the name of Edward IV. on which the queen, who thought to have entered the capital in triumph, found herself plunged in new misfortunes. Edward immediately marched towards York, where he was informed that Henry and Margaret expected him, and the two armies meeting, a bloody battle was fought on Palm-Sunday, in which the bravery of the earl of Warwick fixed the victory, and it is said the number of the slain amounted to forty thousand. The queen fled with her husband into Scotland, from whence she sailed to France, and met with a kind reception from Lewis XI. She afterwards returned to the mouth of the Tweed with only five hundred men, with which she took Berwick. The king of Scotland permitted her to raise some troops in his dominions; and Henry now employed himself in forming an army, and advanced towards Hexham, where the marquis of Montagu, one of Edward's generals, attacked him in his lines, killed the best part of his men, and put the rest to flight.

The unhappy Henry fled to Scotland, and Margaret with her son escaped on foot to the borders of a wood, where she was overtaken by night. In that wood, it is said, she was met by robbers, who took from her her jewels, which were all she had left; but while they were disputing about the booty, she escaped from them with her son, and entered the thickest part of the forest, and the prince being tired and unable to walk, she took him in her arms and proceeded forward. Another robber, who was going to meet the above gang, to which he belonged, soon met her with his sword in his hand. Margaret, in this extremity, roused up her courage, and holding out the prince towards him, said, "Friend, save the king's son." At her mentioning the king, the sword dropped from his hand: he offered his service, and took the prince, whom she could no longer carry; then led her to a neighbouring village, where was his house and family. Margaret staid there some days, where she privately informed herself of the consequences of the battle of Hexham, and was joined by the seneschal of Normandy, the duke of Exeter, and Edmund the duke of Somerset's brother, who took her to Carlisle, where she found a bark, in which she went to Kirkbridge, where she lodged with an Englishman named Cork, who knew and betrayed her; but she was saved by the valour of the seneschal, and got to Edinburgh. There she learned that her husband having imprudently left Scotland, had fallen into the hands of his enemies, and was confined in the Tower of London. On which she a second time repaired to the court of France, where she found assistance which she did not expect.

Edward had sent the earl of Warwick as his ambassador, to demand Lewis the Eleventh's daughter in marriage; that king had given his consent, and Warwick had sent his matter an account of his success, when he was informed that in his absence Edward had married Elizabeth Widvile. The earl enraged at this affront, resolved to be revenged, and coming to England, soon appeared at the head of an army. Edward speedily marched against him; but the earl surprised him in his camp, and took him prisoner. He entrusted the care of Edward to his brother the bishop of York; but that prelate letting him escape, he returned to London with the acclamations of his friends.

The earl of Warwick now retiring to France, Margaret met him at Dieppe, and there an interview with him extinguished their mutual resentments, and they united their interests by the marriage of the prince of Wales with Anne Nevill, the earl's daughter. From this moment he resolved to replace Henry on the throne. Lewis furnished him with four thousand men, and ships to convey them to England, and with these he landed at Dartmouth. Immediately those of his party flocked to him on all sides, and soon had an army of sixty thousand men. Edward, alarmed

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at this news, now fled to Holland, and Margaret entered London amidst the acclamations of the people. The misfortunes she had suffered filled her mind with sensibility, and she treated Elizabeth, Edward's wife, with all the respect due to her as the wife of a king.

Margaret, by her moderation, now seemed to deserve the continuance of her prosperity; but she appears as if destined to be a striking example of the vicissitudes of fortune. Edward returning again to England, had soon a great army; marched towards London, and was received there with joy. The earl of Warwick marched to attack him, but was defeated and lost his life at Barnet. The lords of Margaret's party revived her hopes, and formed a new army, which no sooner came to the ears of Edward than he marched with all his troops, and defeated the queen's army, which was commanded by the duke of Somerset. That duke, with the queen and the prince of Wales, were made prisoners, and the latter barbarously murdered in the king's tent. Margaret's grief was inexpressible. In the first transports of her rage she uttered invectives against Edward that had like to have cost her her life: but Edward, after much deliberation, at length resolved to be satisfied with confining her in the Tower of London, where she remained five years. At length, by the solicitation of Lewis XI. she obtained her liberty; but on leaving her prison, she was obliged to renounce her dowry, her jewels, and every thing she had a right to claim as queen dowager of England. Rene, her father, to engage Lewis to solicit for her liberty, had yielded to France all his rights in Provence, Anjou, and the duchies of Lorraine and Bar: thus Margaret found herself stripped at the same instant, not only of all which an established right had granted her in England, but of all the advantages derived from her birth, she being the only heiress of the house of Anjou. She resided at Aix with her father, and after his death, retired to the castle of Dampierre, in Anjou, which belonged to an old gentleman named Vignole, who had spent his life in her father's service. She there contracted a close intimacy with the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. and was in the centre of all the intrigues formed against Edward in favour of that prince, but did not live to see him raised to the throne, she dying on the 25th of August, 1482.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, a lady as illustrious for her personal endowments, as for her birth, was the daughter and sole heiress of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, grandson to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the fourth son of Edward III. and was born in 1441, at Bletsoe, in Bedfordshire. She was married in 1455, to Henry the Fifth's half brother Edmund, then earl of Richmond, by whom she had an only son, who afterwards became Henry VII. Edmund dying, she soon after married sir Henry Stafford, knight, second son to the duke of Buckingham, who died about the year 1482, upon which she entered into a third marriage with Thomas lord Stanley, who was created earl of Derby in the first year of her son's reign. She understood the French language perfectly, and had some skill in the Latin tongue; and there are some of her performances in the literary way still extant. These are, 1. The *Mirrore of Golde* for the sinful Soule, translated from a French version of *Speculum aurcum Peccatorum*. 2. An English Translation of the fourth Book of Dr. John Gerson's *Treatise of the Imitation* and following the blessed Life of our most merciful Saviour Christ, printed at the end of Dr. William Atkinson's translation of the three first books. 3. A Letter to her Son Henry VII. printed in Howard's Collection of Letters. 4. Orders for great Estates of Ladies and Noblewomen, for their Precedents, made by her Son's Command and Authority. She was not only a lover of learning, but a great patroness of learned men, of which her noble foundations of St. John's and Christ's colleges in Cambridge, and a professorship of divinity in each university, are illustrious monuments. She survived her son only three months, and died at Westminster on the 29th of June, 1509. She was buried in his chapel, and had a beautiful monument erected to her memory.

MARGARET of Austria, duchess of Savoy, the only daughter of the emperor Maximilian I. was born on the 10th of January, 1480. After the death of her mother Mary, of Burgundy, she was sent into France, and educated with the children of Lewis XI. who contracted her to the dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII. but that prince marrying, in 1491, Anne, the heiress of Brittany, Margaret was sent back to her father, and in 1497 was given in marriage to John, infant of Spain. It is said, that as she was passing by sea into Spain, to marry the Infant, there arose a dreadful tempest, and that when this princess was in the utmost danger she composed this epitaph.

Cy git Margot, la gente demoiselle,

Qu'eut deux maris, et si mourut pucelle.

The Infant her husband dying a short time after, she, in 1501, married Philibert the Fair, duke of Savoy, who dy-

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ing without issue in 1504, she retired into Germany to the emperor her father's court, and was afterwards made governess of the Netherlands, where she acquired great reputation by her prudence and wisdom, and died at Malines on the first of December, 1530, aged fifty. She wrote a Discourse on the Misfortunes of her Life, and other works both in verse and prose.

MARGARET of France, duchess of Berry and Savoy, was the daughter of king Francis I. and was born at St. Germain, on the fifth of June, 1523. She became skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues; and after the death of her father, declared herself the protectress of the sciences, and of learned men. She acquired immortal honour by her piety, learning, beauty, and all the virtues and fine qualities that can adorn a princess; and, in 1559, married Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy. She died at Turin, on the 14th of September, 1574, aged fifty-one. The most learned men of her time have done honour to her memory, while her subjects named her the Mother of her People, and bestowed on her their benedictions.

There have been many other illustrious princesses of the same name.

MARGARET DE VALOIS, queen of Navarre, celebrated for her beauty and wit, was the sister of Francis I. and the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angouleme. She was born at Angouleme on the 11th of April, 1492, and in 1509 married Charles, the last duke of Alençon, who died at Lyons, after the taking of Pavia in 1525. Being afflicted at her husband's death, and at the sickness of her brother, whom she tenderly loved, she went to Madrid to attend him; and at her return he gave her particular marks of his affection, and in 1527 married her to Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre. This princess was fond of polite literature, encouraged learned men, and wrote well both in verse and prose. Many of her works have been published; the most famous of which is the *Heptameron*, or the Queen of Navarre's Novels. She for some time professed the protestant religion; but returned to the Romish church, and died on the 2d of December, 1549.

MARGARET of France, queen of Navarre, was the daughter of king Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis, and was born on the 14th of May, 1552. She was a complete beauty, and had a strange assemblage of virtue and vice. She was demanded in marriage both by the emperor and king of Portugal; but was married in 1572 to Henry the prince of Navarre, who was afterwards Henry IV. No marriage had been ever celebrated with such splendor, and the rejoicings lasted three days, with the greatest pomp. But this magnificence was succeeded by scenes of horror, and the torch of Hymen became the funeral torch of the unhappy protestants. On that dreadful night Margaret was scarcely asleep when a man thundered at the door with his feet and fists, crying Navarre! Navarre! The nurse who lay in the prince's apartment opening the doors, thought it was the king of Navarre. But what was Margaret's terror when she saw a gentleman named Tersan, pursued by archers, and covered with wounds, rush between the bedside and the wall? She mingled her cries with those of the gentleman, and in a moment Nançay, captain of the guards arrived, and granted the prince's life of the poor man, who held her fast in his arms. He informed her of the bloody massacre that was then executing, and assured her that the king her husband was safe in Charles the ninth's closet. Margaret slipping on a night gown bid the wounded man lie in her chamber, and repaired more dead than alive to the apartment of her sister the duchess of Lorraine. As she entered the anti-chamber, a gentleman named Bourse was pierced with an halbert, within three steps of her, and her terror made her faint in the arms of Nançay. Scarce was she with her sister, when Miossians, first gentleman of the king of Navarre, and Armagnac his first valet de chambre came to entreat her to save their lives. Margaret ran to throw herself at the feet of the king her brother, and the queen her mother; who were employed in giving arms to the assassins, and by her tears obtained favour for Miossians and Armagnac. All the victims sacrificed on St. Bartholomew's day could not satiate the resentment of Catharine de Medicis; since the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé had escaped the slaughter. To deprive the first of the title of brother-in-law to the king, and to sacrifice him with the greater safety, she resolved to break the marriage, and asked the queen her daughter if her husband was a man: that she might have an excuse for dissolving the marriage. Margaret says, she answered her mother, that she begged her to believe that she did not know what she meant, but that she would always remain with the husband they had given her; not doubting she adds, that this separation was only intended for the destruction of her husband.

In 1573 the king of Navarre and the duke of Anjou agreeing to revenge the murder of admiral de Coligny, who

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had been slain in the above massacre, resolved to go into the country, and to put themselves at the head of the troops that were to march under their command. But Margaret being informed of it, told the queen her mother, on condition that she would only prevent their design, and let no body suffer. The princes finding their design discovered, deterred the execution of it to another time; but they were seized in April, 1574, with Mole, a gentleman of Provence, and the count de Coconas, both of them favourites of the duke of Anjou. The first was beloved by the queen of Navarre, and the other was the favourite lover of Henrietta of Cleves, duchess of Nevers. Being convicted of having carried intelligence between the duke of Anjou and the protestants, they were executed at the Greve, their quarters fixed on four gibbets, and their heads on two stakes: but on the following night Margaret and the duchess of Nevers caused the heads of their lovers to be taken down, and buried them with their own hands in St. Martin's chapel. The princes were examined in their turn, and Margaret herself defended her husband with admirable firmness. She even resolved to deliver her husband and brother from prison, by dressing them in women's cloaths; but the death of Charles IX. set them at liberty.

Margaret had still her lovers, and the king of Navarre was too much taken up with the charms of Madam de Sauve, the handsomest woman at court, to disturb himself about his wife's reputation. However, to please king Henry III. her brother, he obliged her to send away Torigni, the faithful confidant of her amours, and banished Bussi one of her admirers. However the duke of Anjou, and the king of Navarre were so disgusted at the little respect paid them at court, that they both withdrew from thence, and the latter wrote a polite letter to the queen his wife, in which he desired her to serve him with her credit: but Margaret was not long in a condition to assist her husband, she being arrested in her apartment and confined in prison: but she was soon after set at liberty, and became the arbitrator of peace in the royal family. This peace was, however, of short duration, and a war broke out between the papists and protestants.

The war being finished, Henry III. wrote to his sister Margaret to come to court, when being displeased with the treatment she received from her husband, she went thither in 1582. But her connexions there with her brother the duke of Anjou, so exasperated the king, that he gave her the most severe reproaches. But what happened some time after exasperated him much more against her. He had sent a courier to Joyeuse, his favourite, who was at Rome, with a long letter written by his own hand, containing important secrets. The courier was stopped and stabbed by four horsemen, who followed him and took the letter. The prince enraged at this news, suspected his sister of being concerned in it, and, publicly reproached her with all the disorders of her life; mentioned all her favoured lovers, and gave the particulars of all the facts he mentioned. Margaret heard him without speaking a word, and the king concluded with ordering her to leave Paris immediately. Margaret left Paris the next day accompanied only by two ladies: but between St. Cler and Palaiseau a captain of the guards, with a troop of soldiers, stopped the queen's litter, obliged her to unmask, and carried his insolence so far as to strike the two ladies, whom he conducted as prisoners to the abbey of Ferriers near Montargis, whither Henry himself repaired, and took down their answers in writing, and then justified what he had done in a letter to the king of Navarre. In the mean while Margaret continuing her journey, was received by her husband at Nerac; but he did not dissemble the indignation with which her conduct inspired him, and she engaging in new intrigues at Nerac, he treated her with the utmost contempt.

The king of Navarre being now excommunicated by Sixtus V. Margaret was too zealous a Roman to live with an excommunicated husband, and therefore retired to Agen, which belonged to her; but the indecency of her behaviour, and the extorsions of Madam de Duras, one of the above two ladies, who had rejoined her, rendered her so odious, that the inhabitants delivered up the town to the marshal de Matignon. On which the queen got up behind one gentleman and Madam de Duras behind another, and travelling twenty-four leagues in two days, took refuge at Carlat a fortress in the mountains of Auvergne. Nothing could now be more humbling than the state of this princess. Deprived of the protection of the duke of Anjou, who was just dead; despised by the king her husband, and detested by the inhabitants of Carlat, she dreaded being delivered up to the king, and would have escaped from thence, had she not been surprised by the marquis de Canillac, and conducted to the castle of Usson in Auvergne. Margaret who was then thirty-five years of age, employed her charms against the enemy, and Canillac being conquered, made her his mistress, and delivered the castle of Usson to her, where she lived

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In pleasure, but not without inquietude: for from the top of the castle she saw her friends cut in pieces. That castle was indeed impregnable, but not inaccessible to famine; and had it not been for the assistance of her sister-in-law Eleonora of Austria, it would have been reduced to the last extremity.

Margaret, at length was tired with her retreat, and her husband having renounced the protestant religion, and obtained the crown of France, under the name of Henry IV. she was divorced from that prince, who afterwards married Mary de Medicis. Margaret accustomed to make her pride submit to her passions and her pleasures, returned to court, to pay homage to queen Mary de Medicis. The rest of her life was spent in a strange mixture of devotion, study, and gallantry. She gave to the poor one tenth of her revenue, yet paid none of her debts. She appeared often at church, but at the foot of the altar formed new projects of lewdness. She wrote with facility in verse and prose, and left poems and memoirs extremely well written. She died at Paris on the 27th of March, 1605, at sixty-two years of age. This was the last princess of the house of Valois. The best edition of her Memoirs is that of Liege in 8vo, by the care of Godefroy.

MARGARETTA, an island of South America near Terra Firma and New Andelusia. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is about fifty miles in length and twenty in breadth, and produces Indian corn and fruits proper to that climate. It has very little wood or water, but has a very agreeable aspect, being always green. It is not very considerable since the Spaniards who lived therein are retired to the continent; for it is now inhabited only by Mulattoes, and by the native Americans. It was taken by the Dutch in 1626, who pillaged it, after they had ruined the castle, which the Spaniards had built. It is two hundred miles west of the island of Trinidad.

MARGARIN (CORNELIUS) abbot of Mont Cassino and archivist general of his order, was born in the year 1605, and was one of the greatest compilers of his time. He published several works in Latin, and left at his death a large collection of old writings in eight volumes, which are preserved in the Venetian library, under the title of *Thesaurus Historicus Sacre et Politice, &c.*

MARGARITONE, a native of Arezzo in Tuscany, lived in the 13th century, and was both a painter and a sculptor. He drew for pope Urban IV. some pictures for St. Peter's church; and after the death of Gergory X. in the city of Arezzo, the citizens employed him in the sculpture of that pope's tomb. He is said to have been the first who discovered the art of gilding with leaf-gold, upon bole-armenic. He died at seventy-seven years of age.

MARGATE, a sea-port town of Kent in the Isle of Thanet; it has neither market nor fair, but is now become a place of resort for bathing in the salt water. It is seated a little to the west of the North Foreland, fourteen miles north of Deal, twelve north-east of Canterbury, and seventy-three from London. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 54. 21. N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia. It is seated on the river Tauber, and belongs to the knights of the Teutonic Order. Not far from it is a castle on a mountain where the grand master resides. Long. 9. 51. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

MARGUARIN DE LA BIGNE, doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Bayeux, and acquired the reputation of being one of the most learned men of his time. He enjoyed several considerable preferments in the church, and began to compile the famous work intitled *Bibliotheca Patrum*; of which he published the eight first volumes, in folio, in 1576; to which he added another folio volume under the title of an Appendix. There have been since many editions of that work enlarged by adding supplements. He died in 1588, aged sixty-eight.

MARGUNIO (MASSIMO) a Greek, born in the island of Candia, was bishop of Cerigo, and died in the island of Candia in 1602, aged eighty. He wrote Aeanacronic Hymns, and other works, which shew him to have been one of the best lyric poets of his time.

MARIA (ST.) an island of the ocean on the coast of Africa, about five miles from Madagascar. It is twenty-five miles in length and five in breadth, and is full of rivulets and springs, the soil is fruitful, and produces rice, but the air is extremely moist, for it rains almost always. On the coast there is coral and sometimes ambergrise. It is inhabited by five or six hundred negroes who will not permit any Christian to settle among them. Long. 45. 25. E. Lat. from 16 to 17 deg. N.

MARIA (ST.) a considerable town of South America, in the audience of Panama. It was built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the rich mines of gold which are near it. It was taken and pillaged by the English some time afterwards. It is seated on the bottom of the gulph of St. Mi-

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chael, at the mouth of the river of St. Mary, which is navigable. Long. 78. 35. W. Lat. 7. 0. N.

MARIA (ST.) one of the islands of the Azores which are commonly said to be in America, though they are nearest the continent of Africa. It differs very little from the rest of those islands.

MARIA (ST.) a handsome and considerable town of Spain in the province of Andalusia, and is a trading place. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702 for king Charles. It is seated on the coast of the bay of Cadiz, on the river Guadaleta at the mouth of which is a tower and a battery called Fort St. Mary. The streets are pretty broad and the houses well built. The great church is a handsome structure, adorned with several figures in brass. The governor's house is not large, but is kept very neat, and has a fine garden with a fountain, beautiful grottos, an aviary, and a menagery. This town is the capital of a county, and is much frequented by foreign merchants. The king of Spain keeps his galleys in this harbour, where every one is obliged to embark to go to Cadiz; but they are forced to be carried to the ship's side on the back of Moors who are slaves, the country near this town is very pleasant and full of gardens, with great numbers of orange-trees. It is ten miles north-east of Cadiz, and ten south-west of Xeres. Long. 5. 33. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

MARIALES (XANTES) a laborious Dominican monk, born at Venice, for some time taught philosophy and divinity, and afterwards confined himself to his closet, refusing to accept any employment from his order, that he might the more freely attend his studies. He died at Venice in 1660, at above eighty years of age. He wrote several large volumes on divinity, the most curious of which is intitled *Bibliotheca Interpretum ad Universam summam D. Thomae*, and also several declamations, in Italian, against France.

MARIAMNE, queen of the Jews, and one of the most beautiful and illustrious princesses of her time, was the daughter of king Aristobulus, and married Herod the Great, by whom she had Alexander and Aristobulus. Herod who was passionately fond of her, put her to death on her being falsely accused; but afterwards discovering her innocence was inconsolable for her loss, and erected for her a noble monument of white marble. He afterwards married another princess who was also named Mariamne and was the daughter of Simon high priest of the Jews; but she being accused of conspiring against the king her husband was banished.

MARIANA (JOHN) a learned Spanish historian, born at Talavera in the diocese of Toledo. He entered among the Jesuits in 1554, at seventeen years of age, and became one of the most learned men of his time. He understood Greek and Hebrew, polite literature, divinity, and ecclesiastical and profane history. He taught at Rome, in Sicily, at Paris, and in Spain, and died at Toledo on the 17th of February, 1624, aged eighty-seven. His principal works are, 1. An excellent History of Spain in thirty books, which he himself translated from the Latin into Spanish, without fervently following his own Latin edition: 2. *Scholia*, or short Notes on the Bible: 3. A Treatise on the Changes the Specie has undergone in Spain; for which he was thrown into prison by the duke of Lerma, the Spanish minister: 4. A famous Treatise *De Rege et Regis Institutione*, which made much noise, and was condemned by the parliament of Paris to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, for his asserting in that work, that it is lawful to murder tyrants: 5. A Work on the Faults in the Government of the Society of Jesuits, which has been translated into Spanish, Latin, Italian and French, &c.

MARIANO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, seated fifteen miles north of Milan. Long. 9. 51. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

MARIANUS SCOTUS, an Irish monk, was related to the Venerable Bede, and wrote a Chronicle which is esteemed. He died in the abbey of Fuld in 1086, aged fifty-eight.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (ST.) a town of France in Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber, it is famous for its mines of silver. Long. 7. 27. E. Lat. 48. 16. N.

MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden in West Gothland, seated on the south side of Winer Lake, one hundred and fifty miles south-west of Stockholm. Long. 14. 25. E. Lat. 58. 38. N.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Prussia in Pomerania, with a castle and a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Nagot. Long. 19. 35. E. Lat. 53. 42. N.

MARIGALANTE, an island of North America, and one of the least of the Caribbees. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493; the French settled here in 1648; and it was taken by the English in 1691, but the French soon got possession of it again. The land is proper for sugar canes, indigo, tobacco and cotton; but sometimes they are in great want of water. Long. 60. 51. W. Lat. 16. 32. N.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss near this place by the French

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French in 1514. It is seated on the river Lambro, ten miles south-east of Milan, twelve north-east of Pavia, and twelve north-west of Lodi. Long. 9. 47. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

MARILLAC (**LEWIS DE**) Marshal of France, distinguished himself by his bravery under the reign of Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. but was arrested in the camp of Felizzo in Piedmont in 1630 for attempting to kill cardinal de Richelieu with his own hands, and being tried was, on the 8th of May, 1632, condemned to lose his head, which sentence was executed at the Place de Greves at Paris; but after the cardinal de Richelieu's death his memory was re-established by a decree of the parliament.

MARINA, (St.) a virgin of Bithynia, was left very young by her father named Eugeneus, who abandoning her, retired into a monastery; but at length becoming extremely uneasy he told the abbot that it was occasioned by his having left his child, when the abbot thinking it was a son, permitted him to bring her into the convent. Eugeneus then went to seek for his daughter; cut off her hair, dressed her in the habit of a boy, and advised her to conceal her sex till her death. She was received into the monastery under the name of *Brother Marinus*, and lived there in a very edifying manner. It is said that being accused of debauching the person's daughter to whom she went to bring provisions for the monastery, she chose rather to be thought guilty of that crime, than to declare her sex. She was therefore ordered to do penance at the gate of the monastery, and to take care of the education of the infant of which she was the supposed father. In short, she died about three years after. When the abbot discovering her sex, was afflicted at his having treated her with such severity. It is said, that she lived in the eighth century, and there is a church dedicated to her at Paris.

MARINELLA (**LUCRETIA**) a Venetian lady of the eighth century, distinguished by her wit. She wrote some books in Italian, in one of which she maintains the superiority of her sex above that of the men.

MARINELLO (**JOHN**) an Italian physician, in the sixteenth century, published Latin Comments upon Hippocrates's works in general, and his Aphorisms in particular; also a Treatise upon Fevers; another upon the Plague, and a treatise in Italian on the Diseases of Women; and other works.

MARINO (**JOHN BAPTIST**) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Naples, on the 18th of October, 1569. His father, who was an able civilian, obliged him to study the law, at which being disgusted, and unable to conquer his fondness for poetry, he left his parents and retired to the house of the fleur Manzi, who was a friend to all persons of wit. He at length became secretary to Matthew of Capua, great admiral of the kingdom of Naples, and contracted a friendship with Tasso. A short time after he went to Rome, and entered into the service of cardinal Aldobrandini, nephew to pope Clement VIII. who took him with him to Savoy. Marino at first was in great favour with the court of Turin; but afterwards created himself many enemies there, the most furious of whom was the poet Gaspard Murtola, who attempting to shoot him with a pistol, wounded one of the duke of Savoy's favourites. Marino being obliged to leave Turin, went to Paris, at the desire of queen Mary de Medicis, and published there his Poem on Adonis; he afterwards went to Rome, and from thence to Naples, where he died on the 26th of March, 1625, aged fifty-six. He wrote many works.

MARINO (St.) a strong town of Italy, the capital of a small republic, seated within the duchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, and is under the protection of the pope. It has been governed in the manner of a republic for a long time, and chuses its own officers and magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, ten miles south-west of Rimini, and fifteen north-west of Urbino. Long. 13. 44. E. Lat. 44. 21. N.

MARINUS, pope. See **MARTIN II.** and **MARTIN III.**

MARIOTTE (**EDME**) an eminent physician and mathematician, was born in Burgundy, and was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1684. His works, which are much esteemed, were printed at Leyden in 1717, in two volumes, quarto.

MARTIMO, a small island of Italy, on the western coast of Sicily. It is about ten miles in circumference, and has nothing upon it but a castle and some houses, and yet produces a great deal of honey. Long. 12. 25. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

MARIUS (**CAIUS**) a celebrated Roman general, who was seven times consul, was born of an obscure family, in the territory of Arpinum. In his first consulship, in the one hundred and seventh year before the Christian era, he marched into Africa, and vanquished Jugurtha, and Bocchus king of Mauritania. He was afterwards sent into Provence against the Teutones and Ambrones, and, it is

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aid, killed a hundred thousand of them in two battles, and took eighty thousand prisoners, in memory of which Marius erected a pyramid, the top of which was to be seen on the road to Arx. The same year he defeated the Cimbrini, and in the following year he killed one hundred thousand, and took seventy thousand prisoners. Marius being made consul, he was opposed by Sylla for his competitor and enemy, but after having defeated the latter, he length returned with Crassus, and being in the city, he filled the city with slaughter, and being in the city, he filled every corner of whom he had the least suspicion, and the towns and highways soon swarmed with assassins, who murdered all who fled or hid themselves. Some after Marius was a seventh time chosen consul, but died seven days after.

Marius the Younger, his son, only opposed Sylla, but at length was obliged to fly, and killed himself in Pons-neite, where he was besieged by Sylla's orders.

MARIUS AGRICOLA, was thus called from his being born in the country of the Agri, in Italy. He studied general philosophy and the mathematics under John de Bevara, a teacher at Paris, and was one of the great writers at the court of Francis de Gonzaga, duke of Mantua. He wrote a book in Latin on the Nature of Love, a History of Plantus, which he published in 1521, and other works in Latin and Italian.

MARK (St.) the Evangelist, was converted to the faith at the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and became the disciple and interpreter of St. Peter. He is said to have written his Gospel in the year 43; after which he went to propagate the faith in Egypt, where he founded the church of Alexandria, of which he was the first bishop, and died in that city about the year 62. Besides his Gospel, there have been attributed to him a Liturgy, and the Life of St. Barnabas, of which he was not the author.

MARK, a Roman, succeeded pope Sylvester I. on the fourteenth of January, 336, and died on the 7th of October following. There is attributed to him an Epistle addressed to St. Athanasius, and the Bishops of Egypt; but the critics believe it to be supposititious. He was succeeded by Julius I.

MARK, bishop of Arethusa, was raised to the episcopacy in the reign of Constantine the Great. He saved the life of Julian, who was afterwards emperor, and assisted at the council of Sardica, in the year 347, and at that of Sirmich in 351. The pagans persecuted him, under the reign of Julian, for destroying a magnificent temple consecrated to idols. He spent the rest of his days in converting the pagans, and died under Jovinian, or Valens.

MARK, surnamed the Asectic, an hermit in the fourth century, who wrote nine treatises, which are to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.

MARK ANTHONY, the Triumvir. See **ANTONIUS**.

MARKET-JEW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, the one three weeks before Easter-eve, and the other on September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is an inconsiderable town, and is seated on Mounts-Bay, near St. Michael's Mount. It is one hundred and fifteen miles west-by-south of Exeter, two hundred and eighty-seven on the same point from London, and ten miles east of the Lands End. Long. 6. 0. W. Lat. 50. 12. N.

MARKHAM (**GERVASE**) an English author, was the son of Robert Markham of Gotham, esq. in Nottinghamshire, and bore a captain's commission under Charles I. in the civil wars. He was esteemed both a good soldier, and a good scholar. He was particularly master of the French, Italian, and Spanish. He wrote 1. The tragedy of Herod and Antipater, which was printed in 1622. 2. Many volumes upon Husbandry and Horsemanship. 3. A piece on the Art of Fowling. 4. The Soldier's Accidence and Grammar, &c.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 22, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is so called, as some think, from its chalky soil. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, two justices, a town clerk, two bailiffs, two serjants at mace, and about twenty other burghesses. The town has two parish-churches. It has often suffered greatly by fire, but has been rebuilt, particularly in 1728, there was such a conflagration that, if the street had not been very broad, the whole town would probably have been burnt down. It is forty miles east of Bristol, and seventy-five west of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

MARLBOROUGH, duke of. See **CHURCHILL**.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an English factory on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, in Asia; seated three miles east of the town of Bencoolen, and three hundred north-west of Batavia. Long. 101. 12 E. Lat. 4. 21. S.

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MARLE, a town of France, in Picardy, eight miles from Guise, and ninety north-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 51. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

MARLI, a beautiful palace of France, between Versailles and St. Germain, below the village of the same name, and is seated on a valley, at the extremity of a forest of the same name. The gardens are extremely well laid out, and are in a charming situation. This palace was built by Lewis XIV. and is adorned on the outside with paintings in fresco. The most remarkable things on the inside are two globes of twelve feet in diameter, with all their furniture. The great cascade in the garden is properly a river, which falling from on high, forms several sheets of water; and below there are basins, adorned with groups of figures; not to mention the statues, fountains, and the variety of fine water-works. It is ten miles from Paris. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 48. 57. N.

MARLOE (**CHRISTOPHER**) an English dramatic author, was a student in the university of Cambridge, and afterwards turning player, trod the same stage with the inimitable Shakespeare. He was accounted an excellent poet even by Ben Jonson himself; he wrote six tragedies, one of which called *Lust's Dominion*, or the *Lascivious Queen*, has been altered by Mrs. Behn, and acted under the title of *Abdelazar*, or the *Moor's Revenge*. Some time before his death, he had made a considerable progress in an excellent poem entitled *Hero and Leander*, which was afterwards finished by George Chapman, who is said to have fallen short of the spirit and invention discovered by Marloe. Mr. Anthony Wood represents him as a free-thinker, in the worst sense of the word, and gives the following account of his death. Falling deeply in love with a low girl, and having for his rival a fellow in a livery, Marloe imagining that his mistress granted him favours, was fired with jealousy, and rushed upon him in order to stab him with his dagger; but the footman avoided the stroke, and seizing his wrist; stabbed him with his own weapon; and soon after he died of the wound, in the year 1593.

MARLORAT (**AUGUSTIN**) an eminent Protestant minister, born in Lorraine, in 1506. He, when very young, became an Augustin monk, but embracing Calvin's sentiments, left his monastery, and was chosen minister of several towns, and in particular acquired great reputation in his own country for his learning and sermons; but the religious war breaking out in 1562, the French king took Roan from the Calvinists, when Marlorat, who was minister of that city, was hanged there, on the 30th of October, 1562, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He wrote *Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures*.

MARLOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and diocese of Mecklenburg. It is seated on the river Reckenits, and is the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name. Long. 13. 23. E. Lat. 53. 55. N.

MARLOW (**GREAT**) a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on May 5, 6, and 7, for horses, cattle, &c. and on October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is an indifferent good town, seated near the river Thames, over which there is a bridge, which leads into Berkshire. It is a borough, and elects two parliament-men. It is said to take its name from the great plenty of marl and chalk in the grounds near it, which is of great use when used as manure. It is seventeen miles south of Aylesbury, and thirty-one west of London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 51. 34. N.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the river Gerone, fourteen miles from Agan, thirty from Bourdeaux, and two hundred and fifty south-by-west of Paris. Long. 3 min. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

MARMOL (**LEWIS**) a Spanish writer in the sixteenth century, born at Granada, was the author of several works, the principal of which is a general Description of Africa, which has been translated from the Spanish into several other languages.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in Asia, in the sea of Marmora, to which they give their name. The greatest, which is called Marmora, is about thirty miles in compass, and has a town of the same name; the second is also called Avezia; the third Contalli; and the fourth Gadaro. The climate is very good, and they abound in corn, wine, and fruit. There are a great number of Greek monks, that live in these islands.

MARMORA (Sea of) formerly called the Propontis, lies between the Hellispoint and Bosphorus, or between the Dardanelles and the sea of Constantinople; having a communication with the Black Sea on the north-east, and with the Archipelago on the south-west. It is about one hundred and twenty miles long, and fifty broad, and is the passage through which all European ships sail to Constantinople.

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MARNE, a considerable river of France, which rises at the foot of a mountain in Bassigny, and passes through the generalities of Chalons, Soissons, and Paris, and falls into the Seine a little below Charenton. It is navigable for boats.

MARO, a small town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, and in a valley of the same name, with the title of a marquise. It is eight miles north west of Oneglia, and forty-eight west-south-west of Genoa. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

MAROGNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the sea, seventy miles south-west of Adrianople, and one hundred and fifty south-west of Constantinople. Long. 25. 41. E. Lat. 40. 56.

MAROSCH, or **MERISH**, a river, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, runs south through Transylvania, and afterwards turning west, passes into Hungary, and falls into the river Teyse at Segedin.

MAROT (**CLEMENT**) the best French poet of his time, was born at Cahors in 1495, and was the son of John Marot, valet de chambre to Francis I. and poet to queen Anne of Brittany. He enjoyed his father's place of valet de chambre to Francis I. and was page to Margaret of France, wife to the duke of Alençon. In 1521 he followed that prince into Italy, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia; but at his return to Paris was accused of heresy, and thrown into prison, from whence he was delivered by the protection of king Francis I. He at length retired to the queen of Navarre, then to the dukes of Ferrara, and in 1536 returned to Paris; but declaring openly for the Calvinists, he was obliged to fly to Geneva, which he at length left, and retired to Piedmont, and died at Turin in 1544, aged fifty. His verses are agreeably filled with natural beauties. La Fontaine acknowledged himself his disciple, and contributed greatly to restore to vogue the works of this ancient poet. Marot, besides his other works, has translated part of the Psalms into verse, which was continued by Beza, and are still sung in the Protestant churches abroad. Michael Marot, his son, was also the author of some verses; but they are not comparable to those of John, and much less to those of Clement Marot. The works of the three Marots were collected and printed together at the Hague, in 1731, in three volumes, quarto, and in six volumes duodecimo.

MAROUFIER, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, with a Benedictine abbey. It is three miles south of Saverne, and eighteen north-west of Strasbourg. Long. 7. 33. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

MAROZIA, a lady of quality, and concubine of pope Sergius III. was famous for her debaucheries, her intrigues, and policy. Hugh, king of Italy and Provence, married her, in order to become master of Rome. *Dictionnaire Historique, par l'Abbé Advozat.*

MARPURG, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, with an university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lohn, in a pleasant country, fifteen miles south of Waldeck, forty-five north-by-east of Francfort, and forty-seven south-west of Cassel. Long. 8. 38. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

MARPURG, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Styria; seated on the river Drave, with a castle. It is twenty-five miles south-west of Gratz, and sixty north east of Laubach. Long. 16. 10. E. Lat. 46. 42. N.

MARQUARD (**FREHER**) an eminent German civilian, born at Augsburg, on the 26th of July, 1565. He studied at Bourges, under the learned Cujas, and acquired great skill in polite literature, and in the laws. At his return to Germany he became counsellor to the elector Palatine, and professor of Law at Heidelberg; and was afterwards sent by the elector Frederic IV. as his minister into Poland, to Mentz, and several other courts. He died at Heidelberg, on the 13th of May, 1614, aged forty-nine. He wrote many works which are esteemed. The principal of which are, 1. *De Re Monetaria veterum Romanorum, & hodierni apud Germanos Imperii.* 2. *Rerum Bohemicarum Scriptores.* 3. *Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores*, in three volumes, folio. 4. *Corpus Historiæ Franciæ, &c.*

MARQUE (**JAMES DE LA**) an eminent surgeon, born at Paris, was the author of an excellent Introduction to Surgery, and a Treatise on Bandages. He died at Paris, on the 22d of May, 1622.

MARR, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Buchan and Banff; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by Mers and Gowry; and on the west by Badenoch and Athol. The chief town is Aberdeen.

MARRACCI (**LEWIS**) who was distinguished by his learning and merit, was born at Lucca, in Tuscany, in 1612, and after he had finished his juvenile studies, entered into the congregation of the regular clerks of the mother of God.

God. He taught rhetoric seven years, and applying himself to the study of languages, attained of himself the knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, and Syriac; and afterwards taught Arabic at Rome, by the order of pope Alexander VII. He was likewise a member of several congregations, as that of the Index Expurgatorius, of Indulgences, of Reliques, of the Examination of Bishops, &c. His discovery, with respect to several very old plates of lead, on which were Arabic inscriptions, is worthy of notice. These were found in Spain, and the Spaniards attributed them to St. James the Apostle and his followers: but Marracci having received an order from the inquisition to examine them, found that they were full of Mahometan reveries, and plainly shewed that they were no other than a Mahometan forgery, purposely contrived to impose on the Christians. Hence these tables, which were before held in the highest veneration, were at length proscribed by pope Innocent X. Pope Innocent XI. chose him for his confessor, and would have advanced him to ecclesiastical dignities, if Marracci had not opposed it. He wrote several pieces in Italian; but the grand work, which has rendered him deservedly famous all over Europe, is his edition of the Koran, in the original Arabic, with a Latin version, and notes, beautifully printed at Padua, in two volumes, folio. He had also a hand in the *Biblia Sacra Arabica*. He died at Rome, on the 5th of February, 1700, aged eighty-seven.

MARS, in Pagan worship, the god of war. He was, according to some, the son of Jupiter and Juno, while others say that he was the son of Juno alone, who being displeased at Jupiter's having produced Minerva from his brain, in revenge conceived by touching a flower, and became the mother of this formidable deity. The amours of Mars and Venus, and the manner in which Vulcan caught and exposed them to the laughter of the other gods, have been described by several of the ancient poets. He is represented as having several wives and mistresses, and a considerable number of children. He was held in the highest veneration by the Romans, both from his being the father of Romulus, their founder, and from their inclination to conquest, and had magnificent temples erected to him at Rome.

Mars is usually represented in a chariot, drawn by furious horses. He is completely armed, and extends his spear with the one hand, and grasps a sword, imbrued in blood, with the other. He has a fierce and savage aspect, Discord is represented preceeding his car, and Clamour, Fear, and Terror, appear in his train. The victims sacrificed to him were the wolf, the horse, the wood-pecker, the vulture, and the cock.

This god is evidently of Egyptian original, for in the sacrifices which immediately preceded their military expeditions, their Isis, who appeared in a warlike-dress, and gave rise to the Greek Pallas, or Minerva, was accompanied by another figure, equipped like Mars, with an helmet and buckler.

MARSAIS (CÆSAR CHESNEAU Sieur DU) a celebrated French grammarian and philosopher, was born at Marseilles on the 17th of July, 1675. He studied with success at the house of the fathers of the Oratory in that city, and entered their congregation; but soon after went to Paris, where he married, and in 1704 became an advocate. At length he quitted the bar, his wife and children, to live with the president de Maisons, who entrusted him with the education of his son; and while there began his Exposition of the Doctrine of the Gallican Church, in relation to the pretensions of the court of Rome, which is esteemed, but did not appear till after the author's death. The president de Maisons dying, M. du Marfais found himself deprived of the fruit of twelve years labour, and engaged with the famous Mr. Law, to educate his son, who was then between sixteen and seventeen years of age; but the ruin of that projector plunged our grammarian again in distress. He then undertook the education of the children of the marquis de Beaufremont, with whom he entered into the college, of the Oratory, at Juilly, but was some time after obliged to leave that college, on account of the free manner in which he spoke of religion. The education of this nobleman's children being finished, he applied himself to the education of young gentlemen for subsistence, and furnished for the Encyclopedia a great number of articles on the French Grammar, which are scattered through the six first volumes of that work, and which merit the esteem of the learned. At length his son, who had made a small fortune at Cape François, left him by will, the produce of it; but he was only able to obtain a small part of it. However, the count de Lauragais, touched with his situation, settled on him a pension of one thousand livres. M. de Marfais died at Paris on the 11th of June, 1756, at near eighty years of age. Besides the above work he wrote, 1. An Exposition of a Rational Method of Teaching the Latin tongue, a Treatise on tropes and figures, &c.

MARSAL, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-works. It is situated in a marsh of difficult access, which, together with the fortifications, render it an important place. It is seated on the river Selle, 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Long. 6. 41. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

MARSALA, an ancient and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is well peopled, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum. It is 53 miles S. W. of Palermo, and 12 N. of Matara. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

MARSAN, or MOUNT MARSAN, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of a small territory of the same name, fertile in wine. It is seated on the river Midouze, 25 miles from Dax. Lat. 44. 0. N. Lon. 0. 39. W.

MARSAQUIVIR, or MARSALQUIVER, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Beni-Arax, in the kingdom of Tremeten, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732. It is seated on a rock near a bay of the sea, three miles from Oran. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 36. 28. N.

MARSEILLES, a city and sea-port town of Provence. It is one of the most considerable cities in France, it being populous and carrying on a great trade. It is very ancient, it being formerly a very flourishing republic, and its university was in such high reputation, that it was frequented by students from all parts of Europe. Its harbour is of an oval form, and has a quay fourteen hundred paces long, on which are the finest houses of the city, and it yields a most agreeable walk. In the day time one part of it is taken up by the shops of the galley-slaves, in which are all sorts of toys and drugs. The mouth of the harbour is barred with a chain, which is supported by three stone piers. The cathedral church of Notre Dame was formerly a heathen temple. In the collegiate church of St. Martin is the image of the Virgin Mary in silver, five feet and a half high, and the crown and ornaments immensely rich. The church of St. Saviour, now a nunnery, was consecrated to Apollo. The abbey of the Benedictine monks, is seated at the foot of the citadel, and resembles a castle, it being enclosed with walls, and defended with towers. There are here several religious houses of both sexes. There is likewise a dock for building ships, and an arsenal which terminates the walls of the city. The old streets are long and narrow; and the new wide and well built. The town-house is seated on the harbour, and under it is a room where the merchants meet, that above being reserved for the governors and magistrates. Marseilles is fortified by strong walls, and the tetragon is the principal of the two citadels which command it; this likewise is commanded by a fort on the top of a hill, which was built on the ruins of an ancient temple of Venus. This city is surrounded with large fields, in which are six thousand summer-houses of the citizens, with gardens and vineyards. At this place may be had coral, silks, and the best drugs, from all parts of the world. In 1720, a ship from Sayd brought the plague, which made a terrible havock among the inhabitants. Marseilles is seated near the Mediterranean Sea, fourteen miles south of Aix, fourteen north-west of Toulon, forty south-east of Arles, eighty-eight west-by-south of Nice, and four hundred and twenty two south by east of Paris. Long. 5. 27. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

MARSHFIELD, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs held on May 24, for horned cattle, and October 24, for sheep, horses, and cheese. It is seated on the Wolds, in the road from London to Bristol, in a great corn country; but has nothing in it very remarkable. It is twelve miles east of Bristol, and one hundred and four west of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

MARSH, (NARCISSUS) archbishop of Armagh, a prelate distinguished by his uncommon merit, was born at Hanington in Wiltshire, on the 20th of December, 1638; and having studied at Oxford, became chaplain to Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Exeter, and then to the lord-chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon. In 1678 he was promoted to the provostship of Dublin, and four years after was raised to the bishoprick of Leighlin and Ferns; from whence he was successively translated to the archbishopricks of Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh. While he enjoyed the see of Dublin, he built a noble library, which he filled with a choice collection of books, having for that purpose purchased the library of Dr. Stillingfleet, late archbishop of Worcester, to which he added his own collection; and, to render it the more useful to the public, settled a handsome provision on a librarian and sub-librarian, to attend it at certain hours. He endowed an alms-house at Drogheda for twelve poor clergymen's widows, to each of whom he provided a lodging, and twenty pounds per annum. He also repaired, at his own expence, many decayed churches within his diocese, and bought in several impropriations, which he re-

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stored to the church. But not confining his good actions to Ireland, he gave a great number of manuscripts in the Oriental languages, chiefly purchased out of Golius's collection, to the Bodleian library. This worthy prelate was a very learned and accomplished man. He was well versed in sacred and profane literature, in mathematics, natural philosophy, the learned languages, especially the Oriental, and in both the theory and practice of music. He published, 1. *Institutiones Logicae*; 2. *Manuductio ad Logicum*, written by Philip de Tricu; to which he added the Greek text of Aristotle, and some Tables and Schemes; 3. An introductory Essay on the Doctrine of Sounds, &c. He died on the 2d of November, 1713, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was interred in a vault in St. Patrick's church yard, adjoining to his library.

MARSHALL (THOMAS) D. D. a learned English Divine, born at Barkly, in Leicestershire, about the year 1621. He was educated at Oxford, and that city being garrisoned, upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he bore arms for the king, in the regiment of Henry earl of Dover, at his own expence; but upon the approach of the parliamentary visitation, he left the university, and, going to Holland, became preacher to the English merchants at Rotterdam and Dort; and while he was in the last mentioned city, was made doctor of divinity at Oxford. In 1672 he was elected rector of his college, and was afterwards appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. In 1680 he became rector of Bladon, in Oxfordshire, and the next year was installed dean of Gloucester. He wrote, 1. *Observationes in Evangeliorum versiones per Antiquas dum, Gallica scilicet & Anglo-Saxonicas*, &c. 2. Notes on the Church Catechism, &c. He died at Oxford in 1685.

MARSHAM (Sir JOHN) a very learned English writer, was the second son of Thomas Marsham, esq. alderman of London, and was born in that city, on the 23d of August, 1602, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. He afterwards travelled into Italy, France, and Germany; studied the law in the Middle Temple, and in 1638 was sworn one of the six clerks in chancery; but upon his following the king to Oxford, in the beginning of the civil wars, he was sequestered of his place by the parliament. After the surrender of the garrison of Oxford he returned to London, compounded for his estate, betook himself wholly to his studies, and wrote the following excellent works. 1. *Dianila Chronologica*; 2. *Canon Chronicus Egyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus*, &c. In 1660 he served as burgess for the city of Rochester, in the parliament which recalled the king; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and three years afterwards was created a baronet. He died at Bushy Hall, in Hertfordshire, on the 25th of May, 1685.

MARSICO, a small, rich, and handsome town of the kingdom of Naples, and in the principality of Salerno with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines near the river Agri, five miles from the old town of that name, twenty-fourth-west of Cirenza, and forty-eight miles south-east of Salerno. Long. 16. 42. E. Lat. 40. 41. N.

MARSIGLI (LEWIS FERDINAND) an Italian, famous in literature, as well as in arms, was born of a noble family at Bologna, on the 10th of July, 1658, and was instructed in all the arts and sciences by the best masters in Italy. In 1679 he went to Constantinople, when having declined himself for the art military, he took a view of the Ottoman forces, and made other observations. At the same time, as a philosopher, he examined the Thracian Bosphorus, and its currents. On his return to Italy, the Turks threatening to invade Hungary, he offered his service to the emperor Leopold II. which was readily accepted, and soon after he had the command of a company; but in a smart skirmish he unhappily fell into the hands of some Tartars, who sold him to two Turks; but after suffering great hardships, he found means to let his friends, who thought him dead, know his situation, on which he was redeemed. He afterwards served the emperor in several military expeditions, and in 1689 was raised to the rank of colonel: but he soon met with a reverse of fortune; in the general war which began in 1701, on account of the Spanish succession, the important fortress of Bistac surrendered to the duke of Burgundy, thirteen days after the trenches were opened; when it being imagined that it was capable of holding out much longer, the count d'Arco, who commanded, lost his head, and Marsigli who was advanced to the rank of marshal, was stripped of all his honours and commissions, and had his sword broke over him. He afterwards went to justify the surrender to the emperor; but being unable to gain admittance, published a memorial on that subject.

He now sought for consolation in the sciences, where he knew how to find it; for even amidst all the hurry, tumult and fatigue of war he had made the same advantages which a great philosopher would have done who had travelled merely in quest of knowledge: he had determined the situation

of places by astronomical observations; measured the course and swiftness of rivers; and studied the animals, vegetables and fossils of the countries through which he marched. He had a very noble and rich collection of every thing capable of contributing to the advancement of natural knowledge, instruments proper for astronomical and chemical experiments, models of machines, plans of fortifications, &c. these he presented to the senate of Bologna, and by an authentic act, dated the 11th of January, 1712, formed out of that body, a society which he called the Institute of the Arts and Sciences at Bologna. Afterwards in 1728, he founded at Bologna a printing-house, which he furnished with the best types for Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic, which he gave to the Dominicans of that city, on condition that all the writings of the above society should be printed at prime cost. This he called the printing-house of St. Thomas Aquinas. The same year he went to Marseilles in order to complete some philosophical observations he had formerly begun there; but in 1729, having a fit of an apoplexy he was advised by his physicians to return, in order to have the benefit of his native air; which he did, but died on the first of November, 1730. This great man was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of that at Montpellier. His writings, which are upon philosophical subjects, are numerous and valuable in Latin, French and Italian.

MARSOLLIER (JAMES) a regular canon of St. Genevieve, and afterwards provost and archdeacon of Uzez, was born at Paris in 1647, and acquired great reputation by his many works written in French, the principal of which are 1. The History of the Inquisition and its Origin: 2. The Life of Cardinal Ximenes: 3. The Life of St. Francis de Sales: 4. That of Madam de Chantal: and 5. The History of Henry VII. king of England, which is esteemed his master-piece. He died at Uzez on the 30th of August, 1724.

MARSTON (JOHN) an English dramatic writer who lived in the reign of king James I. The place of his birth is not known, we are only informed that he was a student of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and that he lived in friendship with Ben Jonson to whom he dedicated his Malecontent, a tragi-comedy in the year 1614. He wrote eight plays, which were all acted with applause at the theatre in Blackfriars. He also wrote the Scourge of Villainy, a satire in three books. After his death, which is supposed to have happened about the year 1614, his works were published by Shakespeare.

MARSYAS, in fabulous history, a Phrygian who excelled in playing on the flute. Arriving at Nyssa with Cybele, he presumed to dispute with Apollo the prize of music; but that god singing to his lyre, was decreed the conqueror, when being enraged at Marsyas's presumption, he had him tied to an oak and flayed alive. Apollo afterwards changed him into a river of Phrygia, which was therefore called by his name.

MARTA, a town of Italy in the duchy of Castro, in the territory of the Pope, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name on the lake Boissenna, forty-five miles north of Rome. Long. 12. 51. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia in the kingdom of Pegu, lying in the gulph of Bengal. It is a country that produces rice and all kinds of fruits proper to the climate. It has mines of several sorts of metals, and carries on a great trade. The chief town, which is of the same name, is rich, handsome and very populous with a very good harbour. Long. 97. 50. E. Lat. 15. 35. N.

MARTEL, a town of France in the province of Guienne, and territory of Querci, seated on the river Dordogne, eighteen miles east of Sarlat. Long. 1. 29. E. Lat. 44. 51. N.

MARTEL (CHARLES). See CHARLES.

MARTENNE (EDWARD) a learned Benedictine monk of the Congregation of St. Maur, was born at St. John de Losne in the diocese of Langres in 1654, and became a monk of the abbey of St. Remy at Rheims, in 1672 at eighteen years of age. He afterwards applied himself with indefatigable labour to study, and to searching into ecclesiastical monuments, and published a great number of curious works, the principal of which are, 1. A Treatise de *Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus*, 2 vols. 4to. 2. A Latin Treatise on the ancient Ecclesiastical Rites, 3 vols. 4to. 3. A Treatise on Church Discipline in the Celebration of Divine Offices: 4. *Theaurus Novus Aneistorum*, 4 vols. folio: 5. Two Literary Voyages, in 2 vols. 4to. 6. *Veterum Scriptorum amplissima Collectio*, 9 vols. folio. He died in the abbey of St. Germain des-Prez, at Paris on the 20th of June, 1739, aged eighty-five.

MARTHA, (St.) the sister of Lazarus and Mary, was of a distinguished family, and lived with her brother and sister at Bethany near Jerusalem. She had the principal care of the family, and entertained our Saviour at their house. After the death of her brother Lazarus, she met our Lord, and said, If thou hadst been here my brother had not died, and

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and had afterwards the joy of seeing him raised from the dead. She afterwards made this acknowledgment to Jesus, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Some time after she waited upon him at Bethany, in the house of Simon the Leper, and from that time, no mention is made of her, either in the Gospels or in any author of the first centuries.

MARTHA, (St.) a province of South America on the coast of Terra Firma, one hundred and seventy-five miles long, and almost as much broad. It is excessive hot on the side of the north sea; but is cold within the country on account of the mountains. It contains salt-works, oranges, lemons, pomgranates and other fruits; with mines of gold and precious stones. The savage Americans are active and robust and have a king of their own. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province which is divided into lesser territories. The high mountains in this country are joined to the Andes which are the highest in the world, and run south all the length of the country as far as the straits of Magellan. St. Martha, the principal town, stands on a healthy spot near the sea, and has a harbour surrounded with high mountains. It was very considerable when the Spanish fleets went thither, but is now come to almost nothing. Long. 74. 56. W. Lat. 11. 55. N.

MARTHA (St.) or **SIERRA NEVADA**, a very high mountain of New Spain. It is said to be near one hundred miles in circumference and five miles in height; hence its top is always covered with snow in the hottest season of the year, and the French maintain that it may be seen from Cape Tiberen in the island of St. Domingo, which is above three hundred and sixty miles distant. Long. 74. 35. W. Lat. 8. 0. N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of North America, near the coast of New England, eighty miles south of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Long. 70. 20. W. Lat. 40. 12. N.

MARTIAL, (St.) bishop and apostle of Limoges and the Limosin in the third century under the emperor Decius. The two Epistles attributed to him are supposititious.

MARTIALIS (MARCUS VALERIUS) a famous Latin poet, born at Bilibis, now called Bubiera, in the kingdom of Arragon in Spain, was of the order of knights. He went to Rome at twenty-one years of age, and staid there thirty-five years under the reign of Galba and the following emperors, till that of Trajan: and having acquired the esteem of Titus and Domitian, was created tribune. At length, finding that he was neglected by Trajan, he returned to his own country, where he died five or six years after. There are still extant fourteen books of his Epigrams, filled with points, a play upon words, and obscenities. The style is affected; however some of his epigrams are excellent, many of them are of the middling kind; but the greatest number of them are bad, so that Martial never spoke a greater truth than when he said of his own works.

Sunt bona, sunt quedam mediocria, sunt mala plura.

There is also attributed to him a book on the Spectacles of the Amphitheatre; but the most learned critics, think that this last work was not written by Martial. The best editions of Martial are, that in *usum Delphini*, 4to. Paris, 1617, and that *cum Notis variorum*.

MARTIANAY (JOHN) a learned Benedictine monk, born at St. Sever, a small village in the province of Gascony in France, on the 30th of December, 1647. He applied himself to the study of Greek and Hebrew; gave a new edition of the works of St. Jerome; defended the authority and chronology of the Hebrew text of the Bible, against Father Pezeron; and composed a great number of other works, in which he discovers more reading, than judgment and sound criticism. He died at Paris in the abbey of St. Germain des-Prez on the 19th of July, 1717, aged seventy.

MARTIGUES, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality. It is seated near a lake twelve miles long and five broad, which is navigable throughout, and from whence they get excellent salt. It is twenty miles north-west of Marseilles. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 43. 36. N.

MARTIN (St.) a small but strong town of France, in the isle of Rhee, with a strong citadel and a harbour. It is fortified after the manner of Vauban. The island lies near the coast of Poitou, fifteen miles west of Aunis. Long. 8. 32. W. Lat. 45. 20. N.

MARTIN (Cape), a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is near a town called Denia, and separates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicant.

MARTIN (St.) an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, to the north-west of St. Bartholomew, and to the south-west of Anguilla. It is forty-two miles in circumference, and has neither harbour nor river, but has several salt pits. After various revolutions it is at length in possession of the French and Dutch, who possess it conjointly. Long. 62. 25. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

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MARTIN (St.) bishop of Tours, was born at Sabaria, a city of Pannonia about the year 316, and is greatly praised for his piety, and the practice of all the Christian virtues; but more particularly for his charity to the poor. He died at Caude on the 8th of November, 397; or, according to others, on the 11th of November, 400.

MARTIN I. a native of Todi in Tuscany, succeeded pope Theodorus on the 5th of July, 649, and held a numerous council at Rome, in which he condemned the Monothelites; but the emperor Constantius sending for him to Constantinople, threw him into prison, and afterwards banished him into the Cherfonefus, where he died on the 16th of September, 655, and was succeeded by Lucius I.

MARTIN II. or **MARINUS I.** archdeacon of the Roman church, succeeded pope John VIII. in 882. He condemned Photius; restored Formosus to the see of Porto; died in May, 884, and was succeeded by Adrian III.

MARTIN III. or **MARINUS II.** a Roman, succeeded pope Stephen VIII. in 942; he died in June, 946, and was succeeded by Agapitus.

MARTIN IV. a Frenchman, before called Simon de Brie, from his being born at Montpincé in the province of Brie, succeeded pope Nicholas III. on the 22d of February, 1281. He excommunicated the emperor Michael Paleologus for not acknowledging his authority, and Peter III. king of Arragon for seizing Sicily after the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers in 1282. He died at Peroufa on the 28th of March, 1285, and was succeeded by Honorius IV.

MARTIN V. a Roman, before named Otho of Colonna, was elected pope at the council of Constance on the 11th of November, 1417, after Gregory XII. had voluntarily resigned the pontificate, and that council had deposed both John XXIII. and the anti-pope Peter de Luna, who took the name of Benedict XIII. Martin V. presided at the 42d session of the council of Constance, and at those which followed. After the death of Gregory XII. he gave a favourable reception to John XXIII. and made him dean of the cardinals. The anti-pope Benedict XIII. dying at Pariscola in 1424, the two only cardinals who remained of his faction elected Giles de Magnos a Spaniard, who took the name of Clement VIII. but this anti-pope resigning in 1429, and being contented with the bishoprick of Majorca, an end was put to the schism in the west, which had lasted fifty-one years. Martin V. made a famous constitution in favour of the ecclesiastics, against the secular judges; and after having extinguished the schism, and restored the peace of Italy, died of an apoplexy at Rome, on the 20th of February, 1431, aged sixty-three, and was succeeded by Eugenius IV.

MARTIN (DAVID) a learned Protestant divine, was born at Revel in the diocese of Lavaur, on the 7th of September, 1639, and became well skilled in divinity and philosophy. At the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he went to Holland, and was made pastor at Utrecht, where he died on the 9th of September, 1721, aged eighty-two. He wrote a History of the Old and New Testament in French which was printed in 2 vols. folio at Amsterdam in 1700, with four hundred and twenty-four plates, and many other learned works.

MARTIN (DON JAMES) a learned Benedictine of the Congregation of St. Maur, wrote explications of the difficult passages of the Holy Scriptures, in one vol. 4to; a book on the Religion of the Gauls, and several other works. He died at Paris in the abbey of St. Germain des-Prez in 1751.

MARTINENGI (TITUS PROSPERUS) a learned Benedictine, born at Brescia, was so famous for his knowledge of the languages, that the college of Cardinals, sent for him to Rome, in order to revise and correct the works of St. Jerome, which were afterwards printed by Paul Manutius. He also revised St. Chrysostom's works, those of Theophrastus, and the Greek Bible, printed at Rome. Pope Pius V. designed to reward him by raising him to ecclesiastical dignities, but our friar no sooner heard of it than he retired to his convent in his own country, where he employed his leisure in publishing several works, among which are *Le Bellezze del' Uomo conoscitor di se stesso*, and many Greek and Latin poems.

MARTINES DEL PRADO (JOHN) a famous Spanish Dominican, born at Segovia, taught philosophy and divinity with reputation in several universities in Spain, was provincial of his order, and died at Segovia on the 25th of February, 1668. He wrote many works, the most known of which are, 2 vols. in folio, on moral Divinity, and 3 vols. in folio on the Sacraments.

MARTINI (RAYMOND) a famous Dominican, well skilled in the Hebrew and Arabic languages, was born at Subirat in Catalonia. He was employed in 1264 by James I. king of Arragon to examine the Talmud; and about the year 1268 was sent to Tunis to convert the Moors. He also discovered great zeal for the conversion of the Jews, against whom he

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wrote an excellent work, intitled *Pugio Fidei Christianæ*, printed at Paris in 1651, and at Leipzig in 1687, with the learned Notes of Joseph de Voisin and M. de Mauillac. Raymond Martini was living in 1286.

MARTINI (MARTIN) a learned Jesuit, born at Trent, who lived for a long time in China, and returned to Europe in 1651. His principal works, which are esteemed, are 1. *De Bello Tartarorum inter & Sineses*. 2. *Historia Sinesis*. 3. A Geographical Description of China, with Maps.

MARTINICO, a considerable island of North America, and one of the Caribbees. It is about forty miles in length, and one hundred in circumference. The French had it in their possession from the year 1635 till the 13th of February, 1762, when it was taken by the English; but it was restored to the French by the peace of 1763. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. It is extremely populous, and the governor-general of the French Caribbee Islands resides here. It has several safe and commodious harbours, which are all well fortified. The principal places are Fort Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort Trinity, Fort Marigot, and Fort Dumouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Long 62. 30. W. Lat. from 14. 0. to 15. 0.

MARTINIUS (MATTHIAS) a learned protestant writer, born at Freinhague, in the county of Waldec, in 1572. He was the scholar of the famous Piscator, and taught with reputation at Paderborn and at Bremen. He died in 1630, aged fifty-eight. His principal work is a Philological Lexicon, in Latin, which is esteemed.

MARTINSBERG, a Benedictine abbey, and the most considerable in all Hungary. It stands upon a very high hill, and the convent is built like a castle, and surrounded with a large heath, in which there were formerly villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is eight miles from the sea, and fifteen south of Cosenza. Long. 16. 41. E. Lat. 39. 8. N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Noya and Lobragat, over which there are two bridges. It is twelve miles north-west of Barcelona. Long. 1. 53. E. Lat. 41. 31. N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in Cordova, with a fortress seated on a rock, eight miles south of Anduxar.

MARTYR (PETER) a famous protestant divine. See VERMILLI.

MARVELL (ANDREW) an ingenious English writer, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, in 1620, and was educated in Trinity college, Cambridge, whence some Jesuits seduced him away; but being found by his father some months after in a bookseller's shop in London, he prevailed on him to return to the college, where having finished his studies, he travelled to Rome, and was made secretary to the English ambassador at Constantinople. He was afterwards assistant to the celebrated Milton, Latin secretary to the protector, and a little before the Restoration was chosen representative in parliament for his native town, when he constantly sent the particulars of every proceeding in the house to the principal persons of Kingston upon Hull, to which he always joined his own opinion. This, with his other behaviour towards them, gained so much on their affections, that they allowed him an honourable pension till his death. Though he seldom spoke in parliament, he made himself obnoxious to the government both by his influence on the members without doors and his writings, and notwithstanding his proceedings were all contrary to his private interest, nothing could ever shake his resolution. He having one night been entertained by the king, who had often been delighted with his company, his majesty the next day sent the lord-treasurer Danby to find out his lodging. Mr. Marvell, who then lodged up two pair of stairs in a little court in the Strand, was writing, when the lord-treasurer opened the door abruptly upon him; when Mr. Marvell surprised at the sight of so unexpected a visitor, told his lordship that he believed he had mistaken his way; but the lord Danby replied that he had not, and was come with a message from his majesty to know what he could do to serve him, to which he answered in his usual facetious manner, It was out of his majesty's power to serve him; and though his lordship entered seriously into the subject, and pressed him to let him know if there was any place at court that he could be pleased with, he found that no arguments could

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prevail, since Mr. Marvell insisted that he could not accept of any place with honour, for he must then either be ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country in giving into the measures of the court. The lord Danby then told him, that the king had ordered a thousand pounds for him, which he hoped he would receive till he could think what farther to ask of his majesty; but this last offer was rejected with the same stedfastness of mind as the first; though as soon as the lord-treasurer was gone, he was obliged to send a friend to borrow a guinea. This truly great man died not without suspicion of being poisoned, on the 16th of August, 1678, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. Giles in the Fields. And in the year 1688 the town of Kingston-upon-Hull contributed a sum of money to erect a monument over him in that church, for which an epitaph was composed; but the minister of the church forbid both the monument and inscription to be placed there. Mr. Marvell wrote, 1. The Rehearsal transposed. 2. Mr. Smirk, or the Divine in Mode. 3. An Account of the Growth of Popery and arbitrary Power in England. 4. Miscellaneous Poems.

MARULLA, a lady who distinguished herself by her intrepid courage. The Turks in the reign of Mahomet II. made an attempt on the Isle of Lemnos, and vigorously carried on the siege of Cocino, the capital. The attack and the defence were carried on with equal vigour, and at length the Turks having gained one of the gates, the entrance into the town was maintained with the utmost obstinacy; when the governor running thither, was killed fighting. Marulla was then on the walls, accompanied by other women, where they were prepared to give a warm reception to the enemy; but on hearing of the death of her father, she pressed through the fire of the enemy, and having found his body, seized his sword and buckler, and then, as if she had recovered fresh strength and courage, flew upon the Turks who were the foremost, and fought with such courage and success, seconded by the bravest part of the garrison, that she drove them out of the city, and pursued them to their gallies, where she obliged them to embark. The next day, the general of the Venetian fleet landing, in order to defend the place, was surprised to find instead of the enemy, a scene of joy and triumph. The people dressed in their best apparel, and the magistrates in their habits of ceremony went out to meet him, conducting their deliverer. He received her in the presence of the army, which was drawn up on the shore; and after having in the warmest terms extolled her courage, ordered every soldier to make her a present, and offered her the choice of any captain in his army she pleased for her husband, and to recommend them to the senate. Marulla, whose good sense was equal to her courage, replied, That the difference was great between the military and the family virtues; that an excellent captain might make a bad father of a family; and that marriage being not the exercise of war, the hazard would be too great; and the choice would be too rash, for her to chuse a husband under arms, and to take him in a field of battle.

MARULLUS, a poet of Calabria, in the fifth century, wrote a panegyric upon Attila, king of the Huns, who had laid waste Italy, and went to Padua to wait upon that prince, where he expected a reward for his flattery; but Attila being informed by his interpreters that the poem which Marullus had recited deduced his origin from heaven, and styled him a god, ordered both the poet and his verses to be burnt; but afterwards mitigated the punishment.

MARULLUS (MICHAEL TARCHANISTIS) a Greek poet, born at Constantinople, who retired into Italy after that city was taken by the Turks, where he applied himself both to the profession of arms, and the study of Latin poetry, with good success. He wrote four books of Latin epigrams, and as many of hymns; and also began a Poem upon the Education of a Prince, which was published with his Epigrams and Hymns. He was drowned in a river in Tuscany, in the year 1500.

MARULLUS (POMPEY) a grammarian of Rome, ventured to correct Tiberius for using a word that was not good Latin, and as one of his courtiers, through flattery, advanced that Tiberius's word was Latin, Marullus replied, that "the emperor might be allowed to give the privilege of citizens to men, and make them Romans, but he could not give that privilege to words."

MARY (St.) the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal family of David. She was espoused to Joseph, and lived at Nazareth when the angel Gabriel, being sent of God, informed her that she should conceive and bring forth a son, whose name should be called Jesus. The holy Virgin, surprised at the angel's discourse, asked how this could be, since she had not known man; on which Gabriel replied, that the Holy Ghost should come upon her, and the power of the Highest should overshadow her. Then the holy Virgin shewed her submission, crying, Behold

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Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it unto me according to thy word. A few days after she visited her cousin Elizabeth, who was with child of St. John, saluted her in a prophetic rapture, and on that occasion, Mary uttered the sublimest expressions of her humility and gratitude. The same year going with Joseph to Bethlehem, in pursuance of an edict of the emperor Augustus, who ordered that all should be taxed at the place of their birth; she was there delivered in a stable of the Son of God, according to the most common opinion on the 25th of December, in the four thousand and fourth year after the creation. She beheld with admiration the visit of the shepherds, and the adoration of the magi, and forty days after the birth of her son, went to present him at the temple, when Simeon blessed them, and foretold that a sword should pierce through her soul, which was accomplished at the death of our Saviour on Mount Calvary, where Jesus recommended her to the care of St. John, his beloved disciple. It is thought that she died at Ephesus, but neither her age nor the year of her death is known.

MARY of Cleophas (St.) thus named from her being the wife of Cleophas, otherwise called Alphaeus. According to Hegippus, Cleophas was the brother of St. Joseph, the husband of the blessed Virgin, and had by Mary his wife, James, Jude, Simon, and Joses. Mary of Cleophas followed our Lord after his baptism, and was present at his death, his burial, and resurrection, she being one of the holy women who went to his tomb to embalm his body.

MARY (St.) the sister of Martha and of Lazarus, was of Bethany, a village near Jerusalem. Jesus Christ had a particular affection for that family. After the death of Lazarus, Mary threw herself at the feet of Jesus, and said, "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." Jesus wept with her, and immediately went and restored him to life. It was this Mary that anointed the feet of Jesus, and wiped them with her hair, when he was at the house of Simon the Leper.

MARY MAGDALEN (St.) was a person of distinction in Galilee, who being possessed of seven devils, was cured by Jesus Christ. Filled with gratitude for this benefit, she assiduously followed our Lord in company with other women of Galilee. She was present at his crucifixion, saw him put in his tomb, and went thither bringing perfumes to embalm him, and was the first person to whom he appeared after his resurrection. Mary endeavoured to detain him, and to kiss his feet; but Jesus said, Touch me not, for I have not yet ascended to my Father; but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God. It is supposed that she died and was interred at Ephesus. There is no foundation for the injurious, but too general opinion, that Mary Magdalen was once a prostitute.

MARY, a Jewess, was the daughter of Eleazar, and very rich. Seeing that the Roman army ravaged Judea, she left the country beyond the river Jordan, where she resided, about the year 67, and, like many others, sought for security in Jerusalem. That city being besieged, and a dreadful famine succeeding, she was at first plundered of all her money by the Jewish soldiers. Her jewels, which she had concealed for some time, procured her food, which was also frequently taken from her by the same barbarous robbers. At last, being in absolute want, and famished with hunger, the affections of nature gave way. She had a child that sucked at her breast; and looking upon it, she said, "Unhappy fruit of my womb, for whom shall I reserve thee, in this dreadful time of war, famine, and tyranny? As thou art destined to perish, is it not better that thou shouldst serve to sustain the life of thy mother?" She then killed it, cut in pieces, roasted, and eat a part, keeping the rest for other meals. The smell of her horrid repast discovered her. The soldiers, who ran about the city, greedy of prey, suddenly entered, and demanded with threats what she had been eating. Mary, whose crime had rendered her still more savage, heard them with an air of boldness, and shewed them what she had set by. "It is my child," cried she; "eat, I have set you the example: are you more delicate than a woman, or more tender than a mother?" Hardened as these wretches were by the commission of the greatest crimes, they stood confounded, and then, filled with terror, fled.

MARY the Egyptian (St.) is celebrated by the Romish church for her piety and her penitence. We are told that having quitted her father and mother at twelve years of age, she lived a debauched life at Alexandria during seventeen years, when going out of curiosity to Jerusalem with a company of pilgrims, to assist at the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, she there continued her lewdness; but attempting to go into the church, she felt herself repulsed three or four times without being able to enter it. Mary, struck with this opposition, it is said, took the resolution of changing her life, and becoming a penitent, when return-

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ing to the church, she entered it easily, and adored the cross. The same day she left Jerusalem, and retired into a vast solitude on the other side of the river Jordan, where she spent forty-seven years without seeing any human creature, living upon what the earth produced, and leading a most austere life till about the year 430, when she was met by an hermit named Zozimus, to whom she related her history, and desired him to give her the eucharist. Zozimus went to her the following year, on Holy Thursday, and then gave her the eucharist, but returning the next year he found her body stretched out on the sand, with an inscription traced on the earth, that informed him, that she had died the very day in which she had received the communion from him, and that she intreated him to inter her body, and pray for her soul.

MARY of Arragon, the mistress of the emperor Otho II. was famous for her lewdness. Like the wife of Potiphar, she attempted the chastity of a young count, and because he steadily refused to comply with her infamous solicitations, accused him of the crime of which she was guilty, and the emperor, upon her bare word, caused him to be beheaded. Soon after, the countess, to whom alone her unhappy husband had told the whole secret, appeared before Otho, in a solemn assembly of the states of Italy, held at Flacenza, and demanded justice on the murderer of her husband. Otho, without hesitation, promised that she should have it, in case she could point out the man who was guilty. The courageous widow, then taking the count's head from one of her servants, who had concealed it under his cloak, and holding it out to him, cried, "It is yourself, my lord, who is the murderer, who have unjustly put to death the count, my husband; which I am ready to prove by the trial of fire, and holding a red hot bar in my hands." This, in those times of barbarism, was the usual method of discovering truth from falsehood. The emperor consented to the countess's proposal, and on the spot there was brought in a large pan of coals, in which was a red hot iron, which the widow took in her hands, and, it is said, held some time without being burnt; then turning to Otho, she had the boldness to demand his head, in conformity to the decree he had just pronounced. The emperor struck with terror, desired a delay, and acknowledged himself guilty by the proof of the hot iron. But matters were compromised with the countess, who was satisfied with the death of Mary of Arragon, whom Otho caused to be burnt in 998.

MARY of Puteoli, celebrated for her courage, and her talents for war, was of a good family in the city of Puteoli, in the kingdom of Naples, and flourished in the fourteenth century. She was well made, had a good mien, and extraordinary strength. From her infancy she had an aversion to all the employments of her sex, and loved to play with bows, arrows, darts, spears, swords, and bucklers. As soon as her age would permit her to use violent exercise, she chose those of arms, and accustomed herself to hunger, thirst, heat, and cold. She eat little, never drank wine, and commonly slept on the ground, with her head supported on a shield. By this means she acquired surprising strength, and the faculty of being scarcely ever weary, whatever labours she performed. But notwithstanding her fondness for war, she never engaged in it but for the defence of her country, or for that of her own honour, or that of her relations and friends. She distinguished herself in many battles, not only by her courage, but by other talents. She fought equally well on horse and on foot; and knew how to conduct a troop, and to animate the men by her example. She always marched first up to the enemy, and retired the last, preserving those of her troop that remained in good order. Whenever there was occasion, she joined skill to courage, and her mind being fertile in resources, she formed stratagems which secured the success of her enterprises.

As she had a good heart, she never had recourse to arms to revenge her private injuries, or those of her relations and friends, till she was convinced by a strict examination that her cause was just. The reputation she acquired by her exploits, continually drew strangers to Puteoli to see her; and some warriors went thither to try their strength with her. Petrarch relates, that walking one day in that city with some of his friends, she passed by completely armed with her vizor down, and saluted them. He immediately mounted the highest battlements of the city, and from thence saw her successively encounter several brave men, and drive them out of the lists; and it is said, she was always victorious in these kinds of combats. Petrarch says, that one day paying her a visit, he saw her without her armour, and speaking of her singular strength, he desired her to let him see a proof of it; on which she immediately took a bar of iron, which, with scarce any effort, she threw to a great distance: she also threw a very large stone. She died like a heroine, of a wound she received in her belly in a battle, wherein she particularly distinguished herself by her conduct and courage; and it is remarkable, that though she

passed

passed her life in the midst of warriors, and amidst the licentiousness of camps, it was found after her death, that she had died a virgin.

MARY STUART, queen of France and Scotland, was the daughter of James V. of Scotland, and of Mary de Guise, the daughter of Claude I. of Lorraine, duke of Guise. She succeeded her father when only eight years of age, and was carried into France during the civil wars which broke out in Scotland, where she was educated at the court of Henry II. and on the 24th of April, 1558, married the dauphin, on which they both assumed the title of king and queen of Scotland, England, and Ireland, and that none might be ignorant of their pretensions, quartered their arms accordingly. Queen Elizabeth caused her ambassador in France to complain boldly of this usurpation, but without effect: and therefore considered Mary as a dangerous rival. The dauphin was crowned king of France on the death of his father, by the name of Francis II. but died soon after, on which Mary quitted the title of queen of England, and returned into Scotland, where she married her cousin Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, and ordered that he should be styled king of Scotland. She at first shewed great fondness for him, but afterwards rendered him jealous by her familiarity with her favourite Rizzio, an Italian fiddler. On which the earl of Morton, and some others, wounded Rizzio in the queen's presence, when she was advanced about five months in her pregnancy, and then drawing Rizzio into another room, completed the murder. The earl of Bothwell soon after held the same place in her heart, which had been possessed by Rizzio, and while he appeared with a royal magnificence, and was loaded with favours, she treated her husband with indifference, and the greatest indignities. The king was soon after murdered, as it is said, by the earl of Bothwell, who a few months after married the queen, after he had first divorced his wife, and afterwards treated the queen with great brutality. The disturbances in Scotland now obliged queen Mary to seek for protection in England, while her young son James was crowned king of Scotland. Mary, however, was thrown into prison, by order of queen Elizabeth, and after being confined eighteen years, was beheaded for a conspiracy carried on in her favour, on the 18th of February, 1587, in the forty-third year of her age. Queen Elizabeth has been greatly blamed for this act of severity. This unhappy princess was extremely beautiful, understood Latin, and five other languages, and notwithstanding her crimes, her memory is generally treated with compassion.

MARY, queen of England, the daughter of king Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, was born on the 18th of February, 1515. Great care was taken of her education, and she became a great mistress of the Latin tongue; but on her father's marrying Anne Boleyn, was declared illegitimate. After the death of Edward VI. in 1553, the lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen of England, but Mary promising that no change should be made in religion, obtained the crown, and some time after, the lady Jane, with the lord Dudley, and other persons of quality, were beheaded. Queen Mary, soon after her accession to the throne, married Philip II. afterwards king of Spain, the son of the emperor Charles V. who was then living, and in violation of the most sacred promises, began a dreadful persecution of the Protestants, which was carried on by Bonner bishop of London, and Gardiner bishop of Winchester. Great numbers of persons suffered martyrdom at the stake, among which were Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, and Ferrer; and all the prisons in the kingdom were crowded with those pious sufferers, who submitted to persecution rather than violate their consciences. Even the princess Elizabeth was closely watched, and obliged to conceal her religious sentiments. Amidst all these dreadful proceedings, which entirely overthrew the Reformation in England, Mary was far from being happy; a continual disagreement with her husband, who was younger than she, and of whom she was passionately fond, with the loss of Calais, which was taken by the French, after it had been in the possession of the English about two hundred years, threw her into a complication of distempers, of which she died without issue, on the 17th of November, 1558, in the forty-fourth year of her age, after a bloody reign of five years, four months, and eleven days, and was succeeded by Elizabeth.

A few devout pieces of her composition are preserved. At the desire of queen Catharine Parr, she began to translate Erasmus's Paraphrase on St. John; but after she had made some progress in it, she left the doing of the rest to Dr. Mallet, her chaplain. Strype has preserved three Meditations, or Prayers of hers; the first against the assaults of vice, the second on adversity, and the third to be read at the hour of death; but it is doubtful whether this last is of her composition. Erasmus says, that she wrote very good Latin letters. Her French ones, however, are poor per-

formances. Strype has printed one from the Cotton library, in answer to a haughty mandate from her husband, when he was resolved to marry the lady Elizabeth to the duke of Savoy, against the queen's and princess's inclinations, in which he bids the former examine her conscience, whether her repugnance does not proceed from obstinacy; and insolently tells her, that if any parliament went contrary to his request, he should lay the fault on her. The mortified queen, in a most abject manner and wretched style, submitting entirely to his will, professes to be more bounden to him than any other wife to a husband, notwithstanding his ill usage of her. In Fox's Acts and Monuments are printed eight of her letters to king Edward and the lords of the council, on her nonconformity, and on the imprisonment of her chaplain Dr. Mallet. In the *Sylloge Epistolarum* are several more of her letters; and in Haynes's State Papers are two in Spanish to the emperor Charles V. In the Bodleian library is a curious Missal, which, by a passage in her own hand at the beginning of the Psalms, seems to have been a present to one of her ladies.

MARY II. queen of England, and one of the most illustrious princesses of her age, was the eldest daughter of James II. king of England, by his first wife the lady Anne Hyde, and was born at St. James's palace, on the 10th of May, 1662, and educated in the Protestant religion. On the 15th of November, 1677, she married William-Henry of Nassau; went into Holland with her husband, who was made stadtholder of the United Provinces, and staid there till the year 1689, when, after the abdication of king James, she returned to England, and on the 11th of April was crowned queen, and her husband king of England, by the name of William III. She endeared herself to the people by the wisdom of her conduct, and during the absence of king William, had the administration of affairs, which she managed with great glory. She protected the arts and sciences, and died of the small-pox at Kensington palace, on the 28th of December, 1694, and was interred in Westminster abbey with great pomp, on the 5th of March following.

MARY DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the daughter of Francis de Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany. She married Henry IV. king of France, in 1600, and was regent of the kingdom from the year 1610 to the year 1617, when the marshal d'Ancre was killed. That marshal, and Leonora Galigay, his wife, had assumed such an ascendancy over the queen's mind, that they regulated her desires, her favourable affections, and hatred, as they pleased, which occasioned great disorders at court. Mary de Medicis, after several unsuccessful intrigues to ruin the cardinal De Richelieu, retired, in the year 1631, into the Netherlands, and died at Cologne, on the 3d of July, 1642, aged sixty-eight. This princess built the magnificent palace of Luxemburg at Paris, and several other noble edifices.

There have been several other illustrious princesses of the same name.

MARY of the Incarnation, a religious Ursuline, whose real name was Mary Guyert, was born at Tours, on the 18th of October, 1599. After the death of her husband, she, at thirty-two years of age, entered the convent of the Ursulines at Tours, where she composed, for the instruction of the novices, a book in French, entitled, *The Christian School*. In 1639 she went to Quebec, where she established a convent of her order, which she governed with much wisdom and prudence, and died on the 30th of April, 1672, at seventy-three years of age.

MARY MAGDALEN of the Trinity, foundress of the order of Mercy, together with father Yvan, a priest of the Oratory, was born at Aix, in Provence, on the 3d of June, 1616. Her father was a soldier, but she was educated with great care by her mother, and at fifteen years of age might have been advantageously married, but would not consent to it. She afterwards put herself under the direction of father Yvan, who composed for her a book entitled, *Conduit à la Perfection Chrétienne*. Falling sick in 1632, she took the resolution of founding the order of Mercy, for the reception of such ladies of rank, as had no fortunes. This she executed, and in 1637 established, at Aix, the first house of this order, of which she was the first superior. She afterwards founded several other houses of the same order, and died at Avignon, on the 20th of February, 1678, at sixty-two years of age.

MARYENBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich mines of silver. It was built in the year 1519, by Henry duke of Saxony, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. It was pillaged by the Swedes in 1639, and is seated among mountains, twenty-five miles from Dresden. Long. 14. 15. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

MARYENBERG, an ancient and strong town of Polish Prussia, and capital of the palatinate of the same name. It is seated near the river Nogar, and has a strong castle, but it suffered much by fire in the year 1644. There is a tower which

which is called Butter-milk Tower, which the inhabitants of a village near it were condemned to build, because they had sent to a clergyman to administer extreme unction to a sick hog, which they had laid in a bed, and were obliged to use butter-milk instead of water, to make mortar. It was taken by the Swedes in 1626; but restored back again. It is thirty miles south-west of Elbing, and thirty south-east of Dantzick. Long. 19. 12. E. Lat. 54. 12. N.

MARYENBERG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, built in 1542, by Mary queen of Hungary. It is seated between Blanche and Noire, ten miles from Rocroi. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty, and was dismantled by Lewis XIV. Long. 4. 32. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

MARYLAND, an English settlement in North-America, lying at the north end of Chesapeake-bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania; on the east by another part of Pennsylvania and the sea; on the south by Virginia; and on the west by the Allegany mountains. It is one hundred and forty miles in length, and as much in breadth. At first, when it was settled, it was almost covered with trees, except in some few spots, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It resembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houses dispersed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the conveniency of putting their hogheads of tobacco readily on board the ships. The governor and proprietor of this country was the late lord Baltimore, and the council was appointed by him; but the house of representatives is chosen by the free-holders. There are more papists here than in any of the other settlements, because the first proprietors were of that religion.

MARZILLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre; seated on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna. It is a handsome small town, seated in a country, part of which is fruitful, and part barren.

MASACCIO, an excellent painter, was born in Tuscany, in the year 1417, and for his copious invention, and true manner of designing; for his delightful way of colouring, and the graceful action he gave his figures; for his looseness in draperies, and extraordinary judgment, is esteemed the master of the second or middle age of modern painting; which, it is thought, he would have carried to a much higher degree of perfection, had he not been stopped in his career, supposed, by poison, in the year 1443, when only twenty-six years of age.

MASANDERAN, a province of Persia, usually comprehended in Ghilan, the ancient Hyrcania; seated on the south coast of the Caspian Sea.

MASBATE, an island in the Indian Sea, and one of the Philippines, is about seventy-five miles in circumference. The Spaniards took possession of it in 1569. Its harbours are very commodious, and it is inhabited by Indians, tributary to Spain. Long. 120. 51. E. Lat. 13. 5. N.

MASCARIGNE, or the Isle of Bourbon, is an island of Africa, to the east of Madagascar, and two hundred and fifty from the cape of Good Hope. The Portuguese took possession of it in the year 1545, and gave it the first name; but in 1672 it was taken by the French, who gave it the last. The air is exceeding pure, and the exhalations from the aromatic trees and plants, render it both agreeable and wholesome. Though this island is seated between the twenty-first and twenty-second degrees of south latitude, the heat is not excessive, but rather temperate from the cooling breezes. There are a great number of springs, whose waters are wholesome, though some of them are purging. There are several lakes, and one in particular, from whence seven rivulets flow, which wind along a rich valley. There are no venomous beasts, plants, or fruits. The sea abounds with fish, and there are great numbers of turtles. There are likewise land turtles, whose flesh is very delicate. There are a large number of Cedars, ebony trees, and others, proper for building. Likewise palm, fig, orange, and citron trees. There are twenty other sorts of trees, whose fruits are good to eat, and likewise sugar-canes, cotton shrubs, ananas, or pine-apples, bananas, tobacco, melons of two sorts, cabbage-trees, and many others that grow wild on the mountains. They have buffaloes, stags-deer, and sheep. Among the birds are partridges, turtle-doves, wood-pigeons, rails, black-birds, thrushes, lapwings, geese, bitterns, water-fowls, pintadoes, parroquets, wild herons, noddeys, and man of war birds. The tops of the high mountains are always covered with snow, and on the south part is a volcano, which often pours out torrents of sulphur and bitumen into the neighbouring valleys, as well as a great quantity of pumice stones. This island is of an oval form, and is about thirty-seven miles in length, and thirty-five in breadth. Long. 54. 10. E. Lat. 22. 2. S.

MASCATE, a city of Asia, on the coast of Arabia the Happy. It was built at the bottom of a small bay, that has almost the shape of a horse-shoe, and was fortified by the Portuguese. Vol. II. (68)

guesse in the fifteenth century; but it was taken from them by the Arabs, about the year 1650. It is now very strong, both by nature and art; but most of the buildings are mean, except the cathedral, which is converted into a palace for the king. The wall of the town, next the harbour, has a large battery, and there are eight or ten small forts built on the adjacent rocks and mountains, which guard all the avenues of the town by sea and land. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the sea coast near it, except a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town. There are good markets for wheat, barley, pulse, excellent fruits, roots, herbage, and great and small cattle; besides the sea furnishes them with plenty and variety of excellent fish. The heat is so excessive from May to September, that no one appears in the streets from ten in the morning, till four in the afternoon. Their bazars, or market-places, are all covered with date-tree leaves, spread on beams, which reach from house top to house-top, they being all flat, and all the family lodges on them at night; for they cannot lie in the rooms, on account of the heat. The established religion is Mahometanism of the sect of Ali; but they hinder no body, as they do in Turkey, from entering their mosques. The men and women dress much alike, and in the same manner as in Turkey, and they both wear slippers, which they always leave at the door when they enter any room. Their usual treat in the afternoon is a pot of coffee, a pipe of tobacco, and some perfume, and when they are to depart, they are sprinkled with rose-water. Long. 57. 50. E. Lat. 23. 0. N.

MASCON. See MACON.

MAS D'ASIL, a town of France, in the county of Foix; seated on the rivulet Rife, eight miles from Paniers, and ten from St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

MAS-DU-SOULIE, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the diocese of Vabros, and election of Milhaud.

MASCLEF (FRANCIS) canon of the cathedral of Amiens, was born in that city, and acquired great skill in the learned languages. M. de Brou, bishop of Amiens, being informed of his merit, sent for him from Raincheval, where he was curate, and gave him the direction of the young ecclesiastics of his diocese. Masclef, thinking that the Hebrew points were very inconvenient, invented a new method of reading Hebrew without them, which consists in putting after the Hebrew consonant the vowel it has in alphabetical order. For instance, to read the Hebrew word composed of these three letters BDL, according to Masclef, the B being in the Hebrew alphabet pronounced Beth, and the D Daleth, we ought to supply an E after the B, and an A after the D, in the word BDL, and pronounce it Bedal, but no vowel was to be supplied after the last letter of the word, because the vowel which precedes it is sufficient to make it understood. This method was approved by many of the learned, though it was rejected by the greatest number. M. Masclef died on the 14th of November, 1728, aged sixty-six. His principal works are, 1. An Hebrew Grammar in Latin, according to his new method, which was printed in 1730, in two volumes, duodecimo. 2. Ecclesiastical Conferences in the Diocese of Amiens. 3. The Catechism of Amiens, &c.

MASHAM (Lady DAMARIS) a person distinguished by her piety and extraordinary accomplishments, was the daughter of Dr. Cudworth, the author of the Intellectual System, and was born at Cambridge, on the 18th of June, 1658. Her father soon perceiving the bent of her genius, took such particular care of her education, that in the early part of her life she was distinguished for her uncommon piety and learning. She was the second wife of Sir Francis Masham of Oates, in the county of Essex, baronet, by whom she had an only son, Francis Ludworth Masham, for whom she had such a tender regard, that she applied all her natural and acquired endowments to the care of his education. He was one of the masters in chancery, and accountant-general of that court. Lady Masham wrote, A Discourse concerning the Love of God, in duodecimo, and Occasional Thoughts in Reference to a Virtuous and Christian Life, in duodecimo. She was well skilled in arithmetic, geography, chronology, history, philosophy, and divinity, and owed great part of her improvement to the celebrated Mr. Locke, who lived several years in her family, and at length died in her house, and whom she treated with singular benevolence and gratitude. She died on the 20th of April, 1708.

MASHAM, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on September 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlar's goods. It is seated on the river Ouse, twenty-four miles north-west of York, and two-hundred and nineteen north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

MASILLON (JOHN BAPTIST) bishop of Clermont, and one of the most eloquent preachers of his time, was born at Hieres, in Provence, in 1663, and died on the 28th of September, K k k

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September, 1742, aged seventy-nine. His Sermons and other works are printed in fourteen volumes, duodecimo.

MASINISSA, king of a small country in Africa, first took part with the Carthaginians against the Romans, and twice defeated Syphax king of Numidia, two hundred and thirteen years before the Christian era. Sometime after, Scipio having routed Asdrubal's army, sent back Masinissa's nephew without a ransom, at which that prince was so charmed, that from thence forward he became a friend of the Romans. He married Sophonisba; had the sovereignty of several provinces taken from the Carthaginians, and died at ninety years of age, leaving forty-four children by several wives.

MASIUS (ANDREW) a famous doctor of Louvain, in the sixteenth century, was born at a village near Brussels, and became well skilled in philosophy, civil laws, and the Oriental tongues. He laboured, with Arias Montanus and Le Fevre, at the Polyglot edition of Antwerp, and died in the duchy of Cleves, of which he was counsellor, in April, 1573. He wrote a Syriac Grammar; A Commentary on the Book of Joshua and other works, which are esteemed.

MASO, surnamed Finiguerra, an expert goldsmith of Florence, in the fifteenth century, to whom is attributed the invention of engraving on copper.

MASSANELLO. See **ANELLO (THOMAS)**.

MASON (Sir JOHN) an eminent statesman in the sixteenth century, was the son of a cow-herd, and born at Abingdon, in Berkshire. A monk, who was his mother's brother, gave him a proper education, and when fit for the university, procured him a fellowship in All-souls college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1521, and was afterwards chosen by the university to compliment Henry VIII. on his going thither in the year 1523, when the king was so pleased with him, that at the motion of Sir Thomas More, he ordered him to be sent to the university of Paris, and maintained there at his own expence, to fit him for public employments. After his return from France, he became a great favourite to Henry VIII. who employed him in several embassies, and appointed him one of his privy-council. After that king's death, he was made privy-counsellor to king Edward VI. chief clerk of the council, secretary for the French tongue, and master of requests. He was also sent ambassador to France, and though a layman and knight, enjoyed several dignities in the church, particularly the deanery of Winchester. In 1552 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, which he resigned four years after, to make room for cardinal Pole. At queen Mary's accession, he declared for her, and was continued her privy-counsellor; and among other honourable employments during her reign, was the English resident in the Netherlands. Having the art of adapting himself to all the changes in those variable times, he also became a favourite to queen Elizabeth, who not only continued him in the privy-council, and in the office of secretary for the French tongue, but made him treasurer of her chamber. In 1559 he was a second time elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, but resigned that office in 1564. Thus having by his great accomplishments, natural and acquired, raised himself from small beginnings to very considerable honours and riches, he died on the 20th of April, 1566, and was buried at St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory.

MASOX, a valley in the country of the Grisons, which gives its name to the eighth community of the Grison league, which comprehends four parts, called Squadrons; it has its name from the chief town called Masox.

MASSA, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name in Tuscany, with a castle that commands it. It is the residence of the princes of the house of Cibo, and is famous for its quarries of fine marble. It is seated on a fine plain, about three miles from the sea, ten miles south-east of Sarzana, twenty-four north-west of Pisa, and fifty-four west-by-north of Florence. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

MASSA LUBRENSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, in a place difficult of access, five miles south-west of Soriento, and seventeen south-west of Naples. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 40. 54. N.

MASSA VETORNENSIS, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the sea, twenty-four miles south-west of Sienna. Long. 11. 48. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

MASSACHUSETTS Colony, the principal subdivision of New England, is bounded by New Hampshire on the north, by the Atlantic ocean on the east and south, and by Connecticut and New York on the west; it being about one hundred miles long, and forty broad. It produces plenty of Indian corn besides which they have little other grain; but they have plenty of mutton, beef, pork, fish, and fowl; as also of flax and hemp, and they have manufactures of leather, linen and woollen, they build a great many ships having

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timber and other materials for that purpose, and sell them both to the English and foreigners. They have mines both of copper and iron, and manufacture some of the last; they trade with the sugar islands, furnishing them with salted meat, salt-fish, and other provisions, and take sugar and molasses in return; for which reason they have set up still-houses for making rum, and have also some sugar bakers among them. Their government has a mixture of the royal and the charter government; for though the king appoints a governor, the assembly of representatives appoint the council or upper house. This is much the most powerful colony we have both by sea and land. As to their religion the bulk of the people are independents; but of late there are many of the church of England.

MASSANIELLO. See **ANELLO**.

MASSCERANO, a small but strong town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name in Piedmont. It belongs to a prince of the same name who holds it as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain twenty miles north-west of Verceil, and forty-four north-by-east of Turin. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

MASSIEU (WILLIAM) a learned French writer, and member of the Academy of Belles Lettres, and of the French Academy, was born at Caen in Normandy on the 13th of April, 1665, and completed his studies at Paris, when he entered amongst the Jesuits; but afterwards left them, that he might follow his inclination to polite literature, with the greater freedom. In 1710 he was made Greek professor in the royal college, and enjoyed that post till his death, which happened at Paris on the 26th of September, 1722. He wrote 1. Several curious Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions: 2. A History of the French Poetry, in duodecimo, &c.

MASSINGER (PHILIP) an English dramatic poet, was born at Salisbury about the year 1585, and was educated at Oxford. On his leaving the university, he went to London, where he wrote many tragedies and comedies which were received with vast applause, and were greatly admired for the œconomy of the plots, and the purity of the style. He was beloved by the poets of his time, particularly by Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, Field and Decker, who thought it an honour to write in conjunction with him. He was as remarkable for his modesty as his abilities, and died suddenly at his house on the Bank-side in Southwark, near the play-house, and was interred in St. Saviours church-yard in the same grave with Mr. Fletcher the poet.

MASSUCCIO, an Italian author of a noble family, born at Salerno, wrote fifty novels in the manner of Boccace, which has been several times printed in Italian. He died about the end of the fifteenth century.

MASULIPATAN, a very populous town in the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is seated on the west side of the bay of Bengal, two hundred miles north of Fort St. George and on the north-east side of Diu point, and about fifteen miles distant from it. In the latter part of the last century this town was one of the most flourishing in all India; and the English company found it to be the most profitable factory they had; but they have now left it though the Dutch continue there still and deal in Chintz, which commodity is not forbid in Holland. The town is but small, and is built on a little island which is much stronger by nature than by art. On the side towards the continent there is a deep morass, over which is a wooden bridge about a mile and a half long which may be broke, and the town secured on the land side. The Great Mogul has a custom-house here. The country and adjacent islands are fruitful in grain, timber, and the best tobacco. The most beautiful calicoes are made here. Long. 81. 25. E. Lat. 16. 30. N.

MATABAN, a country in the south-west of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the north, by Monomotapa on the east; by Caffraria on the south, and the Atlantic ocean on the west. It is a desert country with which the Europeans have very little commerce.

MATACA, a commodious bay on the north side the island of Cuba in America, it was there that the Dutch beat the Spanish fleet in 1627; and it is in this bay that the galleons commonly take water when they return into Spain, it is thirty-four miles from the Havannah. Long. 81. 12. E. Lat. 16. 21. N.

MATAMOROS (ALPHONSO GARCIA) a judicious critic in the 16th century, was canon of Seville, the place of his birth, professor of eloquence in the university of Alcalá, and one of the learned who most contributed to the restoration of polite literature in Spain. He wrote a Treatise on Academies and the learned men of Spain, and other works, which are esteemed.

MATAPAN (Cape) in the Morea, is the most southern promontory in all Europe. Long. 0. 22. E. Lat. 36. N.

MATARAM, a large town of Asia, formerly the capital of the kingdom of the same name in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and is surrounded with mountains in a very

very fertile, agreeable and populace country. The inhabitants are partly Pagans and partly Mahometans. Long. 110. 15. E. Lat. 7. 51. S.

MATARAM, a kingdom in the south part of the island of Java. It is divided into twelve provinces, seven of which is near the sea shore, and five more within land. They are governed by vice-roys, called Panganans. They can raise great armies in a little time; but as the soldiers are not very courageous, they are not formidable. The king has generally four wives, and is attended by a great number of the handsomest young women in the island who are taught to play on musical instruments to dance, sing, and perform several exercises; they being placed as a guard round his palace. The principal town at present is Cartasuria.

MATARO, a town of Spain, seated on the coast of Catalonia on the Mediterranean sea. It is remarkable for its fine glass works, and is thirty-four miles south-west of Gironne, and fourteen north-east of Barcelona. Long. 2. 31. E. Lat. 41. 31. N.

MATERA, a considerable town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the territory of Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Canapro, twenty-seven miles south-west of Bari, thirty-two east of Cirenza, and thirty-four north-west of Carento. Long. 17. 21. E. Lat. 40. 51. N.

MATHER, (Dr. COTTON) an eminent divine at Boston in New England, was born in that city on the 12th of February, 1662-3. At twelve years of age he had made a surprising progress in the Greek and Latin tongues, and had even entered on the Hebrew, so that notwithstanding his being so young, he was then admitted into Harvard college, where he took his first degree at sixteen, and his second at nineteen years of age. In 1684 he became minister of Boston, and enjoyed that place as long as he lived. He at length applied himself to the study of modern languages, particularly the French and Spanish; and in his 45th year he was such a master of the Iroquois, that he wrote and published several treatises in it. He established at Boston several excellent societies: particularly, a society for the reformation of manners; a society for suppressing disorders; and a society of peace-makers, who were to compose differences and prevent law suits; and he published a proposal for an evangelical treasury, in order to build churches, distribute pious books, relieve poor ministers, &c. In 1710 the university of Glasgow in Scotland sent him a diploma for the degree of doctor in divinity; and in 1714 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society in London. He was likewise honoured by an epistolary correspondence with several persons distinguished by their piety and learning, among whom was the lord chancellor King. He is said to have published three hundred and eighty-two pieces, many of which were indeed but small, as essays, single sermons, &c. but several were of a larger size, among these were, 1. *Magnalia Christi Americana*, or an Ecclesiastical History of New England, from its first planting in 1620, to 1698, folio. 2. *The Christian Philosopher*, octavo. 3. *Ratio Disciplina Fratrum Nov-Anglorum*. 4. *The Wonders of the Invisible World*, being an Account of several Witches lately executed in New England, &c. He died on the 13th of February, 1727-8, aged sixty-five.

MATILDA, or **MAUD**, queen of Germany, was the mother of the emperor Otho, and grandmother on the mother's side of Hugh Capet. She was the daughter of count Thieri, prince of Westphalia, and married Henry the Fowler, king of Germany. After the death of her husband, being ill treated by her sons, she was obliged to retire into Westphalia; but the emperor Otho engaged her to return, and reaped great advantages from following her advice; she founded several monasteries, and a great number of hospitals, and died at the abbey of Quedlemburg, on the 14th of March, 968.

MATILDA, countess of Tuscany, was the daughter of Boniface, marquis of Tuscany. She zealously maintained the interest of pope Gregory VII. against the emperor Henry IV. and gained great advantages over that prince. In short, she made a solemn donation of her possessions to the holy see, and died on the 24th day of July, 1115, at seventy-six years of age.

MATRAINI (CLAIRA CANTARINI) an excellent poetess, was of a noble family at Lucca, and was living in the year 1562. She was a Platonic and moral philosopher. Her poems abound with agreeable and delicate strokes, lively and ingenious thoughts, and purity of language, expressed with great force and elegance. A great part of her poems are printed in the work intitled *Rime di diversi Signori Napolitani, e d'altri*, and also separately. She likewise wrote Christian Meditations, which are interspersed with very fine pieces of poetry, and the volume concludes with an excellent poem addressed to God. She also wrote a Life of the Holy Virgin, which is interspersed with pieces of poetry, and particularly madrigals.

MATRALES, in Roman antiquity, a festival celebrated on the 11th of June, in honour of the goddess Matuta. None but the Roman ladies were permitted to enter the temple of the goddess, to perform their sacrifices, but they took a slave along with them, whom they beat with their fists; they also took with them their sister's children, whom they prayed for, but did not pray for their own.

MATRONALIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival observed by the Roman matrons, in honour of Mars, to whom they thought themselves obliged for bearing of good children, a favour which that god first conferred on his own mistress Rhea.

MATSUMAY, a town and harbour in the island of Jesso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. The Jesuits made a great number of converts here in 1620. Long. 108. 55. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

MATHEO, a town of Spain, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is seated in an agreeable plain, in a country which is very fertile, and watered with a great number of springs. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 40. 22. N.

MATTHEW (St.) an apostle and evangelist, also called Levy, was the son of Alphaeus, and was a Galilean, as were the other apostles. He was a publican, that is, a receiver of the taxes, at Capernaum, and had his office near the sea of Galilee. Jesus passing that way, bid him follow him, on which he instantly obeyed. He for some time preached in Judea, and resolving to go into other countries, wrote the Gospel which bears his name about the year 36. Several of the fathers believed that he composed it in the language then spoken by the Jews, which was Hebrew mixed with Chaldee and Syriac. The Nazirines preserved the Hebrew original a long time, but it was afterwards lost, and the Greek text which we have at present, and which is an ancient version, made in the time of the apostles, has since supplied the place of the original.

MATTHEW (St.) a little island in the Atlantic ocean, seven hundred miles south of Cape Palmos, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa. It was planted by the Portuguese, who have since deserted it. Long. 9. 12. W. Lat. 2. 31. S.

MATTHEW of Westminster, a Benedictine monk of Westminster-abbey, in the fourteenth century, was the author of a Latin Chronicle, from the beginning of the world to the year 1377.

MATTHIAS, a priest of the family of the Macchabees, seeing with grief the abominations committed in Jerusalem, after that city was taken by Antiochus, retired with his five sons to the mountain of Modin, belonging to the tribe of Judah, where he was born. They there hid themselves in the caves, in which they kept up the worship of God, and were followed by many other Jews, a great number of whom were killed in their caves, because they would not defend themselves on the Sabbath-day. Matthias died about the one hundred and sixty-sixth year before the Christian era, exhorting his sons to assert their privileges, and deliver their country from bondage.

MATTHIAS, the apostle, was chosen in the room of Judas, in the thirty-third year from the birth of Christ. It is believed that he preached the gospel in Judea, and in a part of Æthiopia, and that he suffered martyrdom. There was formerly attributed to him a gospel, and a book of traditions, which are supposititious.

MATTHIAS CORVINUS, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and one of the greatest princes of his time, was the son of John Huniades, and was elected king of Hungary on the 24th of January, 1458, after the death of his father Ladislaus. He made war against the protestants of Bohemia, and against the Turks and the emperor Frederic, from whom he took Vienna and Neustadt, with great part of Austria. He encouraged learning and the polite arts, and had a very fine library at Buda, and, it is said, spoke almost all the languages of Europe. He died of an apoplexy at Vienna, on the sixth of April, 1490.

MATTHIAS, emperor of the West, was the son of Maximilian II. and the brother of Rodolphus II. whom he succeeded on the 13th of June, 1612, being then archduke of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia. He maintained a war against the Turks till the year 1615, when he concluded a peace with them for twenty years. He died at Vienna, on the 10th of March, 1619, at sixty-two years of age, and was succeeded by Ferdinand II. his cousin-german.

MATTHIAS (JOHN). See the article JOHN of Leyden.

MATTHIOLUS (PETER ANDREW) an eminent physician in the sixteenth century, born at Sienna, was well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in physic and botany. He wrote learned Commentaries on Dioscorides, and other works which are esteemed, and died in 1577.

MATUTA, in pagan worship, a goddess who is said to have been the same with Ino, the wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, and the nurse of Bacchus, who, according to the poets, was changed into a sea goddess, and called by the Greeks Leucothea. Others suppose Matuta to be Aurora, the

the goddess of the morning. However, king Servius Tullius built a temple to her at Rome, and her feast was called Matrales.

MAUBEUGE, a very strong city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with an illustrious abbey of canoneses, who must all be of noble families. This town was ceded to the French in 1678, by the treaty of Nimwegen. It is fortified in the manner of Vauban, and is seated on the river Sambre, twelve miles south of Mons, seventeen south-east of Valenciennes, four south-west of Brussels, and one hundred and twenty north-east of Paris. Long. 5. 0. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

MAUBILLE, a large river of Louisiana, in North America, which rises in the mountains which bound the country of the Illinois, and runs above five hundred miles. It is also the name of a bay on the coast of Louisiana, near which the French had their principal settlement, and built Fort Lewis.

MAUCHARD (**BURCHARD DAVID**) a celebrated physician in the eighteenth century, was born at Marboch in 1696. After having studied in Germany he went to Paris, and studied two years there. At length he became physician to the duke of Wittemberg, and professor of medicine, surgery, and anatomy at Tubingen, where he died, in 1751. He wrote many medicinal pieces which are much esteemed.

MAUCROIX (**FRANCIS DE**) an eminent French translator, born at Noyon, on the seventh of January, 1619. He studied at Paris, and at length became canon of Rheims, where he died, on the 9th of April, 1709, aged ninety. He translated many works into French, and wrote several poems.

MAULEON, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of the territory of Soule. It is twenty miles south-west of Pau, forty south of Dax, and three hundred and twenty from Paris. Long. 1. 51. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

MAULEON, a town of France in Poitou, has a celebrated abbey of Augustine monks. It is fifty miles north-east of Rochelle, and fifty north-west of Poitiers. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 46. 52. N.

MAUDUIT (**MICHAEL**) a pious and learned priest of the Oratory, was born at Vire, a town in Normandy, and composed in French, 1. *Analyses on the Gospels, the Epistles of St. Paul, and the other canonical Epistles.* 2. A poetical Miscellany, duodecimo. 3. *The Psalms in French verse.* 4. A Treatise on Religion against the Atheists, the best edition of which is that of 1698. 5. *Meditations for an Ecclesiastic in a Retreat of ten Days; and some other works.* He died at Paris on the 19th of January, 1709, at seventy-five years of age.

MAUGRAS (**JOHN FRANCIS**) a famous priest of the Christian doctrine, born at Paris on the fourth of July, 1681. After having taught humanity in the colleges of his order, he acquired a great reputation at Paris by his sermons, and his familiar instructions; but the extraordinary zeal with which he exerted himself, producing a spitting of blood, he died on the 26th of August, at forty-four years of age. He wrote in French, 1. *Christian Instructions for making a pious Use of Afflictions, two volumes, duodecimo.* 2. *Christian Instructions on the Dangers of Luxury.* 3. *Four Letters in the Form of a Consultation in Favour of the Parish Poor, &c.*

MAUPERTUIS (**PETER LEWIS MOREAU DE**) a celebrated academician of the French Academy, and of those of the Sciences of Paris and Berlin, was born at St. Malo's. He was at the head of the academicians who travelled into the North by order of the French king, to make observations in order to determine the figure of the earth, and at length distinguished himself in the Academy at Berlin, and died at Basil on the 27th of July, 1756, at sixty-two years of age. He wrote in French, 1. *The Figure of the Earth determined.* 2. *The Measure of a Degree of the Meridian.* 3. *A Discourse on the Parallax of the Moon.* 4. *A Discourse on the Figure of the Stars.* 5. *The Elements of Geography.* 6. *Nautical Astronomy.* 7. *Elements of Astronomy.* 8. *A physical Dissertation on a white Inhabitant of Africa.* 9. *An Essay on Cosmography.* 10. *Reflections on the Origin of Languages.* 11. *An Essay on moral Philosophy.* 12. *A Letter on the Progress of the Sciences.* 13. *An Essay on the Formation of Bodies.* 14. *An Elogium on M. de Montesquieu.* 15. *Letters, and other works.*

MAUPERTUY (**JOHN BAPTIST DROUET DE**) an eminent French writer, born of a distinguished family at Paris, in 1650. He had early a considerable post in one of the provinces, but was so far from amassing wealth, that giving himself up to pleasure and reading, he spent his patrimonial estate, and returned to Paris at about forty years of age, when he suddenly renounced the world, and having spent two years in retirement, took the habit of an ecclesiastic. About the year 1702 he became canon of Bourges, after which he took orders, went to Paris, and some time after

retired to St. Germain, where he died, on the 10th of May, 1736. He translated many works into French: the principal of which are, 1. *The first Book of Lactantius's Institutions.* 2. *Timotheus Salvianus on Providence.* 3. *Ruinart's Acts of the Martyrs.* 4. *Jornandes's History of the Goths, &c.* and wrote many books on different subjects.

MAURA (**ST.**) an island of the Mediterranean, seated between the continent of Epirus and the island of Cephalonia, and is subject to Venice. Long. 21. 12. E. Lat. 38. 42. N.

MAURICE (**ST.**) commander of the Theban legion, was a Christian, as were all the officers and soldiers of that legion, which was composed of six thousand six hundred men. Being ordered into Italy to oppose the Bagaudes, he obeyed, and joined the rest of the troops, but having passed the Alps at the head of his legion, the emperor Maximianus let him know that he would make use of him and his legion to destroy the Christians in Gaul. This proposal filled Maurice and his soldiers with horror, and the emperor being enraged at their refusal, ordered the whole legion to be decimated, when those who remained protesting that they would rather die than violate their consciences, the emperor ordered them to be again decimated, and at length finding that they still persevered in their resolution to maintain the Christian religion, ordered that they should all be put to death. This cruel massacre is said to have been committed on the 22d of September, 286.

MAURICE, an island of Africa, about thirty-seven miles in circumference, with an excellent harbour. It contains very high mountains, which are covered with trees that are green throughout the year. There are plenty of fish, and land and sea tortoises or turtles of a prodigious size. There are no four footed animals, but there are sea cows and sea calves, one of which is sufficient to dine a ship's company. However there are birds of a very singular kind, and bats as large as pullets, with heads like a monkey. This island was formerly in possession of the Dutch, and afterwards of the French, and yet it is now without inhabitants, though the air is good, and the soil fruitful. It is four hundred miles east of Madagascar. Long. 56. 10. E. Lat. 20. 15. S.

MAURICEAU (**FRANCIS**) an eminent surgeon, born at Paris, was well skilled in the theory and practice of surgery, especially in what relates to the delivery of pregnant women. He wrote, 1. *A Treatise on the Diseases of pregnant Women, and those to which they are subject after their Delivery, in quarto, of which treatise he also made a Latin translation, which is much esteemed.* 2. *Observations on Pregnancy, the Delivery of Women, their Diseases, and those of new-born Infants, quarto.* 3. *Last Observations on the Diseases incident to Women in their Pregnancy, and after their Delivery, in quarto.* He died on the 17th of October, 1709.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about fifty miles in length, extends as far as Mount Cenis, which parts it from Piedmont. St. John, the capital town, is seated thirty miles south-east of Chambery. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

MAURITANIA, was anciently a large country of Africa, bounded on the east by Numidia, and on the south by Gextulia, on the north by the Mediterranean sea, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. It was divided into two parts, Mauritania Tingitana, which extended from the ocean to the river Mulvia, and included what is now called the kingdom of Fez and Morocco; and Mauritania Cæsariensis, which lay to the east of the river Mulvia, and that of Sufegnar which parted it from Numidia; this comprehended the kingdom of Algiers, except the province of Constantine and a small part of that of Bugia. This was the country of the Moors who invaded Spain.

MAURITIUS (**TIBERIUS**) emperor of the East, was born of a Roman family at Arabissa in Cappadocia; he signalized himself in the war against the Persians, and succeeded Tiberius on the 13th of August, 582, after having married Constantina, that prince's daughter. The first years of his reign were passed with glory; but at length Chagan, king of the Avari, having taken a great number of prisoners from Mauritius, and offering to restore them for a ransom of four oboli a head, and the emperor refusing to give it, he put them all to the sword. This occasioned an insurrection of the people of Constantinople, who treated the emperor as a cruel avaritious tyrant. Mauritius then acknowledged, and repented of his fault, and ordered prayers to be put up in all the churches to obtain pardon of God, but he was too late to obtain it from the people. Phocas, who from being only a centurion, had arisen to the highest posts in the army, caused himself to be declared emperor; pursued Mauritius; assassinated his wife and children in his presence, and put Mauritius himself to death near Chalcedon, on the 27th of November, 602. That prince, during this dreadful

dreadful execution, is said to have frequently repeated these words. "Thou art just, O Lord! and thy judgments are righteous!"

MAUROLICO (FRANCIS) a celebrated mathematician of the sixteenth century, was born at Messina on the 16th of September, 1494. He became well skilled in polite literature and the sciences, and taught the mathematics at Messina with reputation. He expressed himself with such clearness, that he rendered the most abstract questions plain and intelligible. His principal works are, 1. An edition of the Spherics of Theodosius. 2. *Cosmographia de Forma, Situ, Numeroque Cælorum Elementorum*. 3. *De Sphæra*. 4. *Instrumenta Astronomica*. 5. *De Lineis horariis*. 6. *Arithmeticonum Libri duo*. 7. *Photismus de Lumine & Umbra*. 8. *Problemata Mechanica ad Magnetem & ad Pixidem nauticam pertinentia*. 9. *Emendatio & Restitutio Conicorum Apollonis Pergei*. 10. *Archimedis Monumenta omnia*. 11. *Eulidis Phenomena*. 12. *Martyrologium*. 13. *Sicanicarum Rerum Compendium*, &c. and other works in prose and verse. He died on the 21st of July, 1575, at eighty-one years of age.

MAURUS (TERENTIANUS) governor of Siene, now called Asina in the Upper Egypt, was the author of a small work in Latin verse, in which he treats of the pronunciation of letters, and the measure and quantity of verses. There is only a part of this work extant. Terentianus Maurus lived under Trajan, or, according to others, under the last Antoninus.

MAUSOLUS, king of Caria, for whom his wife Artemisia erected a superb tomb, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; from which all other magnificent tombs are called Mausoleums. He had adhered to the Persians against the Greeks, and died about the three hundred and fifty fifth year before the Christian æra. See **ARTEMISIA**.

MAWS (ST.) a town of Cornwall, has no market nor fair, but has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1562. It consists only of one street under a hill near the sea, and its inhabitants subsist purely by fishing. King Henry VIII. built a castle here over against Pendennis, for the better security of Falmouth harbour; which has a governor, a deputy, and two gunners with a platform of guns. It is fifty miles south-west of Launceston, twenty north of the Lizard, and two hundred and sixty-five west-by-south of London. Long. 5. 26. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

MAXENTIUS (MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS) the son of the emperor Maximianus Herculus, and the son-in-law of Galerius Maximianus, finding that after his father's abdication he had no share in the government, he caused himself to be declared Augustus in Italy, on the 28th of October, 306. He afterwards prevailed on his father to resume the purple; obliged Severus to shut himself up in Ravenna, and some time after, contrary to his promise, caused him to be put to death; upon which Galerius Maximianus, who had marched against him, was obliged to fly, which restored the peace of Italy. It was at first imagined that Italy would have been ruined with the quarrels which arose between the father and the son; but Maximianus Herculus being driven from Rome on account of his behaviour to his son, strangled himself in the year 310. After his death Maxentius made himself master of Africa, where he rendered himself detestable by his cruelty, and the persecutions he raised against the Christians. Constantine then resolved to make war on Maxentius, and when he was marching at the head of his army, it is said, that a little after mid-day, he saw beneath the sun a luminous cross, with this inscription, *In hoc signo vinces*. Under this sign you shall conquer. The following night Jesus Christ appeared to him with the same sign in a dream, and commanded him to make use of it against his enemies. On which Constantine took the cross for his standard, and marched against Maxentius, who left Rome to give him battle, on the 28th of October, 312. Maxentius was defeated, and the bridge over which he was passing, as he was giving his orders, broke under him, on which he fell into the Tyber, and was drowned. The next day Constantine entered Rome in triumph, and published an edict in favour of the Christians.

MAXIMIANUS (MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS HERCULIUS) emperor of Rome, was born near Sirmium, of poor parents, about the year 250, and was raised by his valour to the most considerable posts in the army. He contracted a strict friendship with Dioclesian, who associated him to the empire on the first of April, 286. Maximianus Herculus carried on a successful war in Gaul, Britain, Africa, and Italy. He raised a violent persecution against the Christians, and put a prodigious number of them to death. Dioclesian having quitted the purple in 305, obliged Maximianus Herculus to do so too; but his son Maxentius made him some time after resume the title of emperor, which occasioned the destruction of the emperor Severus. At length Maximianus resolving to strip his son Maxentius of the sovereign autho-

city, was driven out of Italy, and retired to Constantine, who was in Gaul, and married his daughter Fausta; but Maximianus attempting Constantine's life, that prince, on his being informed of it, besieged him in Marseilles, where Maximianus strangled himself in 310.

MAXIMIANUS (GALERIUS VALERIUS) was born near Sardia, of poor parents, and was obliged in his youth to keep sheep; but by his bravery he afterwards arose to the highest dignities, and was created Cæsar in the East on the first of March, 292, by Dioclesian, who gave him his daughter Valeria in marriage. He defeated the Goths and Sarmatians; but was at first unsuccessful in a war against the Persians, when being ill received on that account by Dioclesian, he again took arms, vanquished the Persians, and obliged them to purchase peace, by giving up to him five provinces beyond the Tigris. To please his mother he raised a furious persecution against the Christians, and persuaded Dioclesian to do the same. After the abdication of Dioclesian and Maximianus Herculus, Galerius Maximianus was declared Augustus, in 305; but was driven from Italy by Maxentius, and at length being afflicted with a dreadful ulcer, died in May, 311.

MAXIMILIAN I. emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Frederic IV. surnamed the Pacific, and was born on the 2nd of March, 1459. He married, in 1477, Mary, the daughter and heiress of Charles the Rash, the last duke of Burgundy; was created king of the Romans on the 16th of February, 1486, and after having carried on a war against France with various success, succeeded his father on the seventh of September, 1493. He married for his second wife Blanch, the daughter of Galeas Sforza, duke of Milan, when Charles VIII. had rendered himself master of the kingdom of Naples. That young prince's conquests alarmed Maximilian, who formed a league with the pope and several other princes, whose army was defeated at Fornova in 1495. The emperor Maximilian entered into an alliance with Lewis XII. against the Venetians, and afterwards with the English against Lewis XII. He formed a chimerical design of causing himself to be elected coadjutor to pope Julius II. and died at Linz, on the 12th of January, 1519, aged sixty-one. This prince was almost always unhappy and indigent; but he loved the sciences and learned men, and composed some poems, and the memoirs of his own life. He left by Mary of Burgundy, Philip, who married the heiress of Spain, and was the father of the emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I. The happiness of the princes of the house of Austria in marrying rich heiresses occasioned the following distich.

*Bella gerant fortes, tu felix Austria nube,
Nam, quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.*

He was succeeded by his grandson Charles V.

MAXIMILIAN II. emperor of Germany, was the son of the emperor Ferdinand I. brother to Charles V. He was born at Vienna, on the first of August, 1527, and was elected king of the Romans on the 30th of November, 1562. He had already married Mary of Austria, the daughter of the emperor Charles V. and been elected king of Hungary and Bohemia. He succeeded his father the emperor Ferdinand in 1564, and was engaged in a troublesome war with the Turks. He was a munificent patron of learned men; and the greatest master of languages of any prince, if not of any man in his time; he being able to speak no less than eight with facility. He was elected king of Poland; but his death prevented his taking possession of that kingdom. He died at Raibon, on the 12th of October, 1576, aged fifty, after a reign of twelve years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Rodolphus II.

MAXIMINUS (CAIUS JULIUS VERUS) emperor of Rome, was surnamed Ajax. He was born in Thrace, and from being a shepherd, rose to the first military honours. He succeeded the emperor Alexander Severus, in the year 235; was of an extraordinary stature, and strength of body, and is said to have drank eight bottles of wine, and to have eat forty pounds of meat every day. He began his reign with a bloody persecution of the Christians, under the ridiculous pretence, that the earthquakes, and other misfortunes which had happened to the empire, proceeded from their being tolerated. His cruelties were so monstrous, that he obtained the names of Cyclops, Busris, Typhon, Phalaris, &c. He put to death all who had the least knowledge of the meanness of his extraction, and even his most intimate friends, who had been of the greatest service to him. In short, after the death of the two Gordians in Africa, the senate, exasperated at his barbarity, nominated twenty men to govern the republic, as a defence against his cruelties. Maximinus being enraged at these proceedings, marched from Germany into Italy, and laid siege to Aquilia, which was bravely defended, till at length the soldiers, wearied by the length of the siege, killed both Maximinus and his son, in the latter end of March, 238, after which their bodies were exposed to wild beasts.

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MAXIMINUS (GALERIUS VALERIUS) emperor of Rome, was surnamed Daza. He was born at Illyricum, was nephew to Galerius Maximianus; and was proclaimed emperor in the year 308. He was one of the greatest persecutors of the Christians, and is even said to have made war on the people of Armenia the Greater, only because they were Christians, which was the first example of a religious war. However, Maximinus undertook to deprive Lycinius of his dominions, and had at first great advantages over him; but was conquered in 313, when he fled to Tarsus, where he died miserably, after a reign of little more than five years.

MAXIMINUS, bishop of Treves, in the fourth century, was born at Poitiers, and was brother to Maxentius bishop of that city. He assisted at the council of Nice, and at that of Sardis, and gave an honourable reception to Athanasius on his being banished from Treves. He died at Poitiers, about the year 351.

MAXIMUS, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in England, in 383, and went into Gaul, where he was acknowledged by the legions, who were dissatisfied with Gratian. He at length established the seat of his empire at Treves, and refused the honour of burial to Gratian, who had been killed at Lyons by Andragothas. Maximus marched into Italy in 387, and there committed great ravages, while Valentinian and Justina his mother, fled to Thessalonica to implore the assistance of Theodosius. This last prince marched against Maximus; defeated his army, and pursued him to Aquilia, when Maximus's own soldiers cut off his head, and presented it to Theodosius, on the 26th of August, 388. Victor, Maximus's son, was killed by the treachery of Arbogastus; and Andragothas, general of the fleet, threw himself in a fit of despair into the sea.

MAXIMUS (PETRONIUS) emperor of Rome, was a Roman senator and consul, of the same family with the preceding; but being enraged at the violence done to his wife by the emperor Valentinian III. he secretly conspired against that prince, and caused him to be assassinated in the Campus Martius, after which he seized the empire, and forced the empress Eudoxia, Valentinian's widow, to marry him: he created his son Paladus caesar, and gave him the young Eudoxia, the daughter of the emperor he had put to death, in marriage; but Eudoxia, the mother of that young princess, fought for revenge from Genferic, on which he came from Africa into Italy, and made himself master of Rome; when Maximus being cut in pieces, was thrown into the Tyber, on the 12th of June, 455, after a reign of seventy-seven days.

MAXIMUS, the third bishop of Jerusalem, succeeded Macarius in the year 331. He distinguished himself during the Diocletian's persecution; lost his right eye and a leg, in defence of the faith, and was condemned to work in the mines. He assisted at the council of Nice in 335; at that of Sardis in 347, and two years after held a council at Jerusalem, where Athanasius was received to the communion of the church. The proceedings of this council, it is said, were so disagreeable to the Arian bishops, that they deposed Maximus, who died in 351.

MAXIMUS of Tyre, a Platonic philosopher, went to Rome in 146, and acquired such reputation there, that the emperor Marcus Aurelius became his scholar, and gave him frequent proofs of his esteem. This philosopher is thought to have lived till the reign of the emperor Commodus. There are still extant forty-one of his Dissertations, a good edition of which was printed by Daniel Heinsius, in 1624, in Greek and Latin, with notes.

MAXIMUS (St.) an abbot and confessor of the seventh century, was of a noble family of Constantinople, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Monothelites, for which he was thrown in prison, and died there on the 13th of August, 1662. He wrote a Commentary on the books attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, and several other works, of which an edition has been published by father Combefis.

MAXIMUS of Turin, thus named from his being bishop of that city, lived in the fifth century; was celebrated for his piety and learning, and wrote many homilies.

MAY (THOMAS) an eminent English poet and historian, was born of a good family at Mayfield, in the county of Sussex, about the year 1594, and was educated at Cambridge, after which he went to London, where he lived about the court, and became esteemed by the learned, and by persons of great distinction. In 1622 he published a translation of Virgil's Georgics with annotations, and in 1635 a poem on king Edward III. and a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia; which poem he continued down to the death of Julius Cæsar, both in English and Latin verse: he also wrote five plays. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars he adhered to the parliament, to which he was made secretary, and published the History of the Parliament of England, which began on the 3d of November, 1640, and

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Historia Parliamenti Angliæ Breviarium, which he afterwards translated into English. He died suddenly in the night, in 1652, and was interred in Westminster abbey, but after the Restoration, his body, with those of several others, was dug up and buried in a pit in St. Margaret's church-yard.

MAY, a little island at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, in Scotland.

MAYENNE, a town of France, in the province of Orleans, and territory of Maine; seated on the river Mayenne, thirty-two miles north-west of Mans. Long. 39 min. W. Lat. 48. 31. N.

MAYER (JOHN FREDERICK) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Leipzig, distinguished himself by his skill in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and was professor of divinity, and superintendent general of the churches of Pomerania. He died in 1712. He wrote many works on the Holy Scriptures; the principal of which are, 1. *Bibliotheca Biblica*: the best edition of which is that of Rostock, in 1713. 2. A Treatise on the Manner of studying the Holy Scriptures. 3. Many Dissertations on the most important passages in the Bible.

MAYERNE (THEODORE TURQUET SIEUR DE) baron of Aubonne, and a very eminent physician, was born at Geneva, on the 28th of September, 1572. Having completed his studies, he went to Paris, where he applied himself to the practice of chemistry; a study which at that time was greatly undervalued, and for which a decree of interdiction was published against him, by the faculty of physic. However, this did not prevent his being made physician in ordinary to Henry IV. king of France, after whose death he was invited into England, and was made physician to king James I. and afterwards to king Charles I. and II. He died at Chelsea, near London, on the 15th of March, 1655, aged eighty-two. His works were printed in London, in 1700, in one large volume, in folio.

MAYNARD (FRANCIS) a French poet, and one of the forty of the French academy, was the son of Gerard Maynard, a learned counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse. He was secretary to queen Margaret; was the friend of Desportes and Regnier, and Malherbe's disciple; but not being able to obtain any thing from the court, he retired from thence, and died on the 28th of October, 1646, aged sixty-four. He wrote epigrams, and other pieces of poetry.

MAYNE (Dr. JASPER) an English poet and divine, was born at Hatherlugh, in Devonshire, in 1604, and educated at Westminster school, and at Christ-church college, Oxford, after which he entered into holy orders, and was presented by his college to the vicarage of Castlington, near Woodstock, and of Pytton, near Watlington, in Oxfordshire. He distinguished himself by his wit, and ingenious vein in poetry, which produced two excellent plays, *The City Match*, a comedy, and *The Amorous War*, a tragic-comedy. In 1646 he was created doctor of divinity, and the next year published a piece in quarto, entitled, *The People's War* examined according to the Principles of Scripture and Reason. He was afterwards deprived of his livings; but being made chaplain to the earl of Devonshire, he resided in his family till the Restoration, when he was not only restored to them, but made canon of Christ Church, archdeacon of Chichester, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. All which places he kept till his death, which happened on the 6th of December, 1672. Besides the above works, he translated part of Lucian's Dialogues, and published some Sermons, and other works.

MAYNWARING (ARTHUR) an eminent political writer, was the son of Charles Maynwarining, esq. and was born at Ightfield, in Shropshire, in 1668, and was educated at Oxford, after which he studied the law. When young he was very zealous in the anti-revolution principles, and wrote several pieces in favour of king James II.'s party; but upon his being introduced into the acquaintance of the duke of Somerset, and the earls Dorset and Burlington, he began to entertain very different notions in politics. Upon the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, he went to Paris, and after his return was made one of the commissioners of the customs, in which he distinguished himself by his skill and fidelity. Of the latter he gave a remarkable instance. A man who was desirous of obtaining the post of a tide-waiter, hearing that Mr. Maynwarining had the best interest of any of the commissioners with the lords of the treasury, left a letter for him, with a purse of fifty guineas, desiring his interest for obtaining that office. Afterwards he delivered a petition to the board, which was read, and several of the commissioners spoke to it; but Mr. Maynwarining taking out the purse of fifty guineas and the letter, told them, that while he could help it, that man should never have this nor any other place.

In the beginning of queen Anne's reign, the lord-treasurer Godolphin engaged Mr. Donne to quit the office of auditor of the imprests, his lordship paying him several thousand

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thousand pounds for his doing it, and he never let Mr. Maynwaring know what he intended to do for him, till he presented him a patent for that office, worth about two thousand a-year, in time of business. He was chosen a burgess for Preston, in Lancashire, in 1705, and died at St. Alban's, on the 13th of November, 1712. He had a considerable share in writing the Medley, and was the author of several other pieces, among which are, 1. Four Letters to a Friend in North-Britain, upon the publishing of Dr. Sacheverel's Trial. 2. A translation of the fifth book of Ovid's Metamorphosis. 3. Several Songs, Poems, Prologues, and Epilogues. 4. A short Account and Defence of the Barrier Treaty.

MAYO, or the Isle of **MAY**, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, is seated on the Atlantic ocean, four hundred miles west of Cape de Verde in Africa. It is about forty miles east-by-fourth of St. Nicholas, and is about twenty-one miles in circumference, it being of a roundish form, with small rocky points, shooting a mile or more into the sea. There are two hills in this island of a considerable height, but the rest of it is pretty level. The whole island is very dry, and generally barren, the best of it being but indifferent soil. Notwithstanding this, there are plenty of cows, bulls, and goats, but not many fowl; as also corn, yams, potatoes, and some plantanes. The fruits are chiefly figs and water-melons. There are some trees in the middle of the island, but none near the sea-side. In the middle of the island there is also plenty of cotton, of which they make cotton cloth, their chief manufacture. The chief commodity of this island is salt, of which they make a large quantity for exportation, particularly to England. In this island there are three towns, Pinosa, St. John, and Lagoa, in each of which there is a church. The natives are all negroes, with woolly hair; they are of the same religion, and speak the same language as the Portuguese, to whom they are subject. They are a stout, lusty, well-limbed people. Long. 21. 25. W. Lat. 15. 5. N.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, sixty-two miles in length, and fifty-two in breadth. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the county of Galway, on the west by the sea, and on the east by the counties of Roscommon and Sligo. It is a fertile agreeable country, abounding in cattle and game, particularly deer and birds of prey. Mayo, the capital of the county, is a small town with a castle, and was formerly a bishop's see. The north coast of the county is terminated on the north-west by a long narrow promontory, having a bay on each side. Mayo is seventy miles from Dublin. Long. 9. 39. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

MAZAGAN, a sea-port town of Morocco in Africa, on the frontiers of the province of Duguela. It was fortified by the Portuguese after they had abandoned Saphia and Azamor, and still belongs to them. It was besieged by the king of Morocco in 1562, with an army of two hundred thousand Moors; but he was obliged to raise the siege. It is seated near the sea, eight miles from Azamor, and one hundred north of Morocco city. Long. 10. 1. W. Lat. 33. 12. N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, capital of a considerable valley of the same name, which takes up the western part of the island. This valley is very fertile, watered by several rivers, and comprehends one half of Sicily. The town, which is a bishop's see, had a good harbour, and is seated on the coast, twenty-four miles south-west of Trapani, and fifty-five south-west of Palermo. Long. 12. 36. E. Lat. 37. 51. N.

MAZARINE (JULIUS) a famous cardinal and prime minister of France, was born at Piscina, in the province of Abruzzo, in Naples, on the 14th of July, 1602. After having performed his studies in Italy and Spain, he entered into the service of cardinal Sacchetti, and became well skilled in politics, and in the interests of the princes at war in Italy. The cardinal Anthony Barberini, nephew to the pope, going soon after in quality of legate into the Milanese and Piedmont, to negotiate a peace, Mazarine, who was then in Piedmont, entered so perfectly into the cardinal's sentiments, that he was ordered, in conjunction with James Pancirole, nuncio in Savoy, to conclude that great affair. The Spaniards besieged Casal, and the French who resolved to force their lines, were ready to give them battle on the 26th of October, 1630, when Mazarine, after having taken several journeys, and proposed various methods to render the peace acceptable, came out of the entrenchments of the Spaniards, and riding on a gallop towards the French, made them a sign with his hand and hat, crying A peace! a peace! He then addressed himself to the marshal de Schomberg, who commanded the army, and made such proposals as were accepted by the French generals, which were followed by the peace of Querasque concluded on the sixth of April, 1631. Cardinal de Richelieu conceived such an esteem for Mazarine upon this occasion, as was the cause of

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his advancement. Mazarine some time after going to France in the quality of nuncio extraordinary, Lewis XIII. procured his being nominated cardinal by pope Urban VIII. and after Richelieu's death, that king made him minister of state, and one of the executors of his last will. Cardinal Mazarine continued to have the management of affairs during the minority of Lewis XIV. under the regency of queen Anne of Austria. At first things went on very happily, and the success of the French arms heightened the cardinal's reputation; but at length the nobility becoming jealous of his great authority, occasioned a civil war, on which the cardinal was obliged to leave the kingdom, in order to accommodate himself to the times. Several arrears were then published against him; a price was set on his head, and even his library was sold. Mazarine however returned to court on the third of February, 1653, when he became more powerful than ever. He continued to perform very important services for France, and in 1659 went himself, with Don Lewis de Hero, the Spanish minister, to the isle of Faifans, to negotiate a peace which he concluded by the king's marriage with the infanta of Spain. This treaty of peace passes for the master-piece of cardinal de Mazarine's politics, and procured him the French king's most intimate confidence; but his continual application to business threw him into a disease of which he died, at Vincennes, on the ninth of March, 1661, aged fifty-nine.

Cardinal Mazarine was of a mild and affable temper. One of his greatest talents was his knowing mankind, and his being able to adapt himself and to assume a character conformable to the circumstances of affairs. He possessed at one and the same time, the bishoprick of Metz, and the abbey of St. Arnould, St. Clement, and St. Vincent, in the same city; that of St. Dennis, Clugny, and St. Victor of Marfeilles; of St. Medard at Soissons, and a great number of others. He founded Mazarine college at Paris, which is also called the college of the Four Nations. There has been published a collection of his Letters, the most copious edition of which is that of 1745, in two volumes, duodecimo. **MAZERES**, a considerable town of France, in the county of Foix, where the family of that name had a castle, wherein they resided. Long. 1. 42. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

MEACO, a large and celebrated city in the island of Nippon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. There is a great fortified castle where the dairo resides. Meaco is the grand magazine of all the manufactures of Japan, and is the principal town for trade. They make there all sorts of rich stuffs, and all kinds of merchandizes are there to be met with. They reckon above six hundred thousand inhabitants, without including a great multitude of strangers from different parts of the world. Long. 136. 15. E. Lat. 36. 1. N.

MEAD (Dr. RICHARD) a celebrated English physician, was born at Stepney, near London, where his father the rev. Mr. Matthew Mead, had been one of the two ministers of that parish, but in 1662 was ejected for nonconformity; but continued to preach at Stepney till his death. As Mr. Mead had a handsome fortune, he bestowed a liberal education upon thirteen children, of whom Richard was the eleventh, and for that purpose kept a private tutor in his house, who taught them the Latin tongue. At sixteen years of age Richard was sent to Utrecht, where he studied three years under the famous Grævius; and then choosing the profession of physic, he went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of the famous Pitcairn, on the theory and practice of medicine, and Herman's botanical courses. Having also spent three years in these studies, he went with his brother and two other gentlemen to visit Italy, and at Padua took his degree of doctor of philosophy and physic, in 1695. Afterwards he spent some time at Naples and at Rome, and returning home the next year, settled at Stepney, where he married, and practised physic with a success that laid the foundation of his future greatness.

In 1703, Dr. Mead having communicated to the Royal Society, an analysis of Dr. Bonomo's discoveries relating to the cutaneous worms that generate the itch, which they inserted in the Philosophical Transactions; this, with his account of poisons, procured him a place in the Royal Society, of which sir Isaac Newton was then president. The same year he was elected physician of St. Thomas's hospital, and was also employed by the surgeons to read anatomical lectures in their hall, which obliged him to remove into the city. In 1707 his Paduan diploma for doctor of physic was confirmed by the university of Oxford, and being patronized by Dr. Radcliffe, on the death of that famous physician he succeeded him in his house at Bloomsbury-square, and in the greatest part of his business. In 1727 he was made physician to king George II. whom he had also served in that capacity while he was prince of Wales, and he had afterwards the pleasure of seeing his two sons in law, Dr. Nichols and Dr. Wilmot, his coadjutors in that eminent station.

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Dr. Mead was not more to be admired for the qualities of the head, than he was to be loved for those of his heart, though he was himself a hearty whig, yet uninfluenced by party principles, he was a friend to all men of merit, by whatever denomination they might happen to be distinguished. Thus he was intimate with Garth, with Arbuthnot, and with Freind; and long kept up a constant correspondence with the great Boerhaave, who had been his fellow-student at Leyden: they communicated to each other their observations and projects, and never loved each other the less for being of different sentiments. In the mean time, intent as Dr. Mead was on the duties of his profession, he had a greatness of mind that extended itself to all kinds of literature, which he spared neither pains nor money to promote. He caused the beautiful and splendid edition of Thuanus's History to be published in 1713, in seven volumes, folio: and by his interposition and assiduity, Mr. Sutton's invention of drawing foul air from ships and other close places was carried into execution, and all the ships in his majesty's navy provided with this useful machine. Nothing pleased him more than to call hidden talents into light; to give encouragement to the greatest projects, and to see them executed under his own eye. During almost half a century he was at the head of his business, which brought him in one year above seven thousand pounds, and for several years between five and six thousand. Yet clergymen, and in general all men of learning were welcome to his advice. His library consisted of ten thousand volumes, of which his Latin, Greek, and oriental manuscripts made no inconsiderable part. He had a gallery for his pictures and antiquities, which cost him great sums. His reputation not only as a physician, but as a scholar, was so universally established, that he corresponded with all the principal literati in Europe; even the king of Naples sent to desire a complete collection of his works, and in return, made him a present of the two first volumes of Signior Bajardi, which may be considered as an introduction to the collection of the antiquities of Herculaneum. At the same time that prince invited him to his palace, that he might have an opportunity of shewing him those valuable monuments of antiquity, and nothing but his great age prevented his undertaking a journey so suited to his taste. No foreigner of learning ever came to London without being introduced to Dr. Mead, and on these occasions his table was always open, and the magnificence of princes was united with the pleasures of philosophers. It was principally to him that the several counties of England and our colonies abroad applied for the choice of their physicians, and he was likewise consulted by foreign physicians from Russia, Prussia, Denmark, &c. He wrote besides the above work, 1. A Treatise on the Scurvy. 2. *De Variolis & Morbillis Dissertatio*. 3. *Medica sacra: sive de Morbis insignioribus, qui in Bibliis memorantur, Commentarius*. 4. *Monita, & Præcepta medica*. 5. A Discourse concerning pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to be used to prevent it. The works he wrote and published in Latin were translated into English under the doctor's inspection, by Thomas Stack, M. D. and F. R. S. This great physician, naturalist, and antiquarian, died on the 16th of February, 1754.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the banner of Temeswaer. It is seated on the north side of the Danube, and was a well fortified place; but when the Turks became masters of it in 1738, they demolished all the works; but rendered it back by virtue of a treaty concluded a little after. It is fifty miles east of Belgrade. Long. 22. 15. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

MEATH (EAST) a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by the counties of Cavan and Louth; on the east by the Irish channel; on the south by Kildare and Dublin, and on the west by West Meath and Longford. Its principal river is the Boyne, which runs through the middle from south-west to north-east, and passing by Trim and Navan, falls into the sea below Drogheda. It is a pretty large river, and would be navigable for barks, if the works made for fishing did not hinder them. This river is famous for the victory gained by king William III. near it, on July 1, 1690. This has since been called the battle of the Boyne. This country is well inhabited, and has many towns and villages, the most remarkable of which are Trim, Navan, Athboy, and Kells. Trim is the capital, and is a walled town, seated on the Boyne, with a small castle. Navan is on the same river, below Trim, and is a walled town. Athboy is a little walled market town, seated on the road from Trim to West Meath. Kells is also a little walled town to the north of Athboy.

MEATH (WEST) a county of Ireland, to the west of the former, from whence it has its name. It is bounded on the north by the county of Cavan; on the north-west by Longford; on the west by Roscommon, and on the south by King's County. It is a fruitful populous country, wherein there are three or four small lakes, and it is watered to-

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wards the west by the river Shannon. The only towns worth mentioning are Mullingar and Killbeggan.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and the capital of La Brie, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Marne. It is a very old place, as appears from the streets, which are very narrow. The cathedral church is a Gothic structure, but magnificent and well ornamented, and it would have been more complete if the English had not ruined one of its towers. In this place there are several parishes, collegiate churches, monasteries, and nunneries. The bridge which joins the two parts of the town is of stone; and it has a very considerable market for corn and cheese. It is seated on a spot abounding in corn and cattle, ten miles north-west of Colomiers, seventeen north-west of Rosay, twenty south-east of Senlis, and twenty-four north-east of Paris. Long. 3. 12. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

MECÆNAS. See MÆCENAS.

MECCA, an ancient town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy. It is seated in a barren place, in a valley, or rather in the midst of many little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the resort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the shops are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills that are about the town are very numerous, and all consist of a blackish rock, and some of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and thither they affirm the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet there is little garden stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruits to be had, such as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. Likewise there are plenty of sheep brought thither to be sold to the pilgrims. It stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. The temple of Mecca has forty-two doors, and its form much resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground is covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides there are little rooms or cells for those that live a monastic life. The Beat-Allah stands in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, and each side is about twenty paces long, and about twenty-four feet high. It is covered all over from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk, and above the middle is embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with silver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and it is open but two days in the space of six weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble. About twelve paces from the Beat is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handsome enough, and not unlike those of people of fashion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there are no less than seventy thousand pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or saints, and the next morning they move to a place where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. This done, each of those who can afford it, buy a sheep, which is brought for that purpose, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor people who attend upon that occasion. After their return to Mecca, they are allowed to stay no longer than ten or twelve days, during which time there is a great fair for all manner of East-India goods, precious stones, bracelets, china ware, musk, and other curiosities which are brought from Yemen. The evening before they leave Mecca, every one goes to take a solemn leave of the Beat, where they walk till they are tired, and drink of the water Zem-zem, at the same time shedding floods of tears; all which is performed with the appearance of great devotion; notwithstanding which there is a great deal of lewdness and debauchery practised here. The town of Mecca is in long. 43. 41. E. lat. 21. 27. N. and is two hundred and twenty miles south-east of Medina.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, the capital town of a province of the same name, is seated almost in the middle of Brabant. The river Duile runs through it, and the tide not only comes

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comes up thither, but three miles beyond it. It is divided into six parishes, and the metropolitan church is very large and handsome, and has a chapter which formerly consisted of fourteen canons, but now seventeen. The tower of this church was began in 1452, and is three hundred and forty-eight feet high; from the top of which may be seen several towns and beautiful fields. It has musical chimes, and in 1710 there were gilt dials placed on each side the tower, every one a hundred and forty-four feet in circumference. There are here a great number of religious houses, both for men and women. Their trade is in corn, gilt leather, and lace, which is counted the finest in all Europe. Here likewise they found great guns, mortars, and make other warlike machines, and here is an hospital for disabled soldiers. This town surrendered to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, after having been abandoned by the French. And it was taken by the French in May 1746. It is sixteen miles north west of Louvain, ten north-east of Brussels, fifteen east of Antwerp, and twenty-seven east of Ghent. Long. 4. 31. E. Lat. 51. 20 N.

MECHOACAN, a province of New Spain, in North America, the third of the four provinces which compose Mexico Proper. It is two hundred miles in circumference, and abounds in all things necessary for life. It is well watered with springs and rivers, affords both corn and pasture, and is one of the richest, pleafantest, and most fruitful provinces in this part of the world. It abounds in chocolate and silk-worms, and has copper and silver mines. The inhabitants are well made, strong, and lively. The capital town is Valladolid.

MECKLENBURG, a duchy of Germany in Lower Saxony, is bounded by the Baltic sea on the north; by Pomerania on the east; by Brandenburg on the south, and by the duchies of Holstein, Lunenburg, and Lauenburg on the west; it being about one hundred miles long, and sixty broad. It was formerly inhabited by the Vandals. It is a very fruitful country, is well watered, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. It is extremely well seated on the Baltic for a foreign trade, some of the principal hans towns lying in this province, particularly Wismar. It is subject to the dukes of Mecklenburg. There was a city called Mecklinburg, which was very large; but was destroyed in the wars between the Christians and Vandals.

MECON, a large river which rises in India beyond the Ganges, and running south through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, falls into the Indian ocean in ten degrees north latitude, opposite the island Pulo Condor.

MEDE (JOSEPH) a very learned English divine, born at Berden in Essex, in October 1586, and educated at Cambridge, where he published a Latin tract *De Sanctitate Relativa*. Soon after which he was chosen fellow of his college, and was made reader of the Greek lectures founded by sir Walter Mildmay, which he held all his life time. He refused the provostship of Trinity college in Dublin, in order that he might the more freely enjoy his studies. He principally employed himself in enquiring into the most abstruse parts of learning, and was remarkable for his humility, moderation, charity, temperance, and piety. He died at Christ-college on the first of October, 1638, in the fifty-third year of his age. His works are printed in two volumes folio.

MEDÆA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Æta, king of Colchis, who possessed the golden fleece, became in love with Jason, the chief of the Argonautic expedition, and by her enchantments laid the dragon asleep, and taught him to subdue the bulls; thus having enabled him to carry off the prize, she embarked with him; but first perceiving herself pursued by Æta, she cut in pieces her brother Ablyrtes, and scattered his limbs on the road to stop his progress. On her arrival at Thessaly, she restored king Æson, Jason's father, to youth. Afterwards resolving to be revenged on Peleas, she, under the pretence of a quarrel with her husband, appeared at that prince's court, and addressing herself to his daughters, proposed to restore their father to youth, and to convince them that this was possible, cut an old ram in pieces, and boiling it in a cauldron, produced a young lamb, on which the daughters, in spite of Peleas's intreaties, cut him in pieces and threw him into the cauldron; on which the mounted her chariot drawn by dragons and returned to Jason, when finding that he had married another wife, she murdered her own infants in Jason's sight, and setting the palace in a flame, escaped through the air in her chariot to Athens, where she married king Ægeus, by whom she had a son named Medus; but attempting to poison Theseus, her husband's eldest son, and the design being discovered, she fled with her son Medus into Asia, where he gave his name to the country called Media.

MEDELIN, an ancient town of Spain in Estramadura, seated on the north bank of the Guadiana, in a very fruitful country, abounding in all things. It was founded by Metellus, a Roman consul, from whom it had its name, and here Her-

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nando Cortez was born, who conquered Mexico. It is twenty miles east of Merida. Long. 6. 12. W. Lat. 38. 51. N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia. It is full of mountains and forests, and Sundevald is the capital town.

MEDENBLICK, is a sea port town of North Holland, and in West Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee. In 1517 it was burnt to the ground by the people of Guelderland, and was likewise burnt again in 1547. At present it is but a small place, though it has a commodious harbour, and is defended by an old castle near the haven. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in wood, which they fetch from Norway and other places of the North. The country round about it abounds in pasture lands, and feeds a great number of cattle. The dikes or dams are here very strong to resist the violence of the sea; for the land being lower than the water, if it should break in, it would drown all the country. When there is a very great storm, they lay sails over the dikes, which serve to break the force of the waves. It is nine miles north of Hoorn, and twenty-two north-east of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

MEDIA, was anciently a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the east by Hircania and Parthia; on the south by Proper Persia and Susiana; on the west by Assyria and Armenia, and on the north by the Caspian sea. Ecbatana was the capital of this country, which some suppose to be the modern Casbin. It is now that part of Modern Persia in which the province of Aderbeitzan and some of Gilan and Irac Agemi are comprehended.

MEDICIS (COSMO DE) surnamed the Great, was the brother of Laurence de Medicis, and the son of John de Medicis, gonfalonier, of Florence, who died in 1428. He governed the republic of Florence with great wisdom, and amassed prodigious treasures by commerce. His happiness however excited envy, which occasioned his being banished with his brother; but he was recalled some time after, and received with universal applause by the Florentines, who gave him the title of Father of the People, and Deliverer of his Country. Cosmo de Medicis encouraged the arts and sciences, and, by his liberality, drew to him a great number of learned men, who have immortalized his name in their works. He collected a very fine library, a part of which Catharine de Medicis carried into France, and died loaded with honour in 1464, aged sixty-six.

He ought not to be confounded with Cosmo I. and Cosmo II. grand dukes of Tuscany. See COSMO.

MEDICIS (LAURENCE DE) surnamed the Great, and the Father of Learning, was the son of Peter, and the brother of Julian de Medicis. He rendered himself so greatly beloved by the Florentines, that they declared him the head of their republic. He was regarded as the Mæcenas of his age, and the protector of the exiled Greeks. By his liberality he drew the learned to his court, and sent John Lascaris into Greece to obtain the manuscripts with which he enriched his library. He was magnificent, liberal, and a generous friend, and so universally esteemed, that the princes of Europe gloried in nominating him for the arbiter of their differences. He subdued Volterra, and had some disputes with pope Sixtus IV. who did not love him. He died on the 9th of April, 1492, aged forty four, leaving two sons, Peter, who succeeded him, and John, who was pope under the name of Leo X.

MEDICIS (CATHARINE DE) queen of France, was the daughter of Laurence de Medicis, duke of Urbino, and was born at Florence, on the 15th of April, 1519. She was tall, genteel, of a majestic figure, and had a fine complexion. She was married on the 28th of October, 1533, to Henry duke of Orleans, and soon distinguished herself by her policy. It seems as if nature had given her all the virtues, and all the vices of her ancestors: she excelled all in that age in magnificence, but had neither rectitude of mind, nor the least regard to the dictates of honour, justice, and humanity, and her ambition made no difference between lawful and unlawful means. She was particular remarkable for dissimulation. While the court was long divided between the factions of Diana of Poitiers, duchess of Valentinois, her husband's favourite mistress, and the duchess of Estampes, mistress of the king, she behaved in such a manner to both parties, as to preserve the friendship of two irreconcilable enemies. After the death of Francis I. in 1540, she was crowned; but had only the title of queen; for the duchess of Valentinois had all the favour of her husband king Henry II. when, though filled with ambition, she seemed to rejoice with the courtiers in the glory of her rival, and to confine all her cares to the education of her children. Henry II. being killed in a tournament, by the splinter of a lance, she pulled off the mask; but the families of Guise, Montmorency, and the princes of the blood, were insurmountable barriers to her ambition. Not being able to demolish all the three at one blow, she joined with

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the strongest, and adhered to the Guises. She had the prudence not to revenge herself on the dukes of Valentinois, by which she gained the favour of the courtiers, who owed their fortune to that favourite, and to weaken the party of the princes, gave the duke of Montpensier a part of the possessions of the house of Bourbon, and by that means attached him to her. In 1560 she lost her son Francis II. who died at near seventeen years of age, after a reign of eighteen months, and was succeeded by his brother Charles IX. when being only ten years of age, the regency was confirmed to Catharine, by an assembly of the states held at Orleans. See a general view of his reign under the article CHARLES IX. Catharine continued her intrigues, and had a principal share in the massacres and assassinations which deformed that reign; and likewise those of Henry III. till her death, which happened on the 5th of January, 1579, when she was seventy years of age.

Catharine protected and cultivated the polite arts; but her fondness for judicial astrology filled France with astrologers. She did nothing without consulting them, and on her asking an astrologer where she should die, he answered at St. Germain's. From that time she carefully avoided being at any of the places of that name; but it is said, that chance fulfilled the prediction, she dying in the arms of one of the king's chaplains named St. Germain.

MEDICIS, MEDICI, or MEDEQUIN (JOHN JAMES) chatelain of Muffa, marquis of Marignan, and one of the greatest captains of his time, was not of the illustrious house of Medicis, but the son of Bernardine, who farmed the duke of Milan's revenues. He was born in Milan, in the year 1497, and raised himself by his valour, to the most distinguished posts in the army. He distinguished himself first under Francis Sforza, duke of Milan, afterwards in the army of pope Clement VII. and at length under that of the emperor Charles V. whose troops he often commanded with honour, from the year 1542 to 1553, when he died at Milan, at fifty-eight years of age. He was the brother of John James de Medicis, who in 1559 was pope, under the name of Pius IV.

MEDINA TALNABI, a city of Arabia Deserta, is called by the Mahometans the City of the Prophet, because he was received and protected by the inhabitants, when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. Medina is but a small town and poor; and yet it is walled round, and has a great mosque. In one corner of the mosque is the tomb of Mahomet, which is about fourteen paces square, and about it are great windows fenced with brass grates. It is arched over head, and the inside is set off with lamps, and other ornaments. These lamps are not above one hundred, though some, who have never seen them, affirm there are a thousand. In the middle of this place is the tomb of Mahomet, which contains his body, and has silk curtains all round it, like a bed; but no one is permitted to see it but the eunuchs, who are appointed to guard it; and they only light the lamps which burn there by night, and sweep and cleanse the place. The common story of his coffin hanging in the air, has not the least foundation, nor do the Mahometans themselves ever say any such thing. Without the place where this tomb is, there are sepulchres of their reputed saints, among which there is an empty one, repaired for Jesus Christ, who they say will come into the world again forty years before its dissolution, to confirm the Mahometan faith; they say likewise, that our Saviour was not crucified in person, but another like him in his room. Medina is well supplied with provisions by the Red-Sea, from the country of Abyssinia; and are brought in an odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of matting. It is two hundred miles north-west of Mecca, five hundred and fifty from Bussra, six hundred from Damascus, five hundred and seventy from Cairo, and twelve hundred and fifty from Constantinople. Long. 40. 51. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

MEDINA (Sir JOHN) an eminent painter, was the son of Medina de l'Asturaiz, a Spanish captain, who had settled at Brussels, where the son was born, and instructed in painting by Du Chatel. He married young, and in 1686 came into England, where he drew portraits for several years. The earl of Leven encouraged him to go to Scotland, and procured him a subscription of five hundred pounds worth of business. He painted most of the Scotch nobility, and at Wentworth castle is a large piece, containing the first duke of Argyle and his sons, the two late dukes John and Archibald, in Roman habits; the style Italian, and superior to most modern performers. The portraits of the professors, in the surgeons' hall at Edinburgh, were painted by him, and are commended; and in that hall are two small history pieces by him. He was knighted by the duke of Queensberry, lord high commissioner, and was the last knight made in Scotland before the Union. He was not, however, rich, for he had twenty children. He died in Scotland, and was buried in the church-yard of the

Grey-Friars at Edinburgh, in 1711, aged fifty-two. He was capable both of history and landscape. The prints in the octavo edition of Milton, were designed by him. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

MEDINA CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present, it having now nothing very remarkable. It is seated near the river Xalon, fifteen miles north-east of Siguenza, and seventy-five south-west of Saragossa. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 41. 31. N.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The public square is very handsome, and adorned with a superb fountain. A great trade is carried on here, and the town enjoys great privileges. It is seated in a country which abounds with bread and wine, thirty-seven miles south-east of Zamora, twenty-five south-west of Valladolid, and seventy-five north-west of Madrid. Long. 5. 17. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, a rich and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It is seated in a plain, where there is good pasture, thirty-five miles north-west of Valladolid, and fifty south-east of Leon. Long. 5. 20. W. Lat. 42. 6. N.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a town in Andalusia. It is a very ancient place. An old castle, which is yet standing, is the most remarkable thing now left. The country where it is seated is so sandy and unfruitful, that it is almost desolate; for there is neither inn nor public house for miles all round it. It is thirty-seven miles north-west of Gibraltar, fifty-six south-west of Seville, and twenty east of Cadiz. Long. 6. 15. W. Lat. 36. 34. N.

MEDITERRANEAN Sea, a great gulph of the Atlantic Ocean, reaches from the straits of Gibraltar to the coast of Syria, having the coast of Africa to the south, and those of Europe and Asia to the north. It forms several gulphs, the most considerable of which are those of Sidra and Capis, in Africa; that of Venice in Europe; the Archipelago; the sea of Marmora; the Black Sea and the sea of Zabachey, between Europe and Asia. The chief straits are those of Gibraltar, Messina, Gallipoli, Constantinople, Caffa, and the mouth of the gulph of Venice. The ebbing and flowing of the tide are not perceived, unless in four places, which are the harbour of Tunis, the strait of Messina, in the gulph of Venice, and the strait of Negropont.

MEDNIKI, a city of Poland, with a bishop's see, in the province of Samogitia. It is seated on the river Warwitz, forty miles east of Memel. Long. 22. 27. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

MEDON, surnamed the Cripple, was the son of Codrus the seventeenth and last king of Athens, after whose death the Athenians substituted archons in the room of their kings, which magistrates, at the beginning of the republic, enjoyed their office during life. Medon was the first magistrate of this kind, and was preferred to his brother Neleus, by the oracle at Delphos, about one thousand sixty-eight years before the Christian era.

MEDUA, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in a rich country, abounding with corn, cattle, and fruit. It is one hundred and seventy miles south-west of Algiers. Long. 3. 37. E. Lat. 33. 25. N.

MEDUSA, in fabulous history, the eldest daughter of Ceto and the sea god Phorcus, went with her two sisters to inhabit the isle of Gorgons, from which name they were called the Gorgons. Neptune falling in love with Medusa, particularly on account of the beauty of her hair, carried her off, and took her to the temple of Minerva, where he debauched her; when Minerva being enraged at the profanation of her temple, transformed Medusa's hair into snakes, and caused all those who looked at Medusa to be turned to stone. But Perseus being furnished with Mercury's winged shoes, and the sword with which he had killed Argus, attacked Medusa, and cut off her head, and from her blood sprung up Pegasus and Chrysaor.

MEDWAY, a river of England, which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex, and taking its course generally north-east, passes by Penhurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester in Kent, beyond which it divides into two branches by the isle of Sheppey; the one called the East Swale, and the other the West. This last is the chief entrance into this river, and is defended by the fort of Sheerness. The East-Swale leads to Milton and Faversham, where there are the finest oysters in the world; but this river is most considerable for its being the station of the royal navy, most of the first and second rate men of war being built and laid up near the town of Chatham.

MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very famous, but now greatly reduced. There are yet to be seen here some beautiful remains of antiquity. It is now inhabited only by a few poor Greeks. Long. 23. 52. E. Lat. 38. 10. N.

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MEGÆRA, in fabulous history, one of the Eumenides, or Furies, who, according to the poets, were the daughter of Acheron and Night. See **EUMENIDES**.

MEGALESIA, in Roman antiquity, games instituted in honour of the goddess Cybele, in which the women, who walked before the procession, danced before the image of the goddess, and the magistrates attended in their robes. No servant was allowed to bear a part in the celebration of the ceremonies, which lasted six days, from the day before the Nones of April, to the Ides, during which people invited their friends to solemn entertainments.

MEGARA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, and the wife of Hercules. Lycus, a Theban exile, in the absence of her husband, seized the kingdom of Crete, and would have ravished her, but Hercules seasonably returning, killed him, on which Juno being offended, struck him with madness, and he killed both her and her children.

MEGASTHENES, a celebrated Greek historian, in the time of Seleucus Nicanor, about two hundred and sixty-two years before the Christian æra, composed an History of the Indies, which is frequently mentioned by the ancients, but is now lost.

MEGEA, a small but strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet, five miles from the sea.

MEGESVAR, a town of Transylvania, seated on the river Cokel, and the capital of a county of the same name, is famous for its excellent wine. It is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 25. 20. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maese, ten miles south-west of Nimeguen. Long. 5. 36. E. Lat. 51. 51. N.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the west of the province of Namur, runs east through that country, and falls into the Maese a little to the west of Huy.

MEHEDIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, thirty-seven miles from Algiers.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the Orleanois. Long. 1. 42. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in Berri, with an old castle, built by Charles VII. but it is now in ruins. It is seated on a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, ten miles from Bourges, and one hundred south of Paris. Long. 2. 17. E. Lat. 47. 8. N.

MEIBOMIUS (JOHN HENRY) professor of physic at Helmstadt, the place of his birth, and afterwards first physician at Lubec. He was the author of several learned works; and among the rest, of the Life of Mæcenas, in Latin, which he published in quarto in 1653. He was living in the year 1670.

MEIBOMIUS (HENRY) an eminent physician, was the son of the former, and born at Lubec on the 29th of June, 1638. He studied philosophy and medicine at the university of Helmstadt, and afterwards at Groningen, Franeker, and Leyden; after which he travelled into Germany, Italy, France, and England; and contracted an acquaintance with the learned wherever he went. He became professor of physic, history, and poetry at Helmstadt, and died on the 26th of March, 1700. Besides the great number of works relating to medicine, he published *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*, a very useful collection, which had been begun, but not finished, by his father.

MEIBOMIUS (MARK) a learned person of the same family, published in 1652 a collection of several Greek authors, who have written on music, with a Latin version by himself. This work he dedicated to Christina, queen of Sweden, who on that account invited him to her court. But the engaging him one day to sing an air of ancient music, while some body was ordered to dance to it, the immoderate mirth this occasioned in the spectators, disgusted him so much, that he immediately left the court of Sweden. He was the author of several other works.

MEIN, a river of Germany. See **MAINE**.

MEIR (JOSEPH) a learned rabbi of the sixteenth century, born at Avignon, in 1496. He followed his father into Italy, and settled near Genoa. He wrote in Hebrew a curious work, printed at Venice in 1554, entitled, *Annals of the Kings of France and the Ottoman Family*, and died after the year 1554.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**. See **MISNIA**.

MEISSEN, a town of Germany, and once the capital of Misnia, from whence it takes its name; is seated on the river Elbe, in a very agreeable country, overspread with vineyards. In this town there is a wooden bridge over the Elbe, and a fine manufacture of porcelain. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Misnia, and the cathedral has many things worth the attention of a traveller. Though the bishoprick is secularised, the college of canons is preserved, two of which are always professors at Leipzig.

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It is seated on the river Elb, ten miles north-west of Dresden, twenty-six south-east of Leipzig, and forty-seven south-by-east of Wirtemberg. Long. 13. 43. E. Lat. 51. 21. N.

MELA. See **POMPONIUS MELA**.

MELAMPUS, a famous soothsayer, among the ancient pagans, was the son of Amythaon and Aglaia, and the brother of Bias. He lived in the time of Proetus, king of Argos, before the war of Troy, and about one thousand three hundred and eighty years before the Christian æra. He shewed an extraordinary friendship and affection for his brother Bias, on two different occasions. Neleus, king of Pyles, required of those who aspired to marry his daughter, that they should bring him the beautiful bulls which Iphicles had in Thessaly. Melampus, to put it in his brother's power to make this present, undertook to carry off these bulls; but not succeeding, he was taken and put in prison. However, having foretold, during his confinement, some things which Iphicles desired to know, he obtained the bulls for his reward. Some time after, the daughter of Proetus, and the rest of the women of Argos, being seized with madness, he, being an able physician, offered to cure them, on condition that Proetus would give him one third of his kingdom, and another third to his brother Bias, and the disorder daily encreasing, these conditions were at length assented to, and Melampus cured them by giving them hellebore, which from thence was called Melampodium. He married Iphianassa, one of Proetus's daughters, and was the first who instructed the Greeks in the ceremonies observed in the worship of Bacchus. He was said to understand the language of birds, and to learn from them future events, and it is even said, that the worms, which live upon timber, answered his questions. There are several treatises in Greek under his name, all of which are supposititious.

MELAN (CLAUDE) a celebrated engraver on copper, and an able designer, in the seventeenth century, is principally admired for a head of Jesus Christ, drawn and shaded with his crown of thorns, and the blood trickling on all sides, by one single stroke. Melan was not exceeded by any engraver in this method, of which he himself was the inventor. His merit alone procured him an apartment in the gallery of the Louvre, where he died on the 9th of September, 1688, aged ninety-four. The collection of his prints contain a great number of very curious pieces.

MELANCHTHON (PHILIP) a celebrated reformer, and one of the wisest and most learned men of his time, was born at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the 16th of February, 1497. His father was George Schwartzerd, armourer, and afterwards engineer and commissary of the artillery, to the elector Palatine. Melanchthon was educated with care in the place of his birth, and was some time after sent to Pfortsheim, where he lodged with one of his relations, who was the sister of Reuchlin, by which means he soon became acquainted with that learned man, who had a great affection for him, and changed his name of Schwartzerd, which in German signifies Black Earth, into that of Melanchthon, which signifies the same thing in Greek. After he had studied about two years at Pfortsheim, he was sent in 1509 to Heidelberg, where he made such progress, that he was employed in instructing the son of a count, though he was then but fourteen years of age, for which reason Baillet has placed him in the number of the children illustrious for their learning. In 1512 he studied in the academy of Tubingen, where he attended the lectures of all the different professors, and publicly explained Virgil, Terence, Cicero, and Livy. In 1518 he accepted of the professorship of Greek in the university of Wittemberg, when his lectures upon Homer, and the Greek text of St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, drew to him a great number of auditors, and entirely effaced the contempt to which his low stature, and mean appearance had exposed him. Melanchthon reduced the sciences to systems, and acquired such reputation, that he had sometimes two thousand five hundred auditors. He soon entered into an intimate friendship with Luther, who taught divinity in the same university, and in 1519 they went together to Leipzig, to dispute with Eccius. The following years he was continually engaged in various employments; he composed several books; he taught divinity; took several journeys, in order to found colleges, and visit churches, and in 1530 drew up a confession of faith, which goes by the name of the Confession of Augsburg, because it was presented to the emperor at the diet held in that city. All Europe was convinced, that he was not like Luther backward to accommodate the differences between the various sects of Christians. He was of a mild and peaceable temper; hated religious disputes, and was drawn into them only through the necessity of the part he was called to act in the world; and therefore would have sacrificed many things, to have produced an union among the protestants. For this

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this reason Francis I. the French king, wrote to desire him to come and confer with the doctors of the Sorbonne, in order to agree with them about putting an end to all controversies, but though Luther endeavoured to persuade the elector of Saxony to consent to that journey, and though Melanchthon himself desired it, that prince, whether he distrusted Melanchthon's moderation, or was afraid of quarrelling with the emperor Charles V. would never grant his permission. The king of England also in vain desired to see him. Melanchthon, in 1529, assisted at the conferences of Spire. In 1541 he was at the famous conferences at Ratisbon. In 1543 he went to meet the archbishop of Cologne to assist him in introducing the reformation into his diocese; but that project came to nothing; and in 1548 he assisted at seven conferences on the subject of the Interim of Charles V. and wrote a censure on that Interim, and of all the writings presented at those conferences. He was extremely affected at the dissensions raised by Flaccus Illyricus. His last conference with those of the Roman communion was at Worms, in 1557. He died at Wittemburg, on the 19th of April, 1560, aged sixty-four, and was interred near Luther. He wrote a great number of books in which he has shewn much wit, moderation, and reading, and very great learning; but at the same time a surprising credulity with regard to prodigies, astrology, and dreams. Joachim Camerarius has given a particular account of his life in Latin, which is esteemed.

MELANIA (St.) a Roman lady, illustrious by her birth and her piety, was the grand-daughter of Marcellinus, who had been consul. After having lost her husband and two of her children, she made a voyage to Egypt, where she visited the hermits of Nitria, and bestowed great favours on those who were persecuted by the Arians. At Alexandria, we are told, she saw the celebrated blind man Didymus, and followed into Palestine the bishops, priests, and other catholics who had been banished thither. Rufinus, priest of Aquileia, accompanied her in this journey. They went together to Jerusalem, and Melania built there a convent, in which she placed fifty virgins, with whom she led a religious life under the direction of Rufinus.

Melania's son, who was named Publicola, and was a priest, had married at Rome a woman of quality, named Albina, by whom he had a daughter likewise named Melania, who was born about the year 388. The young Melania, when about eighteen, married Pinianus, the son of Severus, governor of Rome, by whom she had two children who died young; after which, by the consent of her husband, she resolved to live in perpetual continence, and about the year 405 wrote to her grandmother, who made a voyage into Italy to confirm her in her resolution. The ancient Melania passed into Sicily with Albina and her grand-daughter in 410, when the Goths marched to besiege Rome. She at length returned to Jerusalem, where she died forty years after her arrival. Albina, Pinianus, and young Melania, went into Africa and built two convents at Tagasta, one for men and the other for women; and six years after they settled at Jerusalem, where young Melania died in a cell on Mount Olivet, in 434.

MELANION, in fabulous history, the son of Amphidamas, and the grandson of Lycurgus, king of Arcadia, conquered in a race the beautiful Atalanta, whom her father Jasius had promised in marriage to him who should arrive at the end of the race before her. Melanion, by the advice of Venus, threw successively three golden apples, which Atalanta running to pick up, procured him the victory. Others attribute this victory to Hippomenes. See **ATALANTA**.

MELANTHIUS, a celebrated painter, who flourished in the fourth century before the birth of Christ. He was brought up at Sicyon, under Pamphilus, at the same time with Apelles, and contributed both by his pen and pencil to the improvement of his art, and amongst many excellent pieces, he painted Aristrotus, the Licynian tyrant, in a triumphal chariot, attended by Victory, putting a wreath of laurel upon his head; which was much esteemed.

MELANTHO, in fabulous history, the daughter of Proteus, was beloved by Neptune, and often diverted herself by riding on a dolphin. Neptune, in order to obtain her, transformed himself into that fish, and by that means surprized and debauched her.

MELAZZO, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, where there are many fine monuments of antiquity. Long. 27. 51. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

MELCHIADES, or **MILTIADES**, succeeded Eusebius, bishop of Rome, on the second of July, 311, and died on the 10th of January, 314. He was succeeded by Silvester.

MELCHIOR ADAM. See **ADAM**.

MELCHISEDECH, that is, King of Justice, was king of Salem, and priest of the most high God. He went to meet Abraham to congratulate him on the victory he had obtained over Chedorlaomer, about the one thousand nine hundred and twelfth year before the Christian era, when he blessed

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him, and presented him with bread and wine, on which Abraham offered him in his turn a tenth part of all the spoils he had taken from the enemy.

MELCK, a town of Germany in Lower Austria, seated on the river Danube, to which belongs a famous Benedictine abbey built on a hill, and well fortified. It is forty-seven miles west of Vienna. Long. 15. 23. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

MELCOMBE REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Fridays. It is seated on the river Wey, where it falls into the sea, and is opposite to Weymouth, with which it was incorporated in the thirteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. This corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, an alderman, and twenty-four capital burgeses. The freeholders within the corporation, whether they are inhabitants or not, elect four members to serve in parliament, who are returned by the mayor. Melcombe stands on a flat, and is better than Weymouth with regard to its situation and buildings, it having a market-place, good streets, and conveniences for depositing their wares, for which reason most of the merchants reside here, and trade to several parts of the world. The bridge which joins the two towns falling to decay, it was rebuilt not many years ago by their then representatives. It is eight miles south of Dorchester, and one hundred and thirty-three west-south-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

MELCTAL (**ARNOLD DE**) a native of the canton of Unterwald in Switzerland. Being enraged that Grissler, governor to the emperor Albert I. had caused the eyes of his father Henry de Melctal to be put out, joined with Werner Stouffacher, Walter Furstius, and William Tell, and engaged them to oppose the authority of the house of Austria. William Tell slew Grissler with an arrow. Thus began the liberty and republic of Switzerland. The plan of this revolution was formed on the 14th of November, 1307.

MELDELA, a town of Italy in Romania, subject to its own prince. It is eight miles from Forli, and eight from Ravenna. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

MELDERT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in the province of Brabant, seated eight miles south of Louvain. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

MELDORP, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein. It is a large place, but is without walls, and is seated near the German ocean, forty-four miles west of Hamburg. Long. 8. 48. E. Lat. 54. 51. N.

MELEAGER, in fabulous history, the son of Aeneas, king of Caledonia, and Althæa the daughter of Thestius, was no sooner born than the Paræ put a firebrand in the fire, saying, "This child shall live as long as this firebrand shall last." The three Paræ being gone, Althæa took the brand out of the fire, and preserved it with great care. Meleager at length discovered great courage in killing the famous Caledonian boar, which laid waste the country, and presented the head to Atalanta, as a reward for her courage in giving the monster the first blow; but Plexippus and Toxeus, the brothers of Althæa, resolving to have the head, Meleager killed them in the quarrel, and married Atalanta, by whom he had Parthenope; but Althæa, in revenge for the death of her two brothers, threw the fatal brand on the fire, which occasioned Meleager's death.

He ought not to be confounded with Meleager, king of Macedon, two hundred and eighty years before the Christian era.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, the son of Eucrates, was born at Seleucia in Syria, and flourished under the reign of Seleucus VI. the last king of Syria. He was educated at Tyre, and died in the island of Coos, anciently called Merope. He there composed the Greek epigrams called by us the Anthologia. The disposition of the epigrams in this collection was often changed afterwards, and many additions have been made to them. The monk Planudes put them into the order they are in at present in the year 1380.

MELES, king of Lydia, succeeded his father Aliartes in about the five hundred and fifty-seventh year before the Christian era, and was the last of the Heraclides.

MELFI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, and a bishop's see. It is twenty-five miles north-east of Conza, and sixty north-east of Naples. Long. 15. 20. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.

MELIAPORE, a celebrated town of the East Indies, on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, and in the kingdom of Carnate. It likewise goes by the name of St. Thomas, though properly speaking they are two distinct towns, but very close together. Meliapore is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans; whereas at St. Thomas's there are many Christians, who consist of Armenians and Portuguese. It is now greatly decayed. Long. 81. 5. E. Lat. 0. 0.

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MELICERTE. See **PALEMON.**

MELICIUS, bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt, was deposed in a synod held by Peter, bishop of Alexandria, for having sacrificed to idols during the persecution, on which he formed a schism in 306, and had many followers who were called Melicians. He died about the year 326.

MELICIUS, bishop of Antioch, was born at Melitina, a town of Little Armenia, and about the year 357 was elected bishop of Sebasta; but not being able to bear with the intractable disposition of his people, he retired to Berea, whence he was called to Antioch, and in 360 was made bishop of that city by the consent both of the Arians and the Trinitarians. Some time after, preaching with great zeal against the sentiments of the Arians, they deposed him, elected Euzoius in his room, and engaged the emperor Constantine to banish him to the place of his birth. After the death of that prince, Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, coming to Antioch, ordained Paulinus. Some time after, Melicius returning to Antioch, was again persecuted and sent into exile, under the reign of the emperor Valens. In short, Paulinus and Melicius at length agreed, that after the death of one of them, the other should remain sole bishop, and in the mean time each governed that part of the church which acknowledged his authority. Melicius presided at the first council of Constantinople, and died there in 380.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia in the gulph of Venice and republic of Ragusa. It is twenty-five miles in length, and abounds in fish, wine, oranges, and citrons. There is a famous abbey of Benedictine monks, six villages, and several harbours. Long. 18. 31. E. Lat. 42. 43. N.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1469, but it returned back to the Moors. It is seated near the sea, seventy-five miles from Tremesen. Long. 2. 9. W. Lat. 35. 20. N.

MELINDA, a sea-port town of Zanguebar in Africa, seated on the Indian ocean, seventy miles north of Mombaza. It is the capital of the province of Melinda, and of all the Portuguese settlements on that coast; and is a large populous city, in which the Portuguese have seventeen churches, and nine convents, with warehouses full of European goods, which they exchange with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, ostrich-feathers, slaves, wax, Guinea-corn, ambergris, aloes, sena, and other drugs. The country also produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, plantanes, and other tropical fruits. Here is a good harbour defended by a citadel; and it is said the city and little island whereon it stands contain two hundred thousand inhabitants, many of whom are Christians, and the rest negroes, who have a king, as well as a religion of their own; but they are all in some sense subject to the Portuguese. Long. 39. 10. E. Lat. 3. 12. S.

MELISSA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Melissus, king of Crete. In conjunction with her sister Amalthea she had the care of feeding Jupiter with goats milk and honey. It is said that she invented the manner of preparing honey, and that this gave rise to the fable of her being transformed into a bee.

MELISSUS of Samos, a Greek philosopher, was the son of Ithagines, and the disciple of Parmenides, and lived about five hundred and twenty years before the Christian era. The Ephesians gave him the post of admiral, and invested him with extraordinary power. He pretended that the universe is infinite, immutable, immoveable, alone, and without a vacuum.

MELITO, bishop of Sardis, lived in the second century, in the year 171 presented an Apology for the Christians to the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, on which Eusebius and the other ancient ecclesiastical writers bestow great praises; but that Apology, and all Melito's other works are lost.

MELITO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is forty miles north-east of Reggio, and fifty south-west of Cosenza. Long. 16. 48. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

MELLAN (CLAUDE) a celebrated designer and engraver. See the article **MELAN.**

MELLE, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Osnabrug, seated ten miles south-east of Osnabrug, and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Long. 7. 56. E. Lat. 52. 31. N.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, surrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Westmania, and has a communication with the Baltic sea. It is eighty miles long, and thirty broad. Stockholm stands on the north side thereof.

MELLI, a kingdom of Nigritia in Africa, extending three hundred miles along the river Nigir, or at least on a river that runs into it. It is bounded on the north by Guinea,

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on the south by a desert and barren mountain, on the west by large woods and forests, and on the east by the kingdom of Gago. It abounds in corn, flesh, and cotton wool, and there is a town in it containing six thousand houses, which are full of workmen, called Melli, from whence the country took its name. The inhabitants are rich, and have plenty of wares, and here are many mosques, priests, and professors, who read lectures in the mosques. The people are all Mahometans, and are in understanding superior to all other negroes. They were first conquered and governed by the uncle of a king of Morocco, which family is now dwindled away to nothing.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Moldaw and Elbe. The land about it is fruitful, and produces very good red wine. It is twenty miles north of Prague. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

MELON (N.) a native of Tulli, settled at Bourdeaux, where he prevailed on the duke de la Force to found an academy of which he was perpetual secretary. At length, being called to court, he was employed in the most important affairs, and died at Paris on the 24th of January, 1738. His principal work is *A political Essay on Commerce*. The second edition of which is the best.

MELOUE, a handsome town seated upon the river Nile, one hundred and twenty miles south of Grand Cairo, in Egypt. Long. 31. 55. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

MELPOMENE, in fabulous history, one of the nine Muses, and the inventress of tragedies. She is commonly represented with a serious countenance, and in a theatrical dress, holding crowns and sceptres in one hand, and a dagger in the other.

MELREY, or **MELROSS**, a town of Scotland in the county of Merse, and on the confines of Tweedale, seated on the south side of the river Tweed, with an ancient abbey now in ruins. It is twenty-seven miles south-east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 55. 32. N.

MELTON, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on the Tuesday after January 17, for horses and horned cattle; the horses are shewn the preceding day; on Whit-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; and on August 21, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine. The town is large, the houses well built, and its market is very considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions; it being seated on a fertile soil on the banks of the river Eye, which almost surrounds it, and over which there are two stone bridges. It is twelve miles north-east of Leicester, and one hundred and six north-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

MELVIL (Sir JAMES) the third son of the lord of Kaeth, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century. At fourteen years of age he was sent by the queen regent of Scotland, to be page to her daughter Mary, who was then married to the dauphin of France, and soon after was employed by the duke Montmorency, and had a pension settled on him by the French king. Afterwards he travelled into Germany, and was sent by the elector Palatine on several embassies. He at length visited Venice, Rome, and the most famous cities of Italy; and was then sent for by queen Mary, who, after the death of her husband Francis II. was placed on the throne of Scotland. Upon his arrival in that kingdom, he was made a privy-counsellor, and gentleman of her chamber; and was employed by her majesty in the most important concerns. When king James came to the government, he was recommended to him by the queen, then a prisoner in England, and was made by his majesty a member of his privy council, of his exchequer, and a gentleman of his chamber; and when the king was raised to the throne of England at the death of queen Elizabeth, he would have taken him with him, and promised him considerable advancements; but Sir James being stricken in years, and desirous of retiring from business, begged to be excused, and spent the remainder of his life in drawing up his *Memoirs*, which contain an impartial account of the transactions of that age, particularly relating to the kingdoms of England and Scotland. They were accidentally found in the castle of Edinburgh, in the year 1660, and published by Mr. George Scott in 1683, in folio. They are much esteemed, and have been reprinted both in French and English.

MELUN, an ancient town of the Isle of France, and capital of Hurepoix. In figure and situation it greatly resembles Paris; the river Seine there forming an island and dividing the town into three parts. There are traces of an ancient temple dedicated to the goddess Isis. It has a cathedral and two or three handsome parish churches. It was besieged and taken by the English in 1419. There are two stone bridges of eight arches each over the river; but they are not very commodious. It is ten miles from Fontainebleau, and

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and twenty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain in the province of Estremadura, seated fourteen miles south of Alcantara. Long 7. 15. W. Lat. 39. 21. N.

MEMEL, a sea-port town of Poland in Ducal Prussia, seated on the Baltic sea, on the side of the lake of Courland. Its fortifications have been augmented of late. It is very advantageously seated for trade, because the harbour is deep, and the vessels ride there in safety. In the castle are two arsenals, well furnished. The river Memel, which comes from Lithuania, waters this country, and having crossed Sclavonia falls into the lake of Courland. It is one hundred and twenty miles north-east of Dantzick, two hundred north of Warsaw, and seventy north of Königsberg. Long. 21. 36. E. Lat. 56. 12. N.

MEMMI (SIMONE) an excellent painter of Sienna, greatly improved the art of designing, had a great genius, and drew portraits well. He was a particular friend of Petrarch, for whom he painted the fair Laura. He died in 1345, in the sixtieth year of his age.

MEMMINGEN, a city of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Algow, at a small distance from the river Iller. This town is tolerably large, and has some fortifications. There is no access on one side of the town but with great difficulty, on account of a morass. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen cloth, fustians, and paper. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, by the Bavarians in 1703, and by the Imperialists in the same year, who did a great deal of mischief to the inhabitants. It is twenty-two miles south-east of Ulm, and thirty-five south-west of Augsbürg. Long. 10. 12. E. Lat. 47. 46. N.

MEMMIUS (C.) a Roman knight, orator, and poet, was governor of Bithynia; but being accused of extortion, Cæsar sent him into exile, in the sixty-first year before the Christian æra. To this Memmius Lucretius dedicated his poem.

MEMNON, in fabulous history, was the son of Tithonus and Aurora. Having led his troops to the assistance of Priam, in order to raise the siege of Troy, he was killed by Achilles, when his body being placed on a funeral pile, was, at Aurora's desire, transformed into a bird.

MEMNON, a native of the island of Rhodes, and one of the generals of Darius, king of Persia, advised that prince to ruin his own country, in order to deprive Alexander the Great's army of support, and afterwards to attack Macedon; but this counsel was disapproved by Darius's other generals. Memnon behaved at the passage of the Granicus, in the three hundred and thirty-third year before the Christian æra, like an experienced general. He afterwards defended the city of Miletum with great courage; seized the islands of Chio and Lesbos; spread terror throughout all Greece, and would have put a stop to the conquests of Alexander, if he had not been prevented by death. Barfina, Memnon's widow, was taken prisoner with Darius's wife, and Alexander had a son by her named Hercules.

MEMPHIS, once the capital of Egypt, in Africa. It stood on the west side of the river Nile, not far from the place where Cairo now stands; and it is generally supposed that Giza was built out of the ruins of it. Others say that Cairo itself was built out of the ruins of Memphis.

MENADES, in fabulous history, women transported with fury who followed Bacchus, and put Orpheus to death.

MENAGE (GILES) in Latin *Egidius*, a celebrated French writer, born at Angers on the 15th of August, 1613. He finished his studies in that city, was made advocate, and pleaded for some time at Angers, Paris, and Poitiers; but becoming at length disgusted with the bar, turned ecclesiastic, and gave himself up entirely to the study of polite literature. He at length entered into the family of cardinal de Retz; but disagreeing with some persons belonging to his eminence, went to live in the cloyster of Notre Dame, where he held an assembly of learned men every Wednesday. He read a great deal, had a prodigious memory, and was incessantly quoting in his conversation, verses in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, &c. on which account he was often turned into ridicule by the wits, especially towards the end of his days. The works he composed in Italian occasioned his being received into the Academy della Crusca, and he would have been received into the French Academy, had it not been for his piece in verse, intitled *La Requête des Dictionnaires*. He died at Paris on the 23d of July, 1692, aged seventy-nine. He wrote a great number of books in prose and verse, the principal of which are, 1. Miscellaneous Works. 2. The Origin of the French Language. 3. The Origin of the Italian Tongue; the best edition of which is that of Geneva, in 1685, in folio. 4. An edition of Malherbe's Poems, with Notes. 5. An edition of Diogenes Laertius, with Observations. 6. Remarks on the French Tongue. 7. Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Poems.

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8. Menagiana; the best edition of which is that of M. de la Monnoye, in 1715, in four volumes, duodecimo.

MENAHAM, king of Israel, was the son of Gadi, and general of the troops of Zachariah. That prince having been murdered by Shallum, Menaham, who ascended the throne, put to death the usurper, and reigned in his stead. He was an impious prince, who rendered himself odious to his subjects, and died about the seven hundred and sixty-first year before the birth of Christ, after he had been seated ten years on the throne, and was succeeded by his son Pekahiah.

MENAN, a great river of India beyond the Ganges, which rising north of the kingdom of Siam, runs through that country from north to south, and passing by the city of Siam, falls into a bay of the Indian ocean below Bankock.

MENANDER, a celebrated comic poet, and one of the greatest wits of ancient Greece, was born at Athens, in the three hundred and forty-second year before the Christian æra, and was the disciple of Theophrastus. He composed one hundred and eight comedies, eight of which gained the prize; and were so much admired, that they occasioned his being called the Prince of New Comedy. Plutarch prefers them to those of Aristophanes, and all the ancient Greek and Latin authors frequently make honourable mention of them. Menander died in the two hundred and ninety-third year before the Christian æra, aged fifty-two. There are only some fragments of his comedies remaining, which have been collected together by Le Clerc. On comparing these fragments with Terence's comedies, we find that excellent Latin poet frequently translated Menander verbatim.

MENANDER, one of the principal disciples of Simon Magus, was a Samaritan, and had many followers at Antioch. Basilides and Saturninus were his principal disciples.

MENANDRINO (MARSILIUS) better known by the name of Marsilius of Padua, the place of his birth, was one of the most learned lawyers of the fourteenth century. He was counsellor to the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and wrote an apology for that prince, in which he maintained that the pope ought to submit to the emperor; he also represented in strong colours the pride and luxury of the court of Rome, and demonstrated that all bishops were equal to the pope. John XXII. who at that time filled the papal chair, thundered out a long decree against him, and excommunicated him in the year 1327. Menandrino also wrote a treatise intitled *De Translatone Imperii*, and another *De Jurisdictione imperiali in causis Matrimonialibus*. He died at Montemalto, in September 1328.

MENASSEH (BEN ISRAEL) a celebrated rabbi, born in Portugal about the year 1604, was the son of Joseph Ben Israel, and followed his father into Holland, where he was educated by rabbi Isaac Uziel, under whom he in a short time made such progress in the Hebrew tongue, that at eighteen years of age he succeeded him in the synagogue of Amsterdam, in which post he continued several years, and married Rachael of the family of the Abarbanel, whom the Jews imagine to be descended from king David. He afterwards went to his brother Ephraim, a rich merchant, who had settled at Basil; by whose advice he entered into trade. Some time after, the hopes of a more agreeable settlement induced him to come into England, under the protection of Cromwell, who gave him a very favourable reception, and one day entertained him at his table with several other learned divines. However he soon after passed into Zealand, and died at Middleburg about the year 1657, in about the fifty-third year of his age. The Jews of Amsterdam obtained his body, and interred him at their expence. He was of the sect of the Pharisees; had a lively wit, a solid judgment, great learning, and all the virtues that can adorn private life. He wrote many works in Hebrew, Latin, Spanish, and English. The principal of those published in Latin are, 1. His *Conciliator*, in quarto, a learned and curious work, in which he reconciles those passages of Scripture which seem to contradict each other. 2. *De Resurrectione Mortuorum*, octavo. 3. *De Termino Vitæ*, duodecimo. 4. *Dissertatio de Fragilitate humana, ex Lapso Adam, deque Divino in bono Opere auxilio*, octavo. 5. *Spes Israel*, octavo. Dr. Thomas Pococke has written his life in English.

MENCHOU, a town of France, in the province of Champagne, seated sixteen miles north-east of Chalons. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

MENCKE (LEWIS OTTO) in Latin *Menckenius*, a learned professor of morality at Leipzig, was born at Oldenburg in Westphalia, on the 22d of March, 1644. He studied in several universities of Germany, and became an able philosopher, civilian, and divine. He was made professor of morality at Leipzig in 1668, and enjoyed that post to his death. He was five times rector of the university of that city, and seven times dean of the faculty of philosophy. He

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was the first author of the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipzig, of which there were thirty volumes in quarto, printed when he died, on the 29th of January, 1707, aged sixty-three. He published editions of several other learned books, and composed, 1. A treatise intitled *Micropolita, seu Respublica in Microcosmo conspicua*. 2. *Jus Majestatis circa Venationem*, and other works.

MENCKE (JOHN BURCHARD) the son of the former, and a celebrated writer, was born at Leipzig on the seventh of April, 1674. After he had completed his studies, he travelled into Holland and England, and at his return was made professor of history at Leipzig in 1699. Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, conceived so high an opinion of him, that he made him his historiographer, then his counsellor, and at last his aulic counsellor. He died on the first of April, 1732, aged fifty-eight. His principal works are, 1. A Collection of the German Historians, in Latin, three volumes, folio. 2. Many dissertations on important subjects. 3. *De Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes duæ*. He continued the *Acta Eruditorum* after his father's death, and published thirty-three volumes. That work was continued by Frederic Otto Mencke, his eldest son.

MENDE, a town of France, capital of Gevaudan, with a bishop's see, is seated on the river Lot, over which there are two bridges. It is but a small town, and in form resembles the figure of a heart. It is very populous, but very dirty and close. Its principal beauty consists in its fountains, and its cathedral, which is decorated with two handsome steeples, one of which is set off with excellent workmanship. The fathers of the Christian Doctrine have a fine house here, and there are two monasteries and one nunnery. Near this town are a hermitage and a chapel cut out of a rock, which are visited by great numbers. It is thirty-seven miles south-west of Puy, seventy north-east of Alby, and two hundred and ten south-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 34. E. Lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDEZ PINTO (FERDINAND) a celebrated Portuguese navigator, was born at Monte Mor-o-Velho, and after being footman to a Portuguese gentleman, embarked in 1537 for the East Indies, in order to make his fortune; where during twenty-one years he was witness to a great number of events. He accompanied St. Francis Xavier to Japan, and afterwards father Nunez a Jesuit; and after being thirteen times a slave, sold sixteen times, and being several times shipwrecked, returned to Portugal in 1558, where he published in Portuguese an account of his voyages, which were translated into French by Bernard Figuier, a Portuguese gentleman, in 1645, in quarto. This work is wrote in an interesting manner, and in a style above that of a common soldier, which was his station in the Indies.

MENDIP HILLS, in the county of Somerset, near the city of Wells, in which there are rich lead mines.

MENDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on Holy-Thursday for cattle. It is seated in a dirty country called the Woodlands, and is a small place, but has a handsome church. All the roads leading to it are full of sloughs, and therefore it is little frequented, especially in winter. It is eighteen miles east of Berry, and eighty-two north-by-east of London. Long. 1. 12. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

MENDOZA (JUAN GONZALES DE) an Augustine friar, of the province of Castile, was made ambassador from the king of Spain to the emperor of China. In 1593 he was made bishop of Liperi in Italy. In 1607 he was made bishop of Chiapa in New Spain, and the next year was removed to the see of Papayan in the West Indies. He wrote a History of China in Spanish, which has been translated into several languages.

MENECRATES, a physician of Syracuse, about three hundred and sixty years before the Christian æra, is famous for his skill in his profession, but much more for his vanity. He would always be followed by some of the patients whom he had cured, one dressed like Apollo, another like Esculapius, a third like Hercules, &c. As for himself, he would be called Jupiter. He wrote a letter to Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, with this superscription, "Menecrates Jupiter to king Philip, Health." When that prince ridiculed him by replying, "Philip to Menecrates, Health and Good Sense." Menecrates composed a book of Remedies which is lost.

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher, born at Erythreum, was the son of Calisthenes, and one of Phedo's followers. He was in great esteem, and enjoyed several important posts in his own country. He several times defended Erythreum with great bravery, and died of grief when Antigonus became master of it. This happened about three hundred years before the Christian æra. A person one day saying to him, "It is a great happiness to have what we desire," he replied, "It is a much greater to desire nothing, but what we have."

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MENEDEMUS, a famous Cynic philosopher, the disciple of Colotes of Lampfacum, pretended that he came from hell to examine the actions of mankind, and to make a report of them to the infernal gods. He had a long tawny robe, a red girdle, and a kind of turban on his head, on which were marked the twelve signs of the zodiac: he had buskins on his feet; wore a long beard, and appeared with a staff in his hand, on which he frequently rested.

MENELAUS, the son of Atreus, and the brother of Agamemnon, reigned at Sparta, when Paris deprived him of his wife Helen. This rape occasioned the famous war of Troy. See HELEN.

MENELAUS, a mathematician in the reign of the emperor Trajan, who wrote three books on the Sphere, which have been published by father Mercenne.

MENES, the founder and first king of the Egyptians. He built Memphis; stopped the Nile near that city, by a large causeway, and made it take a different course between the mountains, where that river runs at present: that causeway being still preserved with great care. Menes is said to have three sons, who divided his empire between them. Athotis, who reigned in Upper Egypt, at This and Thebes: Curudes, who had Lower Egypt, and founded the kingdom of Heliopolis, or Diospolis; and Torsotheos, or Necherophes, who reigned at Memphis, between Upper and Lower Egypt.

MENESES (ALEXIS DE) a celebrated archbishop of Goa, was born at Lisbon, on the 25th of January, 1559. He became an Augustin monk, and having been nominated archbishop of Goa, went to the Indies, where he visited the Christians of St. Thomas in Malabar, and then held a synod, known under the title of *Synodus Diamperensis*. At his return to Europe, he became archbishop of Braga, and viceroy of Portugal, and died at Madrid, on the 3d of May, 1670. La Croza, in his Christianity of the Indies, justly blames the intemperate zeal of this prelate, which induced him to burn the books of the Christians of St. Thomas, who were not of his communion.

MENESTRIER (JOHN BAPTIST LE) a native of Dijon, and one of the most learned and curious French antiquaries of his time, wrote, 1. A Treatise on the Medals, Money, and ancient Monuments of the Roman Emperors, in folio. 2. The most famous Medals of the ancient Roman Emperors and Emperesses, in quarto. He died in 1634, aged seventy.

MENESTRIER (CLAUDE FRANCIS) a Jesuit, celebrated for his skill in polite literature, history, blazoning, devices, medals, and inscriptions. He wrote several works on all these kinds of literature, and also *L'Histoire Consulaire de la Ville de Lyon*. He died at Paris, on the 21st of January, 1705, aged seventy-four.

MENGOLI (PETER) professor of mechanics in the college of Nobles at Bologna, in the seventeenth century, distinguished himself by his works, which are esteemed; among these are the following, wrote in Latin, 1. A piece on Geometry. 2. Rational Arithmetic. 3. A Treatise on the Circle. 4. Speculative Music, &c. He was living in the year 1678.

MENIN, a handsome town in Flanders, seated on the river Lis. It was taken by the French in 1667, who made it one of the strongest places in Flanders. In 1706 it was taken by the duke of Marlborough, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, but in 1744 it was retaken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is ten miles north of Lisle, seventeen north-east of Armentiere, seven south-west of Courtray, eight south-east of Ypres, and one hundred and forty north of Paris. It was restored to the house of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. Long. 3. 12. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

MENJOT (ANTHONY) a French physician in the seventeenth century, wrote a book entitled, the History and Cure of Malignant Fevers. He was a Calvinist, and died at Paris, in 1685.

MENIPPUS, a famous Cynic philosopher, was a native of Phœnicia; but having obtained enough to purchase his freedom, he became citizen of Thebes, and turned usurer; but the reproaches he met with on that account, gave him such vexation, that he hanged himself. He composed thirteen books on satirical and facetious subjects, which are now lost; but others attribute those works to Dionysius and Zopyrus.

MENNON (SIMONIS) a native of a village in Friesland, lived in the sixteenth century, and was the chief of the Dutch Baptists, from him called Mennonites.

MENOCHIUS (JAMES) a famous civilian, became so well skilled in the law, that he was called the Baldus, and the Barcholus of his age. All the princes of Italy solicited him to teach in their universities. He became professor of law in Piedmont, and afterwards at Padua, where he continued twenty-three years; but the love of his native country made

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made him return to Pavia, where he succeeded Nicholas Gratiani in the professor's chair, Philip II. king of Spain, had a great esteem for him, and made him his counsellor, and afterwards president to the council of Milan. He died on the 10th of August, 1627, aged seventy-five. He wrote 1. *De Recuperanda Possessione*. 2. *De Adipiscenda Possessione*. 3. *De Præsumptionibus*. 4. *De Arbitrariis Judicium Questionibus & Causis Consiliorum*, and other works that are esteemed.

MENOCHIVS (JOHN STEPHEN) the son of the former, was born at Pavia, in the year 1576, and became a Jesuit at seventeen years of age. He distinguished himself by his learning, and died at Rome, on the 4th of February, 1656, at eighty years of age. He wrote 1. Political and Oeconomical Institutions, drawn from the Holy Scriptures. 2. A Treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews. 3. A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, the best edition of which is that of father Tournemine in 1719, two volumes, in folio. All his works are in Latin.

MENOT (MICHAEL) a famous preacher among the Cordeliers, was the author of a great number of sermons, filled with ridiculous buffoonery, and written in a burlesque style. The edition most sought after is that of Tours. He died in 1518.

MENTEL (JOHN) a gentleman born at Strasburg, to whom several authors have attributed the invention of printing, about the year 1442. They say that Mentel employed Guttemberg, and afterwards taught the whole secret of this noble invention to Gensfleisch, one of his domestics; that at length Guttemberg went with Gensfleisch to Mentz, where he associated with Faustus, a rich merchant of that city. They add, that the emperor Frederic IV. in 1446, gave letters patent to John Mentel, by which he was declared the sole inventor of printing, and permitted to add a gold crown to the lion he bore in his arms. These are the reasons which James Mentel, doctor of physic at Paris, who was of the family of Mentel at Strasburg, gives in his treatise *De vera Typographia Origine*, printed in 1650, to prove that John Mentel was the inventor of printing; but the learned consider all that this author has advanced, as allegation, destitute of proof, and acknowledge that John Guttemberg, John Faustus, and Schæffer, were the true inventors of printing.

MENTHE, in fabulous history, a nymph with whom Pluto was very familiar, which rendering Proserpine jealous, she metamorphosed her into the herb called mint.

MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle. It is seated near the sea, five miles from Monaco, and eight from Ventimiglia. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

MENTOR, in fabulous history, king of Pylos, and one of the Grecian princes who went to the siege of Troy, is celebrated by Homer for his great age and his wisdom.

MENTZ, the archbishoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the north by Wetteravia and Hesse; on the south by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine; and on the west by the electorate of Triers. It is about fifty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is very fertile, especially in good wines, and is well peopled. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Rinraw, which lies towards Franconia, and which comprehends the bailiwicks of Hoefch, Steinheim, Alschaffenburgh, the county of Konichstein, and part of that of Reineck. We must not confound the archbishoprick of Mentz with the electorate; for this is more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital city.

MENTZ, a considerable city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of Mentz, with an university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. He has also a right to convoke the electoral college. The cathedral, the palace of the archbishop, and the other public structures, are very handsome; but the private houses are mean, and the fortifications are of no great strength. This is most probably the place where printing was first invented. It has been several times taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, where there is a bridge of boats, twenty miles north-west of Worms, twenty south-west of Francfort, seventy-five east of Triers, eighty-seven north-by-east of Strasburgh, and eighty-five south by east of Cologn. Long. 8. 16. E. Lat. 49. 54. N.

MENTZINI (BENEDICT) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Florence, was professor of eloquence at the college Della Sapienza at Rome, where he died in 1704. He wrote, 1. The Art of Poetry. 2. Satires; Elegies; Hymns; and the Lamentations of Jeremiah, in which he has shewn the graces of style, fine thoughts, and a poetic enthusiasm.

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3. *Academia Tusculana*, a work in verse and prose, which passes for his master-piece.

MEPPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster. It is seated on the river Ems, fifteen miles north of Lingon, and fifty north-west of Munster. Long. 7. 14. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, which is strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, in a fertile and pleasant country, thirty-five miles north-west of Tortosa, one hundred and eighty north-east of Madrid. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 41. 22. N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, sixty-six miles to the west of Fez. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a very serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor chuses this place to reside in rather than Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcaid to guard them, and to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder them. It is death for them to curse or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor, inasmuch that their boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close to Mequinez, on the north-west side, stands a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all of a dark tawny colour; and from thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the south side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are well dressed, and their knives and scymetars are covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets are exceeding narrow; and hardly any of the windows are to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the inside of their houses, where there is a square court-yard, open at the top, with pillars, supporting galleries, and painted wooden ballustrades round the inside of the houses, almost like some of our inns. In the middle of the yard there is a fountain, if the house belongs to a person of any consideration. They are flat at the top, so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, having nothing naked but their legs; when they are within doors, they appear in their hair, and wear a vest, which is open from the bosom to the waist, to shew their embroidered shifts. Their drawers are a little longer than the mens, and over them they wear a short petticoat. On their arms and legs they wear bracelets, and hang large ear-rings in their ears. They have very fine eyes, and some of them have very good complexions, though they never shew their faces in the streets; but they will let Christians see them in the fields or on the house-tops, when no Moors are in sight. This custom of concealing their faces, prevails to such a degree among them, that a man never sees his wife's face till after they are married. They have an odd custom of painting their cheeks with cochineal, making a great round spot on each; their eyebrows are painted black, and continued quite round the temples, like a pair of whiskers. Some make small black spots near their nose and lips; a black stripe on the end of their nose, and a black stroke, the breadth of a straw, reaching from the chin down below the pit of the stomach. They paint their eyelids, both within and without, with a black powder, as also the palms of their hands, and their thumbs from the top round the fleshy part, and their nails are dyed yellow. But all this extraordinary painting is only against public meetings. As to their customs, they are the same as among the Turks. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

MERAN, an ancient and handsome city of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and county of Tirol. It is seated on the river Adige, three miles south-east of Tirol, and twelve north-west of Bolzano. Long. 11. 18. E. Lat. 46. 44. N.

MERCADO (LEWIS DE) a celebrated physician in the sixteenth century, was born at Valladolid, and became first physician to Philip II. king of Spain. He wrote many works, which are printed together in five volumes, folio.

He ought not to be confounded with Michael Mercado, a native of San Mincalo, in Tuscany, and first physician to pope Clement VIII. He wrote several works, which are much esteemed, and died in 1593, aged fifty-three.

MERCATOR (MARIUS) a celebrated ecclesiastical author of the fifth century, was the friend of St. Augustine. He wrote against the Nestorians and Pelagians, and died about the

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the year 451. M. Baluze has given an edition of his works, printed at Paris in 1684.

MERCATOR (GERARD) one of the most celebrated geographers of the sixteenth century, was born at Ruremonde, on the 5th of March, 1512. He applied himself with such industry to geography and mathematics, that he is said to have frequently forgot to eat and drink. The emperor Charles V. had a particular esteem for him, and the duke of Juliers made him his cosmographer. He engraved his maps himself, illuminated them with his own hand, and made them admired in the least particulars. He laboured at Joshua Hordius's Atlas, wrote a Treatise on Chronology, Geographical Tables, and many other works. He died at Duisburg, on the 2d of December, 1694, aged eighty-three.

MERCATOR (NICHOLAS) whose name in High Dutch was Hauffman, a learned mathematician, and fellow of the Royal Society, in the seventeenth century, was born in Holstein, and afterwards came to England, where he spent the remainder of his life. He wrote a Treatise on Cosmography, and other works, which are esteemed.

MERCIER (JOHN LE) in Latin *Mercerus*, one of the most learned men in the Hebrew language that has appeared among the Christians, studied the law at Toulouse and Avignon; and was also well acquainted with polite literature, and the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Chaldee languages. He was professor of Hebrew at the Royal college at Paris, in 1549. At length he was obliged to leave the kingdom during the civil wars, when he retired to Venice, where he lived with the French ambassador, who was his friend. He returned to France with the same ambassador, and died at Ufèz, the place of his birth, in 1572. He was the author of many learned works, the most known of which are his Commentaries on Job, the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Songs, and the five Lesser Prophets. His Commentaries on Job and the Books of Solomon, are particularly esteemed.

MERCIER (JOSIAS LE) an able critic, was the son of the former. He published an excellent edition of Nonius Marcellus: Notes on Aristænetus, Tacitus, Diæty's Cretenis, and Apuleius's *de Deo Sacratiss*, and other works, and died on the 5th of December, 1626.

MERCURIALIS (JEROME) a celebrated Italian physician, born at Forli on the 30th of September, 1530. Having studied polite literature and philosophy at Padua, he applied to physic, and on his return to Forli, practised with such success, that he was called the son of Mercury, and was so esteemed that in 1562 he was sent on an embassy to pope Pius IV. During his residence at Rome cardinal Alexander Farnese conceived such an affection for him, that he prevailed on him to live with him; this he did during seven years, and then was recalled to Padua, to fill the chair of the first professor of physic. His reputation as a physician now became so extensive, that in 1573 the emperor Maximilian II. sent for him to Vienna, and reaped such benefit from his prescriptions, that he conferred great presents, and even titles of honour upon him. He afterwards taught with reputation in the universities of Bologna and Pisa; and in the latter end of his life retired to Forli, where he died of the stone, on the 13th of November, 1596, at sixty-six years of age. He wrote many works, which are esteemed; and in 1644 some select pieces were published at Venice, in one volume folio, under the title, *Opuscula aurea & selectiora*.

MERCURY, in pagan worship, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the daughter of Atlas, and the messenger of the gods, was born on mount Cylene, in Arcadia, and was suckled by Juno. He early displayed his talent for theft, for being carelessly by Vulcan, he stole away his tools; he also took away Jupiter's scepter, and would have taken his thunderbolts, had they not burnt his fingers. Mercury was also the tutelar god of roads and cross-ways, and notwithstanding his being a thief, was the guardian of trade and commerce. He was the protector of learning, and was the arbiter of all quarrels among the gods; but his most remarkable office was to attend dying men, and conduct their souls to the infernal regions. Some of his most remarkable actions are, his killing Argus; his stealing Apollo's oxen, and metamorphosing Battus into a touch stone. He had Hermaphroditus by Venus, and several other children by different women. He delivered the god Mars from prison, and fastened Prometheus on mount Caucasus. See **BATTUS HERMAPHRODITUS**, &c.

His most magnificent temple was on mount Cylene, in Arcadia. He is described by the poets as a fair beardless youth, with flaxen hair, lively blue eyes, and a smiling countenance. He has wings fixed to his cap and sandals, and holds the caduceus (or staff surrounded with serpents with two wings on the top) in his hand, and is frequently represented with a purse, to show that he was the god of gain. The animals sacred to him, were the dog, the goat, and the cock. In all the sacrifices offered to him, the

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tongues of the victims were burnt; and those who escaped imminent danger, sacrificed to him a calf with milk and honey.

This god is evidently derived from the Egyptian Anubis, or symbol of the dog-star, which ushered in their annual inundation, and was represented with a full purse in one hand, and in the other a pole crossed, which signified the rising of the waters; a serpent entwined round it, signified security; and the little wings with which the staff was terminated, was an hieroglyphic of the Etesian winds, which regulated the waters. A cock was placed by the side of Anubis, to shew the rising of the dog-star before dawn; and the purse in his hand and the goat at his feet, shewed the sale of their summer and autumnal productions, till the sun entered the sign of Capricorn.

MERCURY TRISMEGISTUS, or **THRICE-GREAT**, a famous Egyptian philosopher, who is said to have lived sixteen hundred years before the Christian æra, was at the same time both priest and king. He is said to have invented several arts, and particularly the letters of the alphabet. There are also two dialogues attributed to him; the one intitled *Pyramander*, and the other *Astlepius*: but these were written by an author who lived at least no earlier than the second century.

MERCY (FRANCIS DE) general of the duke of Bavaria's army, was born at Longwy, in Lorraine, and signalized himself on several occasions. He took Rotweil in 1643, and Fribourg in 1644. Soon after he lost a battle near that city, and was wounded at that of Nortlingen, on the 3d of August, 1645, and died of his wounds soon after.

MERCY (CLAUDIUS FLORIMOND count DE) grand-son of the former, was born in Lorraine in 1666, and distinguished himself, so much by his valour in the Imperial army, that in 1704 he was raised by the emperor to the rank of veldt marshal. The following year he forced the lines of Pfaffenhoven; but was defeated in Alsace in 1709, by the count du Bourg. The count de Mercy afterwards acquired great glory in the emperor's wars against the Turks. He was killed at the battle of Parma, on the 29th of June, 1734.

MERDIN, a town of Asia, in Diarbek, seated on a mountain, with a castle, which is thought to be impregnable. It has several fine houses, and is the see of an archbishop. Tamerlane, that great conqueror, was obliged to raise the siege of this place. It is seated in a country abounding in cotton, and belongs to the Turks. It is forty-four miles south-east of Diarbekir. Long. 39. 30. E. Lat. 36. 14. N.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 6, August 24, and September 29, for cattle, pigs, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is seated near large hills, on which there is a beacon; but at present it is of little account, having suffered greatly by fire some years ago. It is twenty miles west of Salisbury, and one hundred and four west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 51. 16. N.

MERE (GEORGE BROSSIN, marquis DE) a celebrated writer of the seventeenth century, was born at Poitou of an illustrious family, and became well skilled in polite literature, Greek, Latin, and French. Homer, Plato, Plutarch, and the other celebrated Greek writers, were as familiar to him as his native language. After having served for some time at sea, he appeared at court, where he was generally esteemed, and his company sought after by the great, the learned, and all persons of merit. Towards the close of his life he retired to a fine seat he possessed at Poitou, where he died in a very advanced age. His works are: 1. Conversations of M. de Clerambaut and the chevalier de Meré, duodecimo. 2. Two Discourses, the one on Wit, and the other on Conversation, duodecimo. 3. The Charms of Conversation. 4. Letters. 5. Treatises on True Integrity, Eloquence, &c. published by Abbé Nadal, with some other posthumous works, duodecimo. All the works of the chevalier de Meré are ingenious, full of wit, and highly entertaining; but he sometimes weakens his thought, by polishing them too much, and appears too fond of wit.

MERECZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania. It is seated at the mouth of the river Merez, thirty miles above Gdodno, in an agreeable situation, and is adorned with a magnificent castle. Long. 24. 0. E. Lat. 54. 6. N.

MARIAN, (**MARIA SIBILLA**) the daughter of Matthew Merian, an able engraver, was born at Frankfort in 1647, and rendered herself famous by her painting in water-colours, flowers, and insects. She made many journeys to see the collections of the curious of this part of natural history, and died at Amsterdam in 1717. Besides her paintings, her designs and notes on insects, their metamorphoses, and the plants on which they feed, are highly esteemed.

MERIDA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, is seated on an eminence on the north bank of the river Guadiana. It was built

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built by the Romans, and there are some remains of its antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, which seems to be well preserved. In these latter times Merida, being a fortified place, defended by a castle and other works. It is forty seven miles east of Elva, forty four south-by-east of Alcantara, and one hundred and forty south-west of Madrid. Lon. 6. 34. W. Lat. 38. 58. N.

MERIDA, a town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of the province of Yucatan, is the residence of a bishop and the governor of the province. It is thirty miles south of the Ocean, and one hundred and twenty north-east of Campechy city. Long. 90. 36. W. Lat. 21. 38. N.

MERIDA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada, in a country abounding in all sorts of fruits. It is one hundred miles north-east of Pampeluna. Long. 78. 28. W. Lat. 8. 30. N.

MERIONES, the son of Molus, and the brother of Dictys of Crete, went with twenty vessels to the war of Troy. He conducted the chariot of Idomeneus, and signalized himself by his valour on several occasions.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county in North Wales, bounded by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire on the north, by Montgomeryshire on the south-east, and by the Irish sea on the west. It is well watered with rivers, among which are the Dee, the Douay, the Druryd, the Faries, and Llanbeder. It is exceedingly mountainous and rocky, and consequently unpleasant, rough, and unfruitful; however it has pasture proper for feeding sheep and cattle, by which the inhabitants are chiefly maintained; beside which there are red deer, fowl and fish, especially herrings. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth, with about thirty-seven parishes. The market towns are Harlech, seated on a rock at the sea shore; Dolgelhe, seated on the Avon, at the foot of a high rock; and Bala, which stands in a flat near Pemble Mear.

MERK, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, and running north by Breda, afterwards turns west and falls into the sea opposite to the island of Over-Flackee, in Holland.

MERLAT (ELIAS) a learned and celebrated divine, born at Saintes in 1634. He travelled into Swisserland, Geneva, Holland, and England, and at length became minister of Saintes, where he distinguished himself during nineteen years, by his learning, his probity, and his prudence; but having wrote an answer to Mr. Arnauld's book, intitled *Le Renversement de la Morale, &c.* he was obliged in 1680 to leave France, and retire to Geneva and Lausanne, where he was made pastor and professor, and died there in 1705. He was so remarkably charitable, that he never regaled his friends without appropriating as much money as that cost him for the comfort of the poor. He published, besides the above work, 1. A Treatise on the Authority of Kings, in French. 2. Another treatise, *De Conversione Hominis peccatoris.* 3. Many Sermons.

MERLIN (AMBROSE) a famous English writer, at the end of the fifth century, has long been considered as a great mathematician, and many surprising and ridiculous things are related of him. Several English authors have represented him as the son of an incubus, and as transporting from Ireland to England the great stones which form Stonehenge on Salisbury plain. Extravagant prophecies and other works are also attributed to him, on which some authors have written very ridiculous and childish commentaries.

MERLIN (JAMES) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in the diocese of Limoges, and was made curate of Montmartre, then canon and grand penitentiary of Paris. But having preached against some persons of the court in 1527, Francis I. caused him to be confined in the castle of the Louvre, and two years after banished him to Nantes; however, in 1530, he permitted him to return, when he was made grand vicar of Paris, and died on the 26th of September, 1541. He was the first who gave a collection of the councils; he also published an edition of the works of Origen, Richard de St. Victor, Peter de Blois, and Durand de St. Pourçain. He inserted before Origen's works an Apology, in which he undertook to justify Origen from the errors imputed to him, which occasioned his having a warm dispute with Noel Beda.

MERLOU, a town of France in Picardy, with a castle which has very superb stables. It belongs to the house of Luxemburg. Long. 2. 25. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, bounded by Marr on the north, by the German ocean on the east, by Angus on the south, and by Gowry on the west. The land is fruitful in corn and fruits, and rich in pastures. The lakes, river, and sea afford plenty of fish, particularly salmon and herrings. There are also sea calves as large as an ox, which have a small head, a long neck, and a hard skin of an ash colour.

MERODACH-BALADAN, king of Babylon, ascended the throne about the seven hundred and twenty-first year before the Christian æra. He sent ambassadors to Hezekiah king

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of Judah, to congratulate him on the recovery of his health, and to be informed of the famous miracle performed by Isaiah the prophet, who made the sun go back ten degrees on Ahaz's dial.

MEROPE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and one of the Pleiades, rendered a more obscure light than the rest, because she married a mortal man named Sisyphus, while her sisters were married to gods.

MEROU, a town of Asia in Persia, and in the province of Korassan. It is seated in a charming fertile country, which produces a great deal of salt, one hundred and ten miles south-west of Bochara, and two hundred and sixty north-east of Nishabour. Long. 63. 25. E. Lat. 37. 40. N.

MEROVEE, or MEROUÉE, king of France, succeeded Clodion in 441, and defeated Attila the same year. He is said to have extended his empire from the river Somme to Treves, which he took and sacked. He died about the year 456. From his valour the kings of France of the first race were called Merovingians. He was succeeded by his son Childeric I.

MERRE (PETER LE) an able advocate in the parliament of Paris, and royal professor of canon law, rendered himself well skilled in ecclesiastical affairs, and published in 1687 a memoir intitled, A Justification of the Customs of France with respect to the Marriages of Children of Family, entered into without the Consent of their Parents; and another intitled, A Summary relating to Jurisdiction, in folio, published in 1705.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants maintain themselves chiefly by the good beer which they brew in this place. The palace where the princes reside is very handsome, and the cathedral, which is on one side of it, has four high spires which appear very agreeable at a distance. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is seated on the river Sala, ten miles south of Hall, twenty north-west of Leipzig, and twenty-six west-by-north of Dresden. Long. 12. 16. E. Lat. 51. 26. N.

MERSPURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and bishoprick of Constance, seated on the north-east side of the lake of Constance, eight miles north-east of that city, and is the place where the bishop of Constance commonly resides. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 47. 46. N.

MERSENNE (MARIN) in Latin *Merfennus*, a learned French author, born at Oylé, in the province of Maine, on the 8th of September, 1588. He studied at La Flèche at the same time with Des Cartes, with whom he contracted a strict friendship, which lasted till death. He afterwards went to Paris, and studied at the Sorbonne, and in 1611 entered himself among the Minims. He became well skilled in Hebrew, philosophy, and mathematics. He was of a tranquil, sincere, and engaging temper, and was universally esteemed by persons illustrious for their birth, their dignity, and learning. He taught philosophy and divinity in the convent of Nevers, and at length became superior of that convent; but being willing to apply himself to study with more freedom, he resigned all the posts he enjoyed in his order, and travelled into Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. He wrote a great number of excellent works; the principal of which are, 1. *Quæstiones celeberrimæ in Genesim.* 2. *Harmonicorum Libri.* 3. *De Sonorum Naturâ, Causis, & Effectibus.* 4. *Cogitata Physico-mathematica.* 5. *La Vérité des Sciences.* 6. *Les Quæstions inouïes.* He died at Paris on the first of September, 1648. He had the reputation of being one of the best men of his age. No person was more curious in penetrating into the secrets of nature, and carrying all the arts and sciences to their utmost perfection. He was in a manner the centre of all the men of learning, by the mutual correspondence which he managed between them. He omitted no means to engage them to publish their works; and the world is obliged to him for several excellent discoveries, which, had it not been for him, would perhaps have been lost.

MERSEY, or MERSEE, a river which divides Lancashire from Cheshire. It rises in the mountains of Derbyshire, and running along the borders of this county, falls into the sea. It is joined by the river Taume, near Stockport, a market-town in Cheshire.

MERTOLA, a town of Portugal, is seated on high ground on the side of the river Guadiana, where it begins to be navigable for boats. It was a considerable place in the time of the Romans, as appears from a great number of ancient monuments, such as columns, statues, and the like, which have been dug up. It is sixty miles south of Evora, and one hundred south east of Lisbon. Long. 8. 17. W. Lat. 37. 35. N.

MERUE, the north branch of the river Maïse near its mouth, on which the city of Rotterdam in Holland is situated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders, near the confines of Artois, seated on the river Lis, ten miles from Cassel, and twenty-four south-west of Menin.

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MERVILLE (**MICHAEL GUYOT DE**) a French poet of the eighteenth century, was born at Versailles, and at length, after having travelled into Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, set up a bookseller's shop at the Hague, and composed a Literary Journal, the first volume of which appeared in 1726. He also wrote several comedies, which have been represented on the French and Italian theatres with success. The principal are, 1. *Les Masques amoureux*. 2. *Les Amans assortis sans le Savoir*. 3. *Achille à Scyros*, a tragi-comedy. 4. *Les Epoux réunis*. 5. *Le Consentement forcé*. 6. *L'Aparance trompeuse*. He died of the colic in the most wretched poverty, on the road to Geneva, near the village of Coppynet.

MERULA (**GEORGE**) a celebrated writer of the fifteenth century, born at Alexandria in the duchy of Milan, about the year 1420. He taught at Venice and at Milan, and died in the last mentioned city, in 1494. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. The History of the Counts of Milan. 2. A Description of Mount Vesuvius and Montferrat. 3. Commentaries on Martial, Statius, Varro, and Columella. 4. Epistles, &c. Erasmus and several other learned men bestow great praises on him. He is nevertheless justly reproached with having too great an inclination to defamation, and of not having spared even Philiphus his former master.

MERULA (**PAUL**) one of the most learned men in the sixteenth century, was born at Dort in Holland, in 1558, and became well skilled in law, history, the languages, and polite literature. He travelled into France, Italy, Germany, and England, and at his return was made professor of history in the university of Leyden, in which post he continued fifteen years, and died at Rostock on the 18th of July, 1607, aged forty-nine. He wrote, 1. Commentaries on the Fragments of Ennius. 2. The Life of Erasmus and that of Junius. 3. A Treatise on Cosmography. 4. Another on Law; and other works, which are esteemed.

MESEEN, a sea-port town, capital of a province of the same name in Russia, seated on the eastern coast of the White sea, one hundred and fifty miles north-east of Archangel. Long. 46. 7. E. Lat. 66. 0. N.

MESHED, a considerable town of Persia in Korassan, fortified with several towers, and famous for a magnificent sepulchre of Iman Rifa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. There are many fine Turkey stones found near this place. It is one hundred and twenty miles south-east of the Caspian sea. It was lately the residence of Kouli Khan, who was very fond of this place. Long. 57. 34. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

MESMES (**CLAUDE DE**) more known by the name of count d'Avaux, ambassador plenipotentiary, minister, superintendent of the finances, &c. of the French king, was the second son of John James Mesmes. He was at first counsellor to the great council, and master of the requests; and in 1623 was counsellor of state. In 1627 the king sent him ambassador to Venice, then to Rome, Mantua, Florence, and Turin; and from thence to Germany, where he saw most of the princes of the empire. At his return, the king was so satisfied with his negotiations, that he soon after sent him into Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. He was plenipotentiary at the treaty of Munster, and at that of Osnabrug concluded in 1648; and had such reputation for his probity, that in all the courts to which he was sent, his word was as valuable as an oath, he shewing by his whole conduct, that politics and the most exact probity are not incompatible, since these two qualities were united in him in an eminent degree. Notwithstanding the great affairs in which the count d'Avaux was engaged, he kept up a correspondence with men of learning, of whom he was the friend and protector. He died at Paris, on the 9th of November, 1650.

John Anthony de Mesmes, count d'Avaux, and marquis de Givry, his nephew, was also a man of abilities. He was counsellor to the parliament, then master of requests, counsellor of state, ambassador extraordinary at Venice, plenipotentiary at the peace of Nimeguen, then ambassador to Holland, England, and Sweden. He died at Paris on the 11th of February, 1709, at sixty-nine years of age.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of the province of Diarbeck in Turkey in Asia, seated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and called in Scripture Padan Aram. It has Assyria on the east, Armenia on the north, Syria on the west, and Arabia Deserta with Babylonia on the south.

MESRAIM, or rather **MISRAIM**, the son of Cham, and the grandson of Noah, is said to have reigned in Egypt, and that from him Egypt is called in Scripture the land of Misraim. From him sprung the different nations who inhabited Egypt, and the neighbouring countries, as the Ethiopians, Phatrufians, or inhabitants of the Thebais, the Lybians, the Anameans, the Nafamones, &c.

MESSA, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. It is composed of fortifications

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which form a triangle, and are about a quarter of a mile from each other. There is a temple or mosque where the bones of whales have been made use of instead of wood. It is seated at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the Ocean, in a country abounding in palm-trees. Long. 9. 38. W. Lat. 30. 18. N.

MESSALINA (**VALERIA**) the wife of the emperor Claudius, is famous in history for her lewdness. She married C. Silius, a Roman knight, in the emperor's life time; but that prince caused her to be put to death in the year 48.

MESSINA, a city of Sicily, and capital of the valley of Demona. It is a large place, rich, and well fortified, carrying on a great trade. It is at present about five miles in circumference, and has about sixty thousand inhabitants. It was formerly a free port, and has many magazines of merchandize. It has an harbour in the form of a half moon, and one of the best in the whole Mediterranean, being five miles in circumference, and extremely deep, and the quay belonging to it is above a mile in length, the public buildings and religious houses are very numerous and magnificent. When the French had possession of this city there were no less than eighty thousand inhabitants; but since the Sicilian vespers, when the French were massacred, they are considerably diminished. It is defended by a strong castle and other forts, and it exports silk, oil, and fruits; besides which it has great plenty of corn, and excellent wine. The arsenal is very well provided, and kept in good order. Messina submitted to the Spaniards in 1719; but the emperor retook it in 1720; in 1735 the Spaniards got possession of it again, and in 1740 allowed the Turks to have a consul there of their own nation. The archbishop has a very great revenue. It is one hundred and ten miles east of Palermo, and fifty north-east of Catania. Long. 15. 39. E. Lat. 38. 41. N.

METELIN, a considerable island in the Archipelago, to the north of that of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Guesfro. The soil of this island is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in these parts; likewise the wine is extremely good, and has lost nothing of its reputation. Castro is the capital of the island, and was built on the ruins of a very large city called Mytelene, of which nothing is now to be seen but stumps of columns of white or ash coloured marble, the chapters, frizes, pedestals, and scraps of inscriptions. The revenues of this island are raised from corn, fruit, butter, and cheese. It is subject to the Turks. Long. 26. 17. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

METELLUS CÆLER (**QUINTUS CECILIUS**) a Roman consul in the fifty-eighth year before the Christian æra, was prætor in the year of Cicero's consulship, and was of important service to the republic in opposing Cataline's march into Cisalpine Gaul, for which he afterwards obtained the government of that province. He married Claudius's sister, who dishonoured him by her lewdness, and at last poisoned him. It was the whole character Catullus has made so free with under the name of Lesbia. Cicero lost a good friend by the death of Metellus, which happened in the fifty-seventh year before the Christian æra.

METELLUS (**LUCIUS CECILIUS**) was tribune of the people when Cæsar rendered himself master of Rome, and had more courage than all the other magistrates who submitted as if they had been long accustomed to the yoke of slavery. Metellus alone had the courage to oppose Cæsar, when he resolved to seize the public money, which was kept in the temple of Saturn; but having refused him the keys, Cæsar ordered the gates to be broke open, and as Metellus alledged the laws, and renewed his opposition, he threatened to kill him, saying, "You know, young man, that it would be easier for me to do it than to say it." On this the tribune made no farther resistance, but quietly retired, and Cæsar took as much of the money as he thought fit. Cæsar has intirely disguised this fact in his History of the Civil Wars.

METHOCHITES (**THEODORE**) logothete of Constantinople, and one of the most learned men of the fourteenth century, possessed several considerable employments under the emperor Andronicus the Elder, and died in 1332. He wrote many works which are esteemed.

METHODIUS, was bishop of Tyre in 311, and was martyred soon after. He composed many works, of which there only remains entire that intitled, the Festival of the Virgins. Some other books attributed to him are supposititious.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on April 25 for cattle and toys. It is known for nothing but breeding excellent rabbits. It is fifteen miles west of Thetford, and eighty-seven north-by-east of London. Long. 0. 32. E. Lat. 52. 36. N.

METIREN (**EMMANUEL**) an able historian, born at Antwerp, who wrote a History of the Netherlands, which is esteemed, and died in 1612.

METIUS

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METIUS (**SUPPETIUS**) dictator of the city of Alba under the reign of Tullus Hostilius, king of the Romans. He was obliged, after the combat of the Horatii and the Curiatii, to lead succours to the Romans in their war against the Veii; but he promised the latter to quit his post, during the battle, which he actually did; but notwithstanding this treachery, Tullus Hostilius gained the victory, when he caused Metius to be fastened to two chariots drawn by two strong horses, who, drawing different ways, tore him in pieces in sight of the army, in about the six hundred and sixty ninth year before the Christian æra.

METIUS (**JAMES**) born at Alcmæer in Holland, was the inventor of perspective glasses and telescopes, one of which he presented to the States General in 1609. The learned, and particularly Des Cartes, who sought into the origin of this invention, always attribute it to James Metius. However, long before this time, tubes, composed of several cylinders joined together, were used to direct the sight to distant objects, and render them more distinct; and Father Mabillon, in his travels to Italy, observes, that he saw in a monastery belonging to his order, the Works of Comestor, written in the thirteenth century, in which he found a picture of Ptolemy, who was contemplating the stars with a tube of four joints; but these tubes were not furnished with glass; and James Metius was the first who made use of it in these instruments. He is said to have discovered this invention by accident: He observed some scholars who were playing on the ice in winter, make use of the tops of their ink-horns as tubes, and putting by way of play bits of ice at the ends, they were astonished at seeing that by this means distant objects were brought near. James Metius, by reflecting on this observation, easily discovered the invention of telescopes.

Adrian Metius, his brother, was also born at Alcmæer. He taught mathematics in Germany, and published several mathematical works.

MEFLING, a strong town of the duchy of Carniola, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Kulp. It was taken by the Turks in 1431 and 1578. Long. 16. 0. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

METO, a famous mathematician of Athens, published in the four hundred and thirty-second year before the Christian æra, his *Anneadecateride*, that is, his Cycle of Nineteen Years, by which he endeavoured to adjust the course of the sun to that of the moon, and to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same point of time. Euctemon was the companion of his solar observations.

METRA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Erychthon, was deflowered by Neptune. Some time after, her father cutting down a sacred oak, consecrated to Ceres, was punished with such insatiable hunger, that after having sold all his effects, he likewise disposed of his daughter, who upon this implored Neptune, that he would reward her for the rape he had committed, by giving her the power of changing her form at pleasure, which being granted, she was sold under various forms, when resuming her original shape, the buyers were cheated of their purchase.

Mythologists say, that Metra was a courtesan, who, in order to maintain her father, took from her lovers a sheep, an ox, or any other animal, and that this gave room for the fiction of her receiving from Neptune the power of transforming herself as she pleased.

METRODORUS, a Greek physician, born at Chios, was the disciple of Democritus the philosopher, and the master of Hippocrates the physician, and Anaxarchus the philosopher. He maintained, that the universe is infinite and eternal: but his works are lost. He lived about four hundred and forty-four years before the Christian æra.

METRODORUS, an excellent painter and philosopher, was chosen by the Athenians to be sent to Paulus Æmilius, who, after having taken Perseus, king of Macedon, had demanded two men, one to instruct his children, and the other to paint his triumph; letting them at the same time know, that he desired to have an excellent philosopher for the preceptor of his children. The Athenians sent him Metrodorus, who excelled both in philosophy and painting, and Paulus Æmilius was very well satisfied with their choice.

METROPHANES CRITOPULUS, protosyncellus of the Great Church of Constantinople, was sent by Cyrillus Lucarius, patriarch of Constantinople, into England, in order to inform himself of the state and doctrine of the protestant churches. Critopulus landing at Hamburg, travelled through a part of Germany, where he drew up a confession of the faith of the Greek church, which in 1661 was printed in Greek and Latin at Helmsstadt. This Confession of Faith, in several instances, is agreeable to the Protestant doctrines; but in others comes very near the Romish church.

METZ, a strong town of France, capital of the territory of Meûlin, with a parliament, and a bishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the river Saille and Moselle. It was formerly three or four times as large as it is at present.

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However, it is still a handsome agreeable place, and is above four miles in circumference. The streets are narrow, and the houses old fashioned, generally with battlements. It is divided into sixteen parishes, and contains about twenty-two thousand inhabitants. The Moselle, which partly surrounds this city, is divided by a dyke of stone, one hundred and twenty yards long, and sixteen broad, into two canals, one whereof washes the walls, and the other enters into the city. This dyke is seven or eight feet high, and when the water of the river passes over it, its fall has a beautiful appearance. The Saille encompasses Metz on the other side, and is divided in two to wash the walls. The cathedral church is one of the finest in France, and contains a font of one single piece of porphyry. This city is surrounded with old irregular pieces of fortification, which are inclosed with fifteen bastions, and other modern works; but four of these belong to the citadel, which stands at the extremity of the city. About five miles from Metz there are the remains of a Roman aqueduct, which must be an agreeable sight to the curious. There are Jews at Metz, who live in a part of the town by themselves, and have a synagogue. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, particularly in candied fruits, which are greatly esteemed. It is twenty-five miles north-east of Toul, twenty-five north-west of Nancy, thirty-seven south of Luxembourg, thirty-two east of Verdun, forty-eight south-west of Treves, and one hundred and seventy-five east of Paris. Long. 5. 49. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

METZ (**CLAUDE BARBIER DU**) lieutenant-general of the armies of the French king, was born at Rosnay, in Champagne, on the 1st of April, 1638. He distinguished himself to greatly in the wars of Lewis XIV. from the year 1657, to the battle of Fleurus in 1690, when he was killed by a cannon-ball, that he was justly esteemed one of the best officers in France. He perfected the artillery, and caused it to be served with almost the same expedition as the musquetry. The whole army was concerned at his death, and the king himself said to M. du Metz, his brother, "Your loss is great, but mine is still greater, from the difficulty I shall find to supply his place." The dauphiness one day, perceiving this officer at dinner with the king, whispered to his majesty, "That's a very ugly man." "I think him," answered Lewis XIV. "one of the handsomest men in my kingdom, because he is one of the bravest."

MEUDON, a palace of the king of France, seated on a hill, which rises in a plain on the banks of the river Seine, five miles from Paris, from whence there is a most delightful prospect. It has been embellished by several of its possessors, and at length fell into the hands of Lewis XIV.

MEULAN, an ancient town in the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is twenty miles north-west of Paris. Long. 1. 57. E. Lat. 49. 1. N.

MEURISSE (**HENRY EMANUEL**) an eminent surgeon of Paris, born at St. Quentin, wrote a Treatise on Bleeding, which is esteemed, and died on the 17th of May, 1694.

MEURSIUS (**JOHN**) a learned and laborious writer, born at Lofdun, near the Hague, in 1579. He early discovered a fondness for polite literature and the sciences, and went to study the law at Orleans with the son of Barneveldt, whom he accompanied in his travels. In 1610 he was made professor of history at Leyden, and afterwards Greek professor. His reputation daily encreasing, Christian IV. king of Denmark made him professor of history and politics, in the university of Sora. Meursius filled that chair with universal applause, and died in 1641, aged sixty-two. He wrote many learned works, several of which relate to the ancient state of Greece, as 1. *De Populis Atticæ*. 2. *Atticarum Lectionum Libri VI*. 3. *Archontes Athenienses*. 4. *Fortuna Attica*. 5. *De Athenarum Origine*. 6. *De Festis Græcorum*, &c. John Meursius, his son, was also the author of several works.

MEWAR, a considerable town of Japan, in the isle of Nippon; has a palace where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which there are large fields of corn and rice, among which are orchards full of excellent plums.

MEXAGALI, a famous town of Persia, in Irac-Arabi, famous for a superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians come in pilgrimage from all parts; but it is not so considerable now as it was formerly. It is forty-four miles from Bagdat. Long. 44. 57. E. Lat. 31. 46. N.

MEXATOCEN, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac-Arabi, where there is a mosque dedicated to Ocem, son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates. Long. 44. 5. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

MEXICO, or **NEW-SPAIN**, a large country of North America, which was subject to the king of Mexico before it was conquered by the famous Cortez. It is bounded on the north by New Mexico; on the east by the gulph of Mexico and the North Sea; and on the south and west by

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South America, and the South Sea. It is above one thousand miles in length, and is under a viceroy, who is a grandee of Spain, and resides at Mexico, and is changed every five years. It is divided in twenty-three provinces, whereof that of Mexico is the principal. It contains mines of gold, silver, and other minerals, and is an exceeding good country, whereof Mexico is the capital. It is generally mountainous, with high hills running through it from the south-east to the north-west. The highest mountains are near the coast of the South Sea, and many of them are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat level country, abounding in bogs and morasses, and overflowed in the rainy season; but is so covered with thickets of bamboo cane, mangroves, and bushes, that the logwood cutters are forced to make their way through it with their hatchets. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, and there the air is most temperate. Within the tropic of Cancer they have annual periodical rains, and when the sun is directly over their heads, it is then their coolest season, because the sun is obscured by clouds, and the flat country is under water. Their fair weather is when the sun is in the southern signs, at the greatest distance from them. The time of planting Indian corn and rice is in May and June, when the rains begin, and they reap in October and November, when the fair season commences. The springs and rivers are very low in March, April, and in the beginning of May; then the country affords neither grass nor herbage, unless it is watered; but the trees are always green, and there is fruit almost all the year round. These are the cocoa-trees, of which they make chocolate, vanillas, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, sapadillos, avagato pears, guavas, prickly pears, oranges and lemons, with a great variety of gums and drugs. Their forest-trees are a sort of cedar, logwood, maachenen, and many others, whose names are not well determined, so as to be understood by people who have never been there. There were before the arrival of the Spaniards, neither horses, oxen, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, sheep, hogs, goats, asses, or dogs, except some little ones that could not bark; but they had tygers, bears, elks, picarees, warrees, beavers, opossums, armadillos, guanoes, flying squirrels, different sorts of monkeys, snakes, and a variety of birds and insects, among which the cochineal is most valuable. The present inhabitants of Mexico are native Americans, Spaniards, Creoles, Mestees, that is a mixture between a Spaniard and a American, Negroes, and Mulattoes.

Mexico is divided into three audiences, where the supreme courts of judicature are held, namely, the audience of New Galicia, the most northern division; the audience of Mexico Proper, which is the middle division; and the audience of Guabi Mala, the most southern division; and each of these is again subdivided into several provinces, which may be found under their respective heads. The revenues of the crown are vastly great, from the excise, customs, rates, and services: besides this the fifth part of all the gold and silver.

The ancient Mexicans worshipped one supreme god, the planets, and departed heroes, and the Spaniards pretend that they sacrificed men. But now the present inhabitants are all obliged to profess popery, unless they have a mind to be put into the inquisition. The number of the Spanish clergy is very great, and there are many monks and nuns; but the chief dignities of the church and state, are always conferred on the native Spaniards, and not on the Creoles, which is an injury they much complain of.

MEXICO, a city of North America, the capital of New Spain, is seated in Proper Mexico. This was a large place before the Spaniards entered into the country, and was seated on an island in a salt-water lake, and there was no entrance to it, but over three causeways, each of which was two miles in length. It contained about eighty thousand houses, several magnificent temples, full of rich idols, and there were three handsome palaces where the emperor of Mexico resided. This place was besieged by Hernando Cortez, with nine hundred Spanish foot, eighty horse, and two hundred thousand Americans, which his allies had supplied him with. This siege was begun in 1521, and lasted three months, in which time the city was quite ruined. Cortez caused it to be rebuilt, and there is now about thirty thousand houses, which are all of brick or stone, and the Americans are driven into a suburb, which contains about three thousand houses. It is a handsome city, and the streets are strait, broad, and clean, with magnificent structures, palaces, churches, and convents for both sexes. It is also rich in trade, which the inhabitants carry on with the Europeans by the town of St. John de Ulva, and with the Philippine Islands by Acapulco. The viceroy of New Spain commonly resides here, and it is a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquisition, an archbishoprick, and a university, with the power of coining money. We are not to imagine that the inhabitants of this city are all Spa-

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niards, or people descended of Spanish parents, for they are of all colours and complexions, proceeding from the various mixtures of Spaniards, Americans, and Negroes. In 1629 this city had like to have been destroyed by an inundation; and there actually perished above forty thousand persons, which obliged the Spaniards to cut a canal through a mountain, to empty part of the water of the lake. It is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct, above three miles long, which is supported by arches, under which there are passages for people to walk through. It is fifty-five miles from Puebla, and two hundred from Vera Cruz. Long. 103. 12. W. Lat. 20. 15. N.

MEXICO (NEW) including California, is seated in between one hundred and one hundred and forty degrees of west longitude, and between the tropic of Cancer and forty eight degrees of north latitude. It is bounded by unknown lands on the north, by Florida on the east, by Old Mexico on the south, and by the Pacific Ocean on the west. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1598, and lies in a very temperate climate, where the earth is generally fertile. It is inhabited by people who differ in their language and customs; for some live in towns and villages, and others wander about without any fixed habitations. It is a very populous country, and the Spaniards have got but little footing here at present.

MEY (JOHN DE) doctor of physic, professor of divinity, and minister of Middleburg, in the seventeenth century, composed several works in Flemish, which have been collected into one volume, folio, and died on the 8th of April, 1678. in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

MEYENFELD, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the league of the ten jurisdictions, and the principal place of the Fifth Community. It is seated on the river Rhine, in a fertile and agreeable country, which produces excellent wine. It is fifteen miles north-east of Coire. Long. 9. 40. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

MEZENTIUS, a prince remarkable for his cruelty, was king of the Tyrrhenes, and assisted Turnus against Aeneas. He contemned the gods, and, according to Virgil, was accustomed to tie the living to the dead, that the stench of the dead, might kill them.

MEZERAY (FRANCIS EUDES DE) an eminent French historian, the son of Isaac Eudes, a surgeon, was born at Rye, in Lower Normandy, in 1610, and took the surname of Mezeray, from a hamlet near Rye. Having performed his studies at Caen, he discovered a strong inclination to poetry, but going to Paris, he, by the advice of one of his friends, applied himself to the study of politics and history, and procured the place of commissary at war, which he held for two campaigns. He then shut himself up in the college of St. Barbe, in the midst of books and manuscripts, and in 1643 published the first volume of the History of France, in folio, and some years after, the other two volumes. Mezeray in that work surpassed all who had written the History of France before him, and was rewarded by the king with a pension of four thousand livres. In 1668 he published an Abridgement of his History of France, in three volumes, quarto, which was well received by the public; but as he inserted in that work, the origin of most of the taxes, with very free reflections, Mr. Colbert complained of it, when Mezeray promised to correct what he had done in a second edition; but those corrections being only palliations, the minister caused half of his pension to be suppressed. Mezeray complained of this in very severe terms, when he obtained no other answer, than the suppression of the other half. Vext at this treatment, he resolved to write on subjects that could not expose him to such disappointments, and composed his Treatise on the Origin of the French, which did him much honour. He was elected perpetual Secretary to the French Academy, and died on the 10th of July, 1683, aged seventy-three. He also wrote, 1. A Continuation of the History of the Turks. 2. A French translation of John de Sarisbury's Latin Treatise on the Vanities of the Court. 3. There are attributed to him several Satires against the government, and in particular those that bear the name of Sandricourt.

MEZIERES, a strong town of France, in Champagne, with a citadel. It was besieged by a powerful army by Charles V. who was obliged to raise the siege in 1521. It is seated on the river Meuse, partly upon a hill, and partly in a valley, twelve miles north-west of Sedan, three south-east of Charleville, and one hundred and twenty-seven north-east of Paris. Long. 3. 48. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

MEZIRIAC (CLAUDE GASPARD BACKET SIEUR DE) one of the most ingenious men of the seventeenth century, was born at Bresse, of an ancient and noble family. He was a good poet both in French, Italian, and Latin; an excellent grammarian, a great Greek scholar, and an admirable critic. He was well versed in the controversies, both in philosophy and religion, and was deeply skilled in algebra and geometry, of which last he gave proof by publishing the

fix books of Diophantes, enriched with a very able Commentary and Notes. In his youth he spent a considerable time at Paris and at Rome, at which last place he wrote a small collection of Italian poems, in competition with Vau-gelas, who was there at the same time; among which there are imitations of the most beautiful similes contained in the eight first books of the *Æneid*; and translated Ovid's Epistles, a great part of which he illustrated with very curious Commentaries of his own. While he was at Paris, they talked of making him preceptor of Lewis XIII. upon which he left the court in great haste, and afterwards declared, that he never felt so much pain upon any occasion of his life; for he seemed to have already upon his shoulders the important weight of the whole kingdom. He undertook the translation of all Plutarch's works with notes, which he had brought nearly to a conclusion when he died at Bourg, in Bresse, on the 26th of February, 1638, at forty-five years of age. He left behind him several finished works, that were not printed.

MICAH, one of the twelve lesser prophets, was born at Morasteth, and prophesied near fifty years, from the seven hundred and fortieth year before the birth of Christ, to the six hundred and ninetieth year before that period. His prophecies are in Hebrew, and contain seven chapters, in which he reproves the Israelites for their irregularities, foretells their captivity, and comforts them with the hope of future deliverance. Micah also foretells the birth of the Messiah in Bethlehem, in a clearer manner than any of the other prophets.

MICARINO. See **BECCAFIUMI**.

MICHAEL (ST.) a town of North America, in New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and is one hundred miles from Mexico. Long. 103. 55. W. Lat. 21. 35. N.

MICHAEL I. CUROPALATUS, emperor of the East, married Procopia, the sister of Stauracius, and was crowned emperor, on the second of October, 811. He was very liberal and religious, but was unacquainted with the art of government. Being informed, that Leo the Armenian had revolted, he in 813 took refuge in a church with Procopia and his children, where he made them cut off their hair, and take the monastic habit. The new emperor spared their lives, and provided for their subsistence in the monastery; however, Theophylact, Michael's only son, was, by Leo's order, deprived of his virility, that he might have nothing to fear from him.

MICHAEL II. surnamed the Lisper, emperor of the East, was born in Phrygia. He was advanced by the emperor Leo to the command of his troops, and made a patrician; but at length being accused of conspiring against the emperor, was put in prison: Leo himself examined him, and condemned him to be burnt in his presence, which would have been executed the same day, which was Christmas-eve, if the empress Theodora had not represented to the emperor, that it would shew a want of respect for that festival; Leo therefore deferred his execution, but on the night succeeding Christmas-day, he was assassinated in his palace, when Michael being taken from his prison, was saluted emperor in 820. Michael immediately recalled those who had been banished for the worshipping of images; but some time after, persecuted those of the Romish church, and especially the monks. He died on the 1st of October, 829, and was succeeded by his son Theophilus.

MICHAEL III. surnamed the Drinker, or the Drunkard, emperor of the East, succeeded his father Theophilus, in the year 842, under the tutelage and regency of his mother Theodora. That princess the same year restored the worship of images, and in 844 renewed the treaty of peace with Bogoris, prince of the Bulgarians, and restored to him his sister, who, during her captivity, had embraced the Christian religion, and in 860 occasioned the conversion of the Bulgarians. Bardas, Theodora's brother, resolving to have the whole authority in his own hands, so far engaged the affections of Michael, by favouring his debaucheries, that by his advice that prince obliged his mother Theodora to cut off her hair, and enter a monastery with her daughters, when St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, being unwilling to force her to embrace a monastic life, was driven from his see, and Phocius put in his room. Michael, after having suffered Bardas to reign with the title of cæsar, put him to death on the 29th of April, 866, on account of his becoming jealous of him, and associated Basilus to the empire; but Basilus fearing that he should suffer the same fate, caused Michael to be assassinated on the 24th of September, 867, and then succeeded him on the throne.

MICHAEL IV. surnamed the Paphlagonian, from his being born of obscure parents in Paphlagonia, succeeded Romanus Argyrus, emperor of the East, in 1034, by the intrigues of the empress Zoa, who having a criminal passion for him, caused the emperor her husband to be murdered. Michael soon after lost his senses; but had, however, some

happy intervals, and carried on a successful war, by the assistance of his two brothers. He took the authority from the empress Zoa, at the beginning of his reign, and in 1041 retired into a monastery, where he took the habit of monk, and died on the 10th of December, the same year.

MICHAEL V. surnamed Calaphates, nephew to the former, succeeded him after his being adopted by the empress Zoa; but four months after, fearing lest that princess should put him to death, he banished her to Prince's Island, when the people being enraged at his ingratitude, rebelled against Michael, put out his eyes, and shut him up in a monastery. Zoa and Theodora her sister, afterwards reigned together, for about three months, and this was the first time when the empire was subject to two women.

MICHAEL VI. surnamed the Stratiotic, that is the Warrior, emperor of the East, succeeded the empress Theodora, in 1056, but being old, and not having a capacity for governing, he was obliged to resign his throne, in 1057, to Isaac Comnenus, and to retire into a monastery.

MICHAEL VII. surnamed Parapinaceus, emperor of the East, was the son of Constantine Ducas and Eudoxia, and succeeded Romanus in 1071; but that prince being incapable of reigning, Nicephorus Botoniates took arms against him, and by the assistance of the Turks, made himself master of Constantinople in 1078, when Michael was forced to retire into a monastery; but was a short time after taken out, and made archbishop of Ephesus.

MICHAEL VIII. surnamed Paleologus, regent of the eastern empire, during the minority of the young emperor John Lascaris, caused that young prince's eyes to be put out, banished him to Magnesia, and was crowned emperor at Nice in 1260. The following year he retook the city of Constantinople from Baldwin II. after it had been in the possession of the French for above fifty-eight years. Michael Paleologus enlarged his dominions, made war on the Venetians, and endeavoured to unite the Greek and Latin churches. He signed the act for that purpose in April, 1277; but Nicholas III. thinking him not in earnest, excommunicated him in 1281, as the protector of the heresy and schism of the Greeks. Michael Paleologus was an affable, liberal, and magnificent prince, he protected the learned, and made the arts and sciences flourish at Constantinople. He died on the 11th of December, 1283, aged fifty-eight, after a reign of twenty-four years, and was succeeded by his son Andronicus Paleologus.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARRUOTI. See **ANGELO**.

MICHAEL ANGELO DA CARAVAGGIO. See **CARAVAGGIO**.

MICHAEL ANGELO DI CAMPIDOGGIO. See **PAGE**.

MICHAEL CERULARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Alexis in 1043. He declared against the Roman church in 1053, in the letter written to John bishop of Trani, in order that he should communicate it to the pope, and the whole Western church. That letter being carried to Leo X. that pope had it answered, and sent legates to Constantinople, who excommunicated Michael Cerularius, who, in his turn, excommunicated them; but at length becoming suspected by the emperor Isaac Comnenus, on account of his great authority, that prince caused him to be arrested and deposed, in 1059. We have three of this patriarch's letters against the Latins.

MICHEL (PETER ANTHONY) an able botanist, born at Florence, of poor parents, made a great number of curious discoveries and observations in natural history and botany. He became botanist to the grand duke of Tuscany, and died on the 2d of January, 1737, aged fifty-seven. He wrote a work entitled, *Nova Plantarum Genera*, which is greatly praised by the learned Boerhaave.

MICIPSA, king of Numidia, was the son of Massinissa, who had preferred him to two of his other sons. He died about the one hundred and twentieth year before the Christian era, leaving two sons, Adherbal and Hyempsal, whom Jugurtha put to death, and then usurped the kingdom of Numidia.

MICRÆLIUS (JOHN) professor of divinity at Stetin, was born at Cuslin, in Pomerania, on the 3d of September, 1597, and educated at several universities. He, by his solicitations, obtained a foundation for professors at law, physic, and mathematics, in the Royal college at Stetin, and for the maintenance of a certain number of scholars at the public expence. He made a journey to Sweden, and had the honour to wait upon queen Christina, who gave him very obliging marks of liberality. He died on the 3d of December, 1658. He wrote many works in Latin and High Dutch. The principal of those in Latin are, 1. *Ethnographia contra Gentiles, de Principiis Religionis Christianæ*, in quarto. 2. *Lexicon Philosophicum*, in quarto. 3. *Heterodoxia Calvinianæ de Prædestinatione*, in quarto. 4. *Syntagma Historiarum Ecclesiæ*. 5. *Syntagma Historiarum Politicarum*.

MIDAS,

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MIDAS, in fabulous history, a famous king of Phrygia, who having received Bacchus with great magnificence, that god, out of gratitude, offered to grant him whatever he should ask. Midas desired that every thing he touched should be changed into gold. Bacchus consented, and Midas with extreme pleasure every where found the effects of his touch; but he had soon reason to repent his folly, for wanting to eat and drink, the aliments no sooner entered his mouth than they were changed into gold, which obliged him to have recourse to Bacchus, to beseech him to restore him to his former state; on which the god ordered him to bathe in the river Pactolus, which from thence forward had golden sand. Some time after, being chosen judge between Pan, or Marfyas, and Apollo, he gave another instance of his folly and bad taste, in preferring Marfyas's music to Apollo's, on which that god, being enraged, gave him ass's ears.

MIDDENDORP (JAMES) canon of Cologne, was born at Aldenzeel, became rector of the university of Cologne, and taught with such reputation, that several princes chose him for their counsellor in ordinary. He died on the 13th of January, 1611, aged sixty-three. He wrote a treatise *De Academiis Orbis Universi*, and other works.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Low Countries, and capital of the island of Walcheren, and of the province of Zealand. It is a large handsome trading place, seated on a canal which serves for an harbour, by which it communicates with the sea, which is but three miles off. The reformed have six churches, one of which was the cathedral, in which there are handsome marble tombs, and the new church has fine organs; besides which there is an English French and Lutheran church; but the Roman Catholics have only a domestic chapel. This town is of a round figure, about three miles in circumference, and has eight gates. Towards the harbour there are two bulwarks, on which are mounted a great many pieces of cannon. It is twenty miles north-east of Bruges, thirty north-west of Ghent, thirty-four west by north of Antwerp, and seventy south-west of Amsterdam. Long. 3. 21. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Flanders, which was taken by the inhabitants of Bruges in the year 1488; but in 1702 the States General got possession of it, and fortified it. However the French took it some time after. It now belongs to the prince of Sinsghien. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

MIDDLEHAM, or **MIDLAM**, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on its Moor on November 6, and 7, for sheep. It is seated on the river Youre, ten miles south of Richmond, and two hundred and twenty-eight north-by-west from London. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, in which London the metropolis of Great Britain, stands, is bounded by Hertfordshire on the north; by Essex on the east, from which it is separated by the river Lea; by Surry on the south, from which it is parted by the river Thames; and by Buckinghamshire on the west, being twenty-four miles long, fourteen broad, and about ninety-five in circumference. It is one of the least counties in England, but is the richest, and if we include London and Westminster, pays more taxes than any ten counties of England. It is divided into six hundreds, and two liberties, and besides the cities of London and Westminster, contains five market towns, viz. Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Staines, and Uxbridge; with many fine villages, adorned with the seats of the nobility and gentry. It is in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London, and exclusive of the churches in the capital, has seventy-three parishes, besides many chapels of ease. It sends eight members to parliament. The air is pleasant and healthful, and the soil extremely fertile, and indeed it can hardly be otherwise, considering the plenty of manure furnished by London: it chiefly consists of pasture and garden grounds, for the supply of the capital; and here the art of gardening is brought to greater perfection than in any other part of Britain. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Colne, the Lea or Lee, and the New River; and there are here many medicinal springs.

MIDDLETON (Sir HUGH) a very great benefactor to the city of London, by bringing thither the New River, was born at Denbigh in North Wales, and became a citizen and goldsmith of London. This city not being sufficiently supplied with water, three acts of parliament were successively obtained for that purpose, granting the citizens full power to bring a river from any part of Middlesex and Hertfordshire; but the project was laid aside as impracticable, till it was undertaken by Sir Hugh Middleton, who, after having taken an exact survey of all the rivers and springs in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, made choice of two, one in the parish of Amwell near Hertford, and the other near Ware, both about twenty miles from London, and having united their streams, conveyed them thither at a very great expence. The work began on the 20th of Sep-

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tember, 1608, and was attended with innumerable difficulties. In order to avoid the eminencies and vallies in the way, he was obliged to make it run a course of above thirty-eight miles three quarters, and to carry it over two vallies in long wooden frames or troughs, lined with lead, that at Buthill is six hundred and sixty feet in length, and thirty in height; under which is an arch for the passage of the land floods, capacious enough to admit under it the largest waggon loaded with hay, or straw; the other near Highbury is four hundred and sixty-two feet long, and seventeen in height, where it is raised along the top of high artificial banks, and at the bottom of the hollow supported by beams, so that any person may walk under it. Thus this river, which is of inestimable benefit to London, was brought to the city within the space of five years, and on Michaelmas-day 1613, was with great ceremony admitted into the reservoir near Islington; but by this noble work Sir Hugh greatly impaired his fortune: however, though he was a loser in point of profit, he was a gainer in point of honour; for King James I. conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards created him a baronet. He had besides the much greater honour of being remembered by posterity, as the benefactor of his country. When he died we cannot tell; but at his death he bequeathed a share in his New river water to the goldsmith's company, for the benefit of their poor.

MIDDLETON (Dr. CONYERS) an ingenious and learned divine, was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, on the 27th of December, 1683. His father, who was a clergyman, and possessed of an easy fortune, besides his preferment in the church, gave him a liberal education, after which he was sent to Trinity college Cambridge, where, in 1709, he joined with several of the other fellows of the college, in a petition to the bishop of Ely against Dr. Bentley their master, and immediately withdrew himself from his jurisdiction by marrying a lady with an ample fortune. He then took a small rectory in the isle of Ely, which was in the gift of his wife; but soon resigned it, on account of its unhealthy situation. In 1717, when King George I. visited the university of Cambridge, he, with several others, was created doctor of divinity by mandate, and was the first person who made a motion to prosecute Dr. Bentley for making an illegal demand of four guineas from every doctor; and after Dr. Bentley was first suspended from his degrees, and then degraded, Dr. Middleton published four pieces on the proceedings of the university on that occasion. In 1720, Dr. Bentley publishing Proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, and a Latin version, Dr. Middleton printed Remarks, paragraph by paragraph, upon these Proposals. Dr. Bentley defended his Proposals against the Remarks, which he ascribed to Dr. Colbatch, on which Dr. Middleton published with his name some farther Remarks. At length, upon the king's presenting Dr. Moore's books, which cost him six thousand pounds, to the public library at Cambridge, the new office of principal librarian was conferred on Dr. Middleton. Soon after, his wife dying, he travelled through France into Italy, and arrived at Rome in the beginning of the year 1724, where he was treated with respect by persons of the first distinction, both in church and state. He made use of his character of principal librarian to get introduced to his brother librarian of the Vatican, who received him with great politeness; but, upon his mentioning Cambridge, said, he did not know that there was any such university in England; but he was no stranger to that of Oxford, for which he expressed a great esteem. However, at last, the keeper of the Vatican acknowledged, that upon recollection, he had heard of a celebrated school of that name, where youth were prepared for their admission at Oxford; and Dr. Middleton left him for the present in that opinion. But this unexpected indignity made him resolve to live at Rome in such a manner as should be a credit to his station at Cambridge, and accordingly he agreed to give four hundred pounds per annum for a hôtel, with all accommodations fit for the reception of persons of the first rank, which, joined to his fondness for antique curiosities, made him trespass a little upon his fortune.

Some years after his return to England he published, A Letter from Rome, shewing the exact Conformity between Popery and Paganism; the fourth edition of which is much enlarged. Dr. Middleton hitherto stood well with mankind; but Tindal's famous book called Christianity as old as the Creation being published, many answerers rose up against it, and among the rest, Dr. Waterland published A Vindication of Scripture, &c. when Dr. Middleton disliking the manner in which he vindicated Scripture, addressed a letter to him, containing some remarks on it, with a plan of another answer to Tindal's book. This gave great offence, and occasioned a very warm controversy on both sides, in which some others were engaged: but during this terrible conflict, Dr. Middleton was appointed Woodwardian

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dian professor, which he resigned about two years after. In 1741 was published his *History of the Life of M. T. Cicero*, in two volumes, quarto, a work written in the most correct and elegant style, and abounding with every thing that can instruct and entertain, that can inform the understanding, and polish the taste; and two years after he published *The Epistles of M. T. Cicero to M. Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero*, with the Latin text on the opposite page. At length appeared a piece which laid the foundation of another terrible controversy with the clergy; this was an introductory discourse to a larger work concerning the miraculous powers supposed to have subsisted in the Christian church, and this alarming the clergy, it was taken to task by Dr. Stebbing and Dr. Chapman. This attack Dr. Middleton repelled by some Remarks on both their performances, and soon after published, *A free Enquiry into the miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest Ages*. Innumerable answers now appeared against him, among whom Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Church distinguished themselves by so much zeal, that the university complimented them with the degree of doctor of divinity. But before Dr. Middleton thought proper to take notice of any of his antagonists, he surprised the public with *An Examination of the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses concerning the Use and Intent of Prophecy*. It does not appear that he originally intended to reply to any of them separately, for he was meditating a general answer to them all, but being seized with illness, and imagining he might not be able to go through with it, he singled out Church and Dodwell, as the most considerable of his adversaries, and employed himself in preparing a particular answer to them; which was not published till after his death, which happened on the 28th of July, 1750. Two years after, all the above works and some others (except the *Life of Cicero*) were collected and printed in four volumes, quarto, under the title of *Miscellaneous Works*.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on St. James's day and Holy Thursday, for cattle. It is so called from its standing between Nantwich and Northwich. It is seated on the river Croke, near its influx into the river Dane, and is chiefly remarkable for its salt-pits and making of salt. It is a large town, governed by burgesses, and contains several streets and lanes. It is eighteen miles east of Chester, and one hundred and sixty-six north-west from London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 53. 13. N.

MIDHURST, a town of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and its fairs are on March 21, and the Thursday fortnight afterwards, for all sorts of fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. It is a town of an agreeable situation, and is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and by a jury at a court of the lord of the town. The two members of parliament for the borough are elected by the burgage-holders within the town, and are returned by the bailiff. It is ten miles north of Chichester, and fifty-two south-by-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

MIEL (JOHN) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Ulen-deren, two leagues from Antwerp, in 1599. He excelled in the disposition of his lights and shades, and died at Turin in 1664, aged sixty-five.

MIERIS (FRANCIS) an excellent Dutch painter, studied under Gerart Dou, whose steps he followed very close, and at length surpassed him, he being more correct in his outlines, more bright in his colouring, and more graceful in his compositions. Wonderful things were expected from his promising genius, but intemperance and a thoughtless random way of living, cut him off in the year 1683, in the very flower of his age.

MIGNARD (NICHOLAS) an eminent French painter, born at Troyes; after having learned the rudiments of his art in that city, he went to perfect himself in Italy, and at his return to France was married at Avignon, whence he was called Mignard d'Avignon. He was afterwards employed by the court, and the city of Paris, and became rector of the Academy of Painting. He more particularly excelled in colouring, and drew a great number of portraits and historical pieces. He died in 1668.

MIGNARD (PETER) surnamed Romain, brother to the former, succeeded Le Brun in the posts of first painter to the French king, and director and chancellor of the Royal Academy of Painting. His pictures are extremely beautiful. It was he who painted the dome of Val-de-Grace. He died on the 13th of March, 1695, aged eighty-four. The abbé Mazieres de Monville published his *Life*, in duodecimo, in 1730.

MIGNON (ABRAHAM) a celebrated painter, born at Frankfurt, acquired a great reputation by his skill in representing flowers, fruit, insects, flies, birds, and fishes. His colouring is admirable, and the dew spread on the flowers is so well imitated in his pictures, that one is tempted to take

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hold of them. He died in 1679, leaving two daughters, who painted in his manner.

MILAN, a city of Italy, and capital of the Milanese. It is one of the largest and finest cities in Europe, it being about ten miles in circumference, and containing three hundred thousand inhabitants, on which account it has obtained the name of Milan the Great. It is almost of a circular form, being surrounded with a wall, to which there are ten gates, but is of too great an extent to admit of regular fortifications. Its chief strength consists in the citadel, which is a large hexagon that commands the place, and is one of the strongest fortresses in Italy. This city stands in a fruitful and pleasant plain, and has the advantage of two navigable canals, by which it communicates with the rivers Adda and Tefin. The streets are broad and neat, the squares spacious and handsome, the houses lofty, abounding with a prodigious multitude of artificers and tradesmen, and inhabited by a very great number of the nobility and gentry. It is the see of an archbishop, who is always a cardinal, and contains two hundred and thirty churches, eighty of which are parochial, and eleven collegiate. It has forty convents of men, and fifty of women, with other fraternities, and very large suburbs. The cathedral is a vast structure, about five hundred feet in length, and three hundred in breadth, built of white marble. It stands in the centre of the city, and they were upwards of three hundred years in finishing it. The roof is supported by one hundred and sixty white marble pillars, standing in four rows. It was to have had fourteen thousand statues as large as the life; but there are several thousands still wanting. Those of St. Bartholomew and Adam and Eve are admirable pieces. The pavement of this church is more curious than that of St. Peter's at Rome. There are two fine brazen pulpits, each of which runs round a large pillar like a gallery, and is supported by huge figures of the same metal. The treasury kept in the vestry, the benches in the choir, the tabernacle of the great altar, and the glass windows at the end of the church, are well worth observation. In the church of St. Andrew, there are several pictures and sculptures done in the barbarous age, and a brazen serpent on a high marble pillar, which they pretend to be that of Moses in the Desert. There are a great many other buildings and curiosities worth taking notice of, but which it would be too long to insert in a particular manner; however, we cannot omit the great hospital, which is a magnificent structure, capable of entertaining four thousand infirm people, it having a revenue of seventy-thousand crowns a year. The most considerable trade of the inhabitants is in wine, corn, cheese, sausages, cutler's ware, silk and cotton stuffs, all sorts of artificial flowers, paper, feathers, plate, and particularly silver and gold lace, and gold and silver brocades. Though the number of the inhabitants is so very great, they are governed by a single president and twelve counsellors or senators. The nobility make a very great figure in rich cloaths, coaches, and a numerous retinue of servants, and the women go abroad and enjoy more freedom here than in most other cities in Italy. It is seated on the river Olana, and several small brooks. It is thirty-four miles north-east of Cassel, seventy north of Genoa, sixty north-west of Parma, seventy north-east of Turin, seventy-five north-west of Mantua, one hundred and forty north-west of Florence, and two hundred and seventy north-west of Rome. Long. 9. 42. E. Lat. 45. 31. N.

MILANESE, or the duchy of Milan, a considerable country of Italy, is bounded by Swisserland and the country of the Grisons on the north; by the territories of Venice and the duchy of Mantua and Parma on the east; by the Appenine Mountains, which separate it from the territories of Genoa on the south, and by Piedmont on the west; extending about eighty-four miles in length from north to south, and sixty in breadth from east to west. The chief rivers are the Po, the Tefin, the Adda, and the Sessia. The lakes are those of Maggiore, Lugano, and Como. The first is fifty miles in length, and five in breadth, and has its source in Swisserland. The lake Lugano is twenty miles long, and is of the figure of a cross, and communicates with the lake Maggiore. The lake Como has its source in the country of the Grisons, and is about thirty-four miles long, and five broad, and is full of fish, particularly excellent trout. The air and climate of this duchy are very agreeable, and the whole country is almost one fruitful plain, producing corn, wine, flax, and all sorts of fruit, and is adorned with a great variety of fine towns, palaces, and convents; inso-much that there is hardly a finer spot of ground in all Europe. This duchy is divided into thirteen parts, or jurisdictions, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. The Milanese had formerly dukes of their own, whose family became extinct above two hundred years ago; since which the French and Spaniards have had bloody wars, on account of this duchy; but the emperors of the house of Austria and the king of Sardinia have got it in their possession.

MILAZZO,

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MILAZZO, a handsome and strong town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with an harbour. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, the former of which is very strong, and in the other there is a fine square, with a superb fountain. The Upper Town is seated on a rock, and the Lower along the gulph, whose harbour is defended by a castle. It is seventeen miles north-west of Messina, and twenty north-east of Patta. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 38. 41. N.

MILBOURN PORT, a town of Somersetshire, which has no market, but its fairs are on June 5, and October 28, for a few cattle and toys. It is a very ancient borough, consisting of nine capital bailiffs, who have the government of the town in their turns by an orderly succession of two every year; and have power to substitute under them two sub-bailiffs, who are sworn, and jointly sign and seal the return of members of parliament. There are also two stewards, who are chosen out of the seven commonalty stewards, and have the custody of the corporation seal. The said members are elected by the inhabitants, paying scot and lot. The town is seated on a branch of the river Parrot, thirty-three miles west of Salisbury, fifty-six east of Exeter, and one hundred and sixteen west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 28. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on October 10, for wood. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a large place, having streets at a distance from it called Rows, which are as big as some little towns. Its market abounds with fish and wild fowl, and is well frequented. It stands in a bleak country, and has a handsome church with a tall steeple. It is twelve miles north-west of Bury, and seventy north-by-east of London. Long. 0. 36. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

MILETUS, in fabulous history, king of Caria, was the son of Apollo and Acacelis, the daughter of Minos. That prince being forced by Apollo, secretly exposed her child Miletus in a forest, where he was suckled by wolves, and afterwards educated by shepherds. After which he went into Caria, where he engaged the affections of the princess Idothea, and the esteem of her father Eurytus, who gave him that princess in marriage, on which he succeeded that king, and built the city of Miletum, the capital of Caria. He had a son named Caunus, and a daughter named Byblis.

MILFORD HAVEN, a commodious harbour on the south-west part of Pembrokeshire, being the finest in Great Britain, both for largeness and security, and perhaps the best in all Europe; for it has sixteen creeks, five bays, and thirteen roads, distinguished by their several names. It is in a bay of the Irish sea, at the north entrance of the British channel, and fortifications have been lately erected, in consequence of an order of parliament. Long. 5. 15. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

MILIANA, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the province of Teles, and kingdom of Tremesen, with a good castle which commands it. It is seated in a country fertile in fruits, oranges, and citrons, which are the best in all Barbary. Long. 2. 35. E. Lat. 35. 45. N.

MILL (JOHN) a very learned divine, was born at Shap, in Westmoreland, about the year 1645, and became a servitor of Queen's college in Oxford. On his entering into orders he became an eminent preacher, and was made prebendary of Exeter. In 1681 he was created doctor of divinity; about the same time was made chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. and in 1685 he was elected principal of St. Edmund's-hall in Oxford. His edition of the Greek Testament, which will ever render his name memorable, was published about a fortnight before his death, which happened on the 23d of June, 1707. Dr. Mill was employed thirty years in preparing this edition.

MILLAU, a town of France, and capital of the Upper Marche of Rouergue. It is seated on the river Tarn, seventeen miles from Lodeve, and two hundred and sixty south of Paris. Long. 2. 11. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

MILLER (JAMES) an English dramatic poet, was the son of a clergyman in Dorsetshire, and was born in 1703. He studied at Wadham college, Oxford, where he composed part of his comedy called *The Humours of Oxford*. He afterwards published *The Mother-in-Law*, or *the Doctor the Disease*, a comedy taken from Moliere's *Malade Imaginaire*. *The Man of Taste*, a comedy, which had a run of thirty nights. *Universal Passion*, a comedy: *Art and Nature*, a comedy: *The Coffee-House*, a farce: *An Hospital for Fools*, a farce: and *Mahomet the Impostor*, a tragedy, during the run of which the author died, a few weeks after his having obtained the living of Apsun in Dorsetshire, which his father had possessed before him. Mr. Miller was also the author of many occasional pieces of poetry, the most considerable of which is his *Harlequin Horace*; he likewise published a volume of Sermons, and was principally concerned in the English translation of Moliere's Comedies.

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MILLET (MARY) a brave, but injured virgin, was the daughter of John Millet, an honest husbandman in the village of Becourt, in the province of Picardy, in France; she lived in the latter end of the sixteenth century; and in the reign of Henry III. who abandoning his kingdom to his minions, the soldiers, who ought to be the protectors of the crown, became most dangerous enemies of the state. A captain, named Dupont, arriving at Picardy, ropt at the village of Becourt, with a part of his troop, and sent the rest to the places in its neighbourhood. Dupont took up his lodging at Millet's house, and seized upon the cellar and poultry. The honest peasant supported with patience the brutality of his guest, and his daughter, who was but sixteen years of age, served the soldiers with the utmost assiduity, to prevent their hurting her father. But her officious cares had a very different effect: the innocent grace she gave to all her actions enflamed the captain, who had been before struck with her beauty. He began with promises, seasoned with flattery; but finding them of no use, thus addressed her father, "Friend, the beauty and prudence of your eldest daughter may make me happy, and if you will do me the favour to give her to me as my wife, I assure you, that you and yours shall be ennobled, and your dear daughter shall be one of the most happy women upon earth. I design to make her change her coarse woollen cloaths for those of silk, and to give her an estate: you love her too well to oppose her happiness."

Millet perceived the snare, and modestly answered: "Sir, my rank renders me unworthy of the honour you offer me. You are a gentleman of good family; and it does not appear reasonable that I should give you my daughter, who is a mean country girl, of low rank. I will keep her for one of my own condition, that will not be ashamed to own me for his father-in-law, and whom I can without fear call my son." The captain enraged at this answer, threw a plate at him, and swore that he would enjoy his daughter by force. This oath was a signal to the soldiers, who seized the girl and brought her in, when falling at Dupont's feet, she embraced his knees, and conjured him to spare and defend her virtue. Her grief added to her beauty; but conquering his own brutal desires, he abandoned her as a victim to all the soldiers that were with him: after this horrible prostitution, they forced her to sit half naked at the table next Dupont, where, with eyes cast down, she made no other answer to their lewd discourse, but by imploring heaven to revenge her cause: but at the moment that the captain turned his head to speak to the soldiers, she seized a knife, plunged it into his heart, and he instantly fell down dead. Mary immediately ran to her parents, informed them of her misfortune and revenge, and advised them to fly. The soldiers recovering from their astonishment, sought for her on all sides, when, to facilitate the escape of her parents, she delivered herself up to them: they then, after a thousand outrages, tied her to a tree, and shot her to death. While this was doing, Mary called out, that she took heaven to witness, that she had never given the least consent to their infamous passion, and implored pardon of God for having murdered her enemy.

At night the unhappy father leaving his retreat, assembled above two thousand men in the neighbourhood, and with the eloquence of despair, related the treatment his dear daughter had suffered: the cause instantly became general: the women conjured their husbands to punish those ravishers, and the girls brought them arms to revenge their companion. They surprised the soldiers, who were now drunk, and slew them. Three other companies, that lodged in the neighbouring villages, were also cut to pieces, though they had no share in the crime; but it was sufficient that they belonged to Dupont.

MILLO, an island in the Archipelago, about fifty miles in circumference, with a harbour, which is one of the largest and best of the Mediterranean, and which serves for a place of retreat for all the ships that go to or return from the Mediterranean. The inhabitants are all Greeks, except the cadi, or judge, who is a Turk, yet the waiwode is usually a Greek, though he not only levies the land-tax, but has the power of chastising offenders. They chuse three consuls every year, called epitropi, who have the management of the city rents. Salt is so cheap, that they sell sixty-seven pounds for seven pence. There are two bishops, the one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church; and there are thirteen monasteries in this island. In the spring the whole island is like a carpet thick set with anemonies of all sorts and colours. There are public baths at the foot of a small hill going from the town to the harbour, they are in a cavern, with a very narrow entrance of fifty paces long. When a person is got in, the sweat gushes out in large drops, and this sweating is esteemed good for the palsy, rheumatism, and other diseases. Below these baths, near the shore, there are many little springs, so hot as to scald one's fingers. Four miles from the town, in a very steep place

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place by the sea, is a grotto, fifteen paces deep, which is all crusted over with sublimate alum, in some places as white as snow, and reddish in others. Some paces from this cavern, on the sea shore is another grotto, whose bottom is filled with sulphur, which burns continually. Those who are troubled with the itch go and sweat here, and are generally cured. Near the chapel of St. Surriacus is a spot of ground continually burning, and the fields about it are always smoking, and yet they are all covered with mary-golds. Though the air of Milo is very unwholesome, yet the inhabitants lead a merry life, and regale themselves very cheap; but the women are not very famous for chastity. They have partridges, turtle-doves, quails, wheat-eats, wood-pigeons, and ducks, in great plenty, as also good figs, melons, excellent grapes, and very delicate fish. The principal town is of the same name as the island, and contains near five thousand inhabitants. It is prettily built, but abominably nasty; the houses are two stories high, with flat roofs, and are built with a sort of pumice-stone, which is hard, blackish, and yet very light. This island is sixty miles north of Candia, and the longitude of the town is 25. 15. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

MILLO, a famous wrestler of Crotona, had such prodigious strength, that he carried at the Olympic games a bull on his shoulder, and killed it with a blow of his fist. He conquered the Sybarites, and destroyed their city, about five hundred and twelve years before the Christian æra. But a short time after, being in a forest, and endeavouring to divide the trunk of a large oak, which had already been in part split with iron wedges, he, by his efforts, made the wedges fall out, when the oak returning to its natural state, caught his hands, when not being able to free himself, he was kept in the desert, and devoured by wild beasts.

MILLO (TITUS ANNIUS) a famous Roman, adopted into the family of the Annii, endeavoured to obtain the consulship, and on that occasion raised so many factions in Rome, that the senate resolved to chuse Pompey sole consul, and to give him the power of nominating a colleague. During these commotions, Milo killed Clodius, tribune of the people, in the fifty-second year before the Christian æra, when he was condemned to banishment, notwithstanding Cicero's excellent oration in his favour. It is said that Milo having read that oration during his banishment at Marseilles, cried out, *O Cicero si sic egisset Barbatus piscis Milo non ederet!* that is, O Cicero, if thou hadst made and pronounced this oration as it is at present, Milo would not have been obliged to eat barbels at Marseilles! By which he endeavoured to shew, that Cicero had retouched and corrected his oration before he published it.

MILTIADES, one of the most celebrated of the Athenian generals, conquered the Thracians, and with twelve thousand men defeated above three hundred thousand Persians, at the celebrated battle of Marathon, in the four hundred and ninetyeth year before the Christian æra, and in pursuing them took several islands in the Archipelago; but not being able to take that of Paros, on account of his wounds, he returned to Athens, where his fellow-citizens forgetting the important services he had rendered them, sentenced him to pay a large fine, which he not being able to advance, was thrown into prison, where he died miserably, in the four hundred and eighty-ninth year before the Christian æra.

MILTON (JOHN) a celebrated poet, and one of the greatest geniuses and politest writers England has produced, was descended from an ancient family of that name at Milton, near Abingdon, in Oxfordshire, and was the son of Mr. John Milton, scrivener, in London, where he was born on the 9th of December, 1608. He was educated under a domestic tutor, and likewise sent to St. Paul's school, where he discovered such an insatiable thirst after learning, that from his twelfth year he accustomed himself to study till mid-night, notwithstanding the weakness of his eyes, and his being subject to frequent pains in the head. He was sent to Cambridge at fifteen years of age, and the same year paraphrased some of the Psalms. At seventeen, he composed several poems, both in English and Latin, which were much more elegant than could be expected from his age. After he had taken the degree of master of arts in 1632, he returned to his father, and two years after wrote his *Comus*, a mask, and in 1637 his *Lycidas*. His mother dying, he obtained permission from his father to travel. At Paris he conversed with Grotius; and going into Italy, contracted a friendship with the greatest wits and the most illustrious of the learned, and became so great a master of the Italian tongue, that he composed very fine Italian verses. He designed to have passed into Sicily and Greece, but being informed of the melancholly news of a civil war being broke out in England, he thought it unworthy of him to indulge the pleasure of travelling into foreign countries, while his fellow-subjects took arms in defence of their liberties: he therefore returned to England, about the time

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of the second expedition of king Charles I. against the Scots. He then became preceptor to two of his sister's sons, and also educated several of the children of his friends, to whom he taught the languages, history, geography, &c. In 1641 he published Five Tracts relating to Church Government, and two years after married Mary Powell, the daughter of a gentleman in Oxfordshire, who about a month after, visiting her father in the country, refused ever to return to her husband. Upon this he took his own measures, and after having published several pieces in favour of divorce, prepared for a second marriage, which his wife being informed of, found means to see him again, and so earnestly supplicated him to forgive her, that he suffered himself to be softened and took her home, and he had afterwards several children by her; but she at last died in child-bed, as did his second wife, after whose death he married a third. In 1644 Mr. Milton published his Treatise on Education, and his *Areopagitica*, in defence of the liberty of the press, and the following year his *Juvenile Poems*. He continued his studies till after the death of king Charles I. and then published his *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*. He now became secretary to the council of state, and accepted of that employment only on condition, that he should neither receive nor write any piece or letter but in the Latin tongue. The *Icon Basilike* appearing soon after the death of king Charles I. to whom it was attributed, Milton, at Cromwell's desire, answered it, in a work entitled *Iconoclastes*. At length Salmatius undertaking the defence of Charles I. composed his *Defensio Regia*, against the parliament of England, on which Milton was chosen to answer him. He engaged in that work, though he had almost lost an eye, and though the physicians foretold, that he would certainly lose the other, if he continued. His answer appeared in 1651, under the title, *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*, which made much noise, and was burnt both at Paris and at Toulouse, by the hands of the hangman; but though Milton became blind, as had been foretold by his physicians, this did not prevent his publishing in 1654, his book entitled, *Defensio Secunda*, and the following year his *Defensio pro se*, against Morus, to whom he attributed the book entitled, *Clamor Regii Sanguinis adversus Parricidas Anglos*, though that book was written by Peter du Moulin the younger. In 1659 he published a Treatise on the Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes, and other works. At the Restoration he kept himself concealed till after the act of oblivion was passed, and soon after, is said, to have been offered the place of Latin secretary to the king, which he refused. In 1667 he published his *Paradise Lost*, which has been translated into French and Italian. In 1670 he published his *History of England*, and in 1671 he *Paradise Regained*. In 1672 appeared his *Artis Logicæ plenior Institutio ad Rami Methodum concinnata*, and in 1673 a Discourse on True Religion, Heresy, Schism, &c. He published several other works, and died at Bunhill, on the 15th of November, 1674, leaving several daughters.

All his works were collected together, and printed in 1738, in two volumes, folio, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Birch; and his political works have been printed with notes by the Rev. Mr. Newton, in three volumes, quarto, and three volumes octavo.

Mr. Granger observes, "that the juvenile productions of Milton, particularly his Ode on the Nativity of Christ, his *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, and his *Comus*, would alone have perpetuated his fame. In the Ode we see the first bold flights of a rising genius. *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* are highly beautiful in themselves, and more so in their contrast. These are set to music by Handel. His Masque of *Comus* was the best that the world had ever seen, and as altered for the stage by Mr. Dalton, is one of its highest entertainments at present." A monument was some years ago erected to his memory, at the expence of William Benson, esq. auditor of the imprest.

MILTON, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesdays. Though it is ancient, it is poor, meanly built, and only noted for an abbey now in ruins. It is twelve miles north-east of Dorchester, and one hundred and seventeen west-by-south of London.

MILTON, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on July 24, for toys. It is seated on a creek, near the isle of Sheppey, and is noted for its fine oysters, which are now generally bought by the Dutch to carry over to France. It is fourteen miles north of Maidstone, and forty-one east of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet and physician, flourished in the time of Solon, and acquired immortal reputation by his elegies. Propertius says, that in the affairs of love, the verses of this poet are superior to those of Homer.

Plus in amore valet, Mimnermi versus Homero.

Horace also praises him. There are only, however, a few fragments of this ancient poet now extant, the most considerable of which are to be found in Stobæus.

MINCIO,

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MINCIO, a river of Italy, rising in the lake De la Garda, and running south through the duchy of Mantua, then discharges itself into the Po at Borgo-Forte.

MINDANAO, one of the Philippine Islands in the East Indies, and the greatest next to Manilla, it being about one hundred and eighty miles in length, and one hundred and twenty in breadth. It is very mountainous, full of hills and valleys, and the mould in general is deep, black, and extremely fat and fruitful. The sides of the hills are stony, and yet they produce tall trees. In the heart of the country there are mountains which yield very good gold. The vallies are watered with pleasant brooks and small rivers of fine water; and there are trees of divers sorts which are green and flourishing all the year. The trees in general are fine and large, and most of them of kinds unknown to us. There is one sort in particular, called the libby, which grows wild in groves five or six miles long, by the sides of rivers, and of these they make sago, which the poor country people eat instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It is like the palmeto tree, and is full of white pith like the elder, which they scrape out and beat to a pulp, and then form it into cakes, which, being baked, is tolerable bread. In some places they have plenty of rice, and in the hilly grounds they plant yams, potatoes, and pomkins. The other fruits are water melons, mulk-melons, plantanes, bonanoes, guavas, nutmegs, cloves, betel nuts, durions, jacks, cocoa nuts, and oranges. With regard to the beasts, they have horses, bulls, cows, buffaloes, goats, wild hogs, deer, monkeys, guanoes, lizards, and serpents; but they have no beasts of prey, and the hogs are very ugly creatures; for they have knobs growing over their eyes. The venomous creatures are scorpions and centipees, which are four or five inches long, and as thick as a goose quill, but flattish, and of a dun or reddish colour on the back. They have a creature like a guano, both in colour and shape, but four times as big, and their tongue is like a small harpoon, having two beards like those of a fishhook. The fowls of this country are ducks and hens, pigeons, parrots, paraquets, turtle-doves, and abundance of small birds. The bats are as large as a kite. Their principal fish are bonatoes, snookes, cavalles, breams, mullets, and ten pounders. Here are also plenty of turtles and small manatees, and the flesh of both are very sweet. The weather is pretty temperate, especially near the sea-shore; for they enjoy the sea breezes by day, and the land by night. The easterly wind begins in October, which brings fair weather, and then blows till towards May, when the westerly winds begin to set in, which bring rain, tornadoes, and very tempestuous weather. The men are of a low stature, small limbs, strait bodies, and little legs. Their faces are oval, their foreheads flat, with black small eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths, with thin red lips. Their teeth are black, but very sound; and their hair black and strait. Their skin is tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of some other Indians; and they wear their thumb nails very long. They have good natural parts, are civil to strangers, but implacable to their enemies, and very revengeful, often poisoning those secretly that have affronted them. The women are very desirous of the company of strangers, especially of men, with whom they freely converse.

The chief city, which is of the same name as the island, is in the latitude of seven degrees twenty minutes north, on the banks of a small river two miles from the sea; the houses are erected on posts from fourteen to twenty feet high, and they have but one floor, with many rooms, and a ladder out in the street instead of stairs to go up. The roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The sultan's house is bigger than any of the rest, and stands on one hundred and eighty great posts or trees, with broad stairs to go up into it. They have no chairs, but sit on the floor cross-legged. Almost every man is a carpenter, and they build good and serviceable ships. Their principal commodity is bees-wax, and with this and gold they buy calicoes, muslins, and China silk at Manilla; and the Dutch buy here rice, bees-wax, and tobacco. This island is situated between the one hundred and twentieth and the one hundred and twenty-sixth degree of east longitude, and between the fifth and tenth degree of north latitude.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a castle. It is capital of a small territory which lies between the river Iller and Lech, and belongs to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imperialists after the battle of Hochstet, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough, but it returned back to the house of Bavaria by the treaty of Rastat. It is thirty-three miles south-east of Ulm. Long. 8. 38. E. Lat. 52. 31. N.

MINDELHEIM, a district of Germany in Suabia, lying between the bishoprick of Augsburg and the abbacy of Kempten, which is twenty miles in length and sixteen in breadth.

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MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Wefer, where there is a bridge over it, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Prussia, who has secularized the bishoprick. It is twenty-seven miles east-by-south of Osnabrug, thirty-seven west of Hanover, and thirty-seven north of Paderborn. Long. 8. 38. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

MINDEN (the principality of) in Germany, lies in the circle of Westphalia, to the north of the county of Ravensberg, and along each side of the river Wefer. It is about twenty-two miles square, and Minden and Petershagen are the principal places. It was formerly a bishoprick, but is now secularized, and ceded to the elector of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia.

MINDORA, an island of Asia in the East Indies, and one of the Philippines. It is fifty miles in circumference, and is separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards to whom this island belongs. Long. between 119 and 120 E. Lat. between 12 and 13 deg. N.

MINEHEAD, a sea-port town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair on Whit-Wednesday, for pedlars ware. It is seated on the sea-shore, and has a very good harbour for ships of large burthen. It carries on some trade to Ireland, and sends two members to parliament. It is seventy one miles north-north-east of Exeter, twenty-six west of Bridgewater, and one hundred and sixty-seven west-by-south of London.

MINELLIUS (JOHN) an able Latin critic, born in Holland, wrote short and very clear Notes on Terence, Sallust, Virgil, Horace, Florus, Valerius Maximus, &c. and died about the year 1683.

MINERVA, or **PALLAS**, in pagan worship, the goddess of sciences and of wisdom, sprung completely armed from Jupiter's brain, and on the day of her nativity it rained gold at Rhodes. She disputed with Neptune the honour of giving a name to the city of Athens, when they agreed that whosoever of them should produce what was most useful to mankind, should have that advantage. Neptune, with a stroke of his trident, formed a horse; and Minerva caused an olive to spring from the ground, which was judged to be most useful, from its being the symbol of peace. Minerva changed Arachne into a spider, for pretending to excel her in making tapestry. She fought the giants, favoured Cadmus, Ulysses, and other heroes, and refused to marry Vulcan, chusing rather to live in a state of celibacy. She also deprived Tiresias of sight, turned Medusa's locks into snakes, and performed several other exploits.

Minerva is usually represented by the poets, painters, and sculptors, completely armed, with a composed but agreeable countenance, bearing a golden breast plate, a spear in her right hand, and her ægis or shield in the left, on which is represented Medusa's head, encircled with snakes, and her helmet was usually intertwined with olives.

Minerva had several temples both in Greece and Italy. The usual victim offered her was a white heifer, never yoked. The animals sacred to her were the cock, the owl, and the basilisk.

This goddess was evidently derived from the Egyptian Isis, which was represented by the inhabitants of Sais as a female figure in complete armour, because the inhabitants applied themselves to the raising of flax for linen cloth, and were at the same time soldiers. In the hand of this image they placed a shield, on which was represented a full moon, surrounded by serpents, the emblems of life and happiness, and to represent a nocturnal sacrifice, placed an owl at the feet of Isis.

MINERVALLIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival celebrated by the Romans for five days successively, in honour of Minerva, during which the boys and girls used to pray to the goddesses for wisdom and learning, and at the same time the youths carried their masters their fee or present termed Minerval. This feast was also distinguished by the name of Quinquatria.

MINGRELA, a famous town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour, twenty miles north-by-east of Goa. It is called by some Vingrela, and is famous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory hard by; and there is a road where ships come to anchor near this place.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asia, which make part of Georgia, bounded on the west by the Black Sea, on the east by Mount Caucasus and Immeretta, on the south by a part of Georgia, and on the north by Circassia. It is a country covered with trees, and has scarce any ground fit for tillage. The rains are very frequent, and the air is very unwholesome for strangers. There are plenty of vines that run up the trees, whose trunks are extremely thick, and the grapes make excellent wine. There are good pastures, which

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which feed a great number of horses. The Mingrelians are well made, especially the women; but they are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They make no scruple of marrying their nieces, and sisters-in-law. If a husband catches his wife with a gallant, they make the matter up for a pig, which they eat all three together. They think it a charity to make away with new-born children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common business is hunting; and they think themselves rich if they have a horse, a good dog, and a falcon. Mount Caucasus abounds with a great number of wild beasts, as lions, tigers, bears, and foxes. This mountain shields the Mingrelians from the inroads of the Circassians by its height, and by the walls, which have been built in the most accessible places. They have no cities nor towns, but a few villages on the sea coast; for within land their houses are all at a distance from each other. Their fortresses are only a few castles, built chiefly of wood, where they retire when they are pursued by their enemies. They pretend to be Christians of the Greek church; but they are extremely ignorant, and have a great mixture of paganism. They have a primate who depends on the patriarch of Constantinople, under whom there are six bishops and six abbots. These go to war like other gentlemen, and are rich, considering the country, but the prince is their heir when they die. They are cruel, perfidious, and debauched in the highest degree, and the women are altogether as bad as the men. They have monks and nuns of the order of St. Basil, and they consecrate children into this order before they arrive at years of discretion. The Turks carry on a little trade in this country, and purchase silk, ox-hides, flax, martin and beaver skins, box-wood, beeswax, excellent honey, fena, black hellibore, scammony, and a great number of slaves, for the gentlemen claim a right to sell their vassals. Mingrelia is divided into three small territories, whose princes are independent on each other, and pay some tribute to the Grand Seigneur. Mingrelia Proper lies to the north, Gurial to the south along the Black sea, and Immeretta to the east of Gurial. Savatopoli is the capital of the first; Varrhi of the second; and Cotatis of the last.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey. It runs south-west and passes by Lugo, Ortese, and Tey. After which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic sea at Caminha.

MINIATO (Str.) a town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arno, twenty miles south-west of Florence. Long. 11. 51. E. Lat. 43. 48. N.

MINORBINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Barri, with a bishop's see, though it is but a small place. It is twenty miles north-west of Cirenza. Long. 16. 10. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

MINORCA, an island seated in the Mediterranean sea, about one hundred miles south of Catalonia in Spain, and fifty north-east of the island of Majorca. It is about thirty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, where it is broadest. The air of Minorca is more clear than that of England, and yet the valleys are not free from fogs; the air is of such a corroding nature, that it is almost impossible to preserve brass and iron from the rust. The summers are dry, clear, calm, and very hot; the autumns moist, warm, and unequal; in winter storms are not frequent nor long, but sometimes very violent, and in spring the weather is variable. In summer the mornings and evenings are calm; but the middle of the day is cooled by refreshing breezes, which die away at the approach of night. About the autumnal equinox, the rain falls in such quantities, that the water runs down the hills in a torrent, tears up trees by the roots, carries away the cattle, and greatly damages the gardens and vineyards. The surface of the island is unequal, and in many places divided by long narrow and deep vales. In most places there is so little earth, that the whole island seems to be one large irregular rock, covered here and there with mould and an infinite variety of stones. They till the ground with a plough so light, that a man can carry it on his shoulder; and it is drawn by an heifer, and sometimes by an ass, assisted by a hog. They get in their barley in the latter end of May, and their wheat in June; September is the season for the vintage, and the wine is very good. They have beans, vetches, kidney beans, and lentils, and in some places there are fields of hemp, flax, and tobacco; there are also a few pease in the vineyards and gardens for the tables of the rich. The gardens produce pot-herbs and roots in great plenty, all the year; and in summer they have Guinea pepper, various kinds of cucumbers, pumpions, and melons. Besides the fruits common in England, they have pomegranates, lemons, citrons, oranges, almonds, and the Indian fig. The trees of the gardens are the laurel, poplar, Egyptian thorn, bead tree, and the fig-tree, which produces two crops of excellent figs in

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a year: they have also the palm-tree; besides these there are many vegetables that grow wild, particularly the aloe; and aromatic plants which perfume the air. This island abounds in cattle, sheep, and goats, which supply the inhabitants with cheese and wool. Pork is in great plenty all the year, and there is always bacon to be had. Besides these there is great plenty of rabbits and land turtles. The domestic fowls are turkeys, geese, ducks, cocks, and hens in great numbers. In the woods and fields are ring-doves, red-legged partridges, stone-curlews, quails, black birds, solitary sparrows, nightingales, gold-finches, and an infinite number of other small birds. With regard to water fowl, they have wild ducks of different kinds, widgeons, teals, coots, and several sorts of water hens.

The natives are spare, of a middle stature, but well built, strong, and of an olive complexion. Their hair is generally black and curled. They are of a choleric disposition, prone to anger, and seldom forgive injuries, and the quarrels of families are kept up from father to son. The girls soon arrive to maturity, and become barren in a short time; but they have easy labours, and commonly return to their business in a few days. Both sexes are extremely amorous, and are married at fourteen. They retain many customs of the ancient times; and the present inhabitants are as dextrous in the use of the sling as their ancestors were.

This island was in the hands of the Spaniards in 1708, when major-general Stanhope took it, with the loss of forty men only, and it was ceded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, who kept it till 1756, when it was taken by the French, for want of succours, after an obstinate resistance: but it was restored to the English by the peace of 1763.

MINORI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

MINOS, in fabulous history, king of Crete, was the son of Jupiter and Europa, and was carried away by that god in the form of a bull. He is said to have built several cities in the island of Crete; to have given laws to the Cretans, and to have had a son from whence sprung Minos II. king of Crete, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus, who distributed justice with such severity, that they were, according to the poets, constituted judges of Hell, where the most difficult cases were referred to Minos, who was distinguished from the rest by his holding a scepter of gold.

MINOS, also in fabulous history. See **PASIPHAE**.

MINOTAUR. See **PASIPHAE**.

MINSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 48. 22. N.

MINSKI, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass, and the other commands the town. It is seventeen miles south-east of Wilna. Long. 27. 41. E. Lat. 54. 41. N.

MINSKI (the palatinate of) a territory of Poland in Lithuania. It lies between the duchies of Novogrodeck, Wilna, Witepsk, Mscislaw, and the territory of Rohaczow. It is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who are employed in trade and the practice of physic. The capital town is of the same name.

MINUTIUS (**FELIX**) a celebrated Roman orator, at the end of the second, or beginning of the third century, is supposed to have been born in Africa. He wrote an excellent Dialogue, intitled *Octavius*, in which he introduces a Christian and Pagan disputing with each other. Lactantius and St. Jerome greatly praise that Dialogue, of which M. Rigault gave a good edition in 1643.

MILANS, a fortress of France, in the duchy of Savoy and valley of Barcelonetta. It is seated on a craggy rock, six miles north-east of Montmelian. Long. 16. 0. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniards, who live in the Pyrenean mountains, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, who live by robbing.

MIRAMION (**MARIA BONNEAU** lady of) distinguished for her piety and charity, was the daughter of James Bonneau, lord of Rubelle, and born at Paris, on the 2d of November, 1629. She was married in 1645 to John James de Beauharnois, lord of Miramion, who died the same year, leaving her pregnant, and she had a daughter five months after. As she was young and a great beauty, she had many offers, but constantly refused entering into a second marriage; and in 1645 made a vow of chastity. She immediately applied herself to relieving the poor and sick; and having married her daughter in 1660, she formed a scheme for inducing lewd women and girls to retire from their vices, and for this purpose founded the house of refuge for

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those who had been confined against their will, and the house of St. Pelagia, for those who were willing to retire. In 1661 she established a house of twelve girls destined to assist the sick and wounded. This little community was called the holy family, but M. de Miramion some time after, united them to the community of the nuns of St. Genevieve who had the same employment. She provided subsistence for these several communities till 1670, when having enough to maintain themselves, she paid them no more than one thousand five hundred livres a year till her death. In the same year she purchased for them the house in which they at present live on the Quay de la Tournelle at Paris, on which they also received the name of the Maramion ladies. She likewise founded in the same community retreats twice a year for ladies, and four times a-year for the poor, where the last are received gratis. She conducted this community with an admirable prudence and regularity, in quality of superior; performed a great number of other pious and charitable works, and died on the 24th of March, 1696, at sixty-six years of age.

MIRÁNDO-DE DOURO, or **DUERO**, a strong town of Portugal, and capital of the province Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and is seated on a rock near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Frefna, thirty-seven miles north-west of Salamanca, thirty-two south-east of Braganza, and two hundred and eight north-by-east of Lisbon. Long. 6. 34. W. Lat. 41. 31. N.

MIRANDE-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain in Old Castile, with a good castle. It is seated on the river Ebro on the confines of Biscay, in a country which produces excellent wine. The river divides it into two parts over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is one hundred and forty miles north of Madrid, and thirty-four south of Bilbao. Long. 3. 36. W. Lat. 43. 12. N.

MIRANDE, a town of France in Gascony, capital of the territory of Astarack. It is seated on a mountain near the river Baese, fifteen miles south-west of Auch, and three hundred and eighty south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 21. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which lies between the duchies of Mantua and Modena. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, and has also a strong citadel and a fort. It has been several times taken and retaken; and last of all by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seventeen miles north-east of Modena, twenty-two south-east of Mantua, twenty-five west of Ferrara, and eighty five east of Milan. Long. 11. 31. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

MIRANDULA (JOHN PICUS, earl of) See PICUS.

MIRE (AUBERT LE) in Latin *Miraeus*, canon, then dean and grand vicar of the church at Antwerp, was born at Brussels in 1573. Albert archduke of Austria made him his almoner and librarian. He wrote *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, and many other works in Latin, and died at Antwerp on the 19th of October, 1640, aged sixty-seven.

MIREBEAU, a town of France in Poitou, and capital of a small territory, called Mirebelais. It is one hundred and seventy miles south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 46. 47.

MIRECOURT, a considerable town of France in Lorraine, and capital of the bailiwick of Vosge, famous for its fine violins and fine lace. It is seated on the river Maidon, twenty-seven miles south of Nanci, thirty south-east of Toul, seventeen north-west of Espinal and one hundred and seventy-five south-by-east of Paris. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 48. 31. N.

MIREPOIX, a town of Upper Languedoc, in France with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gen, fifteen miles north-east of Foix, forty south-east of Toulouse, and four hundred and thirty south of Paris. Long. 1. 57. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

MIREVELT (MICHAEL JANSON) a celebrated painter born at Delft, in 1568, was the son of a goldsmith, and the disciple of Anthony de Montfort of Bloeland. He learned his art with great facility; but though he was successful in his history-pieces, he by degrees, left off that kind of painting, and applied entirely to portraits, which he performed with great beauty. His reputation was so great that he drew a prodigious number of them, and sold them at what price he pleased; and never would take less than one hundred and fifty florins for one of them. William Jaques of Delft engraved after him, and his prints are both fine and numerous.

MIRIAM, the daughter of Amram and Jochebed, and the eldest sister of Moses and Aaron was born about the one thousand five hundred and seventy-eighth year before the birth of Christ. Being on the bank of the Nile, when the daughter of Pharaoh found Moses, she offered to fetch her a nurse, and brought her his mother. She was at length married to him, and sung to her timbrel the praise of the Lord, who had brought the Israelites through the Red Sea.

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She afterwards murmured against Moses, at which God being offended, afflicted her with a leprosy; but having acknowledged her fault, she was cured by the intercession of Moses, and died about the one thousand four hundred and fifty-second year before the Christian era.

MILIS (FRANCIS) an eminent painter of Leyden, who died in the flower of his age in 1683.

MISERICORDIA or **MERCY**, in pagan worship, a kind of ideal goddess to whom the pagans erected a temple at Athens and at Rome, with even sanctuaries for criminals.

MISIATRA, formerly Lacedaemon and Sparta; a very ancient town of Greece. See **LACEDEMON**.

MISNIA or **MEISSEN**, a province of Germany with the title of a margravate bounded on the north by the duchy of Saxony, and by the principality of Anhalt; on the east by Lusatia; on the south by Bohemia and Franconia, and on the west by Thuringia. It is a hundred miles in length and eighty in breadth, and is fruitful in all things necessary for the life of man; but its principal riches consist in mines. It is divided into fourteen prefectures. The elector of Saxony possesses the greatest part, and the other princes of Saxony the rest. The inhabitants are polite, and fond of the arts. Dresden is the capital.

MISSILIMAKINAC, a kind of isthmus of North America, about three hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth. The French had a settlement there, as being a very important post about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Lake Illinois. Long. 95. 35. W. Lat. 45. 35. N.

MISRAIM. See **MESRAIM**.

MISSISSIPPI, also called the river of St. Louis, is one of the largest in the world. Its source is unknown, for it has not been navigated higher than three hundred miles below the fall or cataract of St. Anthony, and there it is thirty fathoms deep, though at the distance of two thousand four hundred miles from its mouth. It discharges itself into the sea by three mouths, and, like the Nile, has periodical inundations, by the melting of snow in the north, so that in May it overflows the country on each side, from sixty to ninety miles, and the inundation continues till near the end of July. In the lowest parts of the country, there are morasses, lakes, and canals along the banks, which are generally covered with trees, and in some places the course of the river is confined between high precipices. Its inundations always leave a great quantity of mud, upon the land, and sometimes carry down trees, to the rivers mouth, where they form new islands, and render the entrance difficult.

MISSON (MAXIMILIAN) was in the parliament of Paris in quality of counsellor for those of the reformed religion, before the revocation of the edict of Nantz, after which he retired to England, where he openly professed his being a zealous protestant, and died on the 16th of January, 1721. He wrote *New Travels into Italy*, the best edition of which is that of the Hague in 1702, in 3 vols. duodecimo. This work which contains many ludicrous strokes on the church of Rome, has been translated into English.

MISSOURI, a great river of North America, which falls into the Mississippi. It waters one of the finest and largest countries in the world, which is inhabited by none but savages.

MITCHEL (SIR DAVID) vice admiral, was descended from a worthy family in Scotland, and at sixteen years of age, was put apprentice to the master of a trading vessel at Leith, with whom he continued seven years. He afterwards served as mate aboard several ships, particularly in northern voyages; by which he not only acquired great skill as a seaman, but attained most of the modern languages; which with his extraordinary skill in the mathematics, and other genteel accomplishments, recommended him, after his being pressed to sea in the Dutch service, to the favour of his officers. At the Revolution, being remarkable for his skill in maritime affairs, and his attachment to the government, he was made a captain, and soon distinguished and promoted, so that in 1693 he commanded the squadron that convoyed the king to Holland, and by this means having an opportunity of frequently conversing with his majesty, became so much in his favour, that in the next promotion he was made real-admiral of the blue, and soon after appointed one of the grooms of his majesty's bed-chamber. In 1694 Sir David Mitchel, being then a knight, and rear-admiral of the red, sailed with admiral Russel into the Mediterranean; and on the admiral's return home, he was made commander in chief of a squadron left in those seas. In 1696 he served under Sir George Rooke, with whom he lived in great friendship. He afterwards brought over from Holland, and carried back Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, and also attended him during the whole time he staid in England, and his majesty, who often declared that he had learned more of maritime affairs from him, than from any other person whatever, offered him the highest preferments in Muscovy, if he would accompany

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pany him thither; but this proposal was neither agreeable to Sir David's circumstances nor inclinations; for having been appointed gentleman of the black rod, on the death of Sir Fleetwood Shepherd, and having also his pay as vice-admiral, he had no reason to quit his native country, even to oblige so great a prince. His skill and conduct as a seaman, and his perfect acquaintance with every branch of naval affairs rendered him extremely useful, and his polite behaviour made him agreeable to every administration. Upon the accession of queen Anne, Sir David was appointed one of the council to prince George of Denmark, as lord high admiral, in which high office he continued till the year before the prince's death, when he was laid aside; but upon another change of affairs he was sent over to Holland to expostulate with their high mightinesses upon the deficiencies of their quota during the continuance of the war, which commission he discharged with great honour. This was the last public act of his life, for soon after his return to England, he died at his seat, called Popes, in Hertfordshire, on the 1st of June, 1710.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, and the most cruel enemy of the Romans next to Hannibal, succeeded his father Mithridates in the one hundred and twenty-third year before the Christian era, at about thirteen years of age. Having put to death two children whom Laodicea his sister had by Ariarathes king of Cappadocia, he seized that province, and caused his son, to whom he gave the name of Ariarathes, to be declared king; but Nicomedes, king of Bythynia, fearing lest Mithridates, by being master of Cappadocia, should invade his dominions, suborned a youth to pretend that he was the third son of Ariarathes, and sent Laodicea, whom he had married after the king of Bythynia's death, to Rome, in order to assure the senate, that she had had three children, and that the youth she presented to them was the third. Mithridates used the same stratagem, and sent Gordius his son's governor to Rome to assure the senate that he to whom he had given Cappadocia was the son of Ariarathes. The senate, in order to bring them to an agreement, took Cappadocia from Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from Nicomedes, and declared the people of those two provinces free, but the Cappadocians, not being willing to enjoy this liberty, by the permission of the Romans, chose Ariobarzanes for their king, who at length opposed the great designs formed by Mithridates against all Asia: this was the origin of Mithridates's hatred to the Romans. He engaged Tigranes king of Armenia, to make war on Ariobarzanes, who being conquered, Ariarathes was restored to the throne in the ninetyeth year before the Christian era. Ariobarzanes however obtained powerful assistance from the Romans in order to recover his dominions, and entered into an alliance with Nicomedes king of Bithynia, who ravaged the territories belonging to Mithridates, on which the latter complained to the senate, and not obtaining the satisfaction he demanded, levied a powerful army, drove Ariobarzanes from Cappadocia, defeated Nicomedes, made himself master of Phrygia, Mysia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphilia, Paphlagonia, and almost all the provinces of Asia, and at the same time massacred all the Romans, he found in Asia. At length crossing the sea, he conquered Thrace, Greece, and Macedonia, took many considerable cities, and in particular Athens, in the eighty-seventh year before the Christian era. He already threatened Italy; but Sylla being sent against him, took Athens, and defeated his generals, which obliged him to conclude a peace with the Romans in the eighty-fourth year before the Christian era. Mithridates immediately resumed the war, and at first obtained great advantages; but Lucullus made him raise the siege of Cyzicus, and defeated him in several battles, on which he retired into Armenia to Tigranes his son-in-law, who was also defeated and put to flight by Lucullus. Mithridates however recovered himself after Lucullus's departure; but being defeated and put to flight by Pompey, he fled towards the Cimmerian Bosphorus, without his being able to overtake him. In short, being informed that his son Pharnaces was declared king, he stabbed himself, in the sixty-fourth year before the Christian era, after he had found that poison, which he had accustomed himself to take, would not put an end to his life. He was a prince of extraordinary courage, capable of forming and executing the greatest designs. He had travelled a great deal, was learned, fond of men of letters, and spoke many languages. He composed a Treatise *De Arcanis Morborum*, which Pompey caused to be carried to Rome, and which his freedman Laeneus translated into Latin. It was he who composed that counterpoison which from his name, is still called Mithridate; but his sanguinary temper darkened the lustre of his most amiable perfections.

MITTAU, a strong town in the duchy of Courland, of which it is the capital. It was taken by the Swedes in 1701 and by the Muscovites in 1706. It is seated on the river Boldereau, forty five miles east of Goldingen, twenty south-west

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of Riga, and two hundred and forty north of Warsaw. Long. 23. 51. E. Lat. 56. 44. N.

MNEMOSYNE, in fabulous history, a nymph, who is represented by the poets as the mother of the Muses. Her name in Greek signifies Memory.

MNEVIS, in pagan anthology, the same with Apis. See **APIS**.

MOCHO, **MOCHA** or **MOKA**, a city or sea-port town of Arabia Felix, in Asia, seated near the streights of Bab-el-Mandel; it is now a place of considerable trade. It contains about ten thousand inhabitants, almost all Mahometans, with some Armenians and several poor Jews who live in a suburb by themselves. They are all of a tawney complexion, very well made, and civil in their behaviour. The town is surrounded with walls built after the ancient manner, half stone and half earth. There are four gates but no ditch, and there are several towers on some of which guns are mounted. These towers are inhabited by soldiers who patrol in the night-time, and in the day are upon the harbour and in the bazar or market place, to prevent any disorder or robbery. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the day-time in the streets; but in the evening they are permitted to visit one another. Their habit is much like that of the Turkish women, only they are covered all over with a veil of painted callico, which is so thin that they can see through it, and not be seen themselves, and they have also little buskins made of Morocco leather. Mocho is seated in a very dry sandy country, as is almost all the coast of the Red sea; but the territory of Mocho is worse than any of the rest. The water here is very bad, having a mixture of nitre and sea-salt. The heat is excessive, and they are sometimes without rain for two years together. It is generally as hot in January there as in London in July, and when the south wind blows in the summer time, the heats are intolerable; however between nine and ten in the morning there is a refreshing breeze from the sea, which a little cools the air. The chief trade of the city is coffee, which is chiefly brought from Betelsagio, a town at eighty-five miles distance. Long. 44. 25. E. Lat. 14. 0. N.

MODBURY, a town of Devonshire with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on April 23d for horned cattle, cloth and shoes. It is indifferent large and is four furlongs in length, seated in a bottom between two hills, it is ten miles south-east of Plymouth, sixteen north-north-west of Dartmouth, and two hundred and nine west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

MODENA, an ancient town of Italy, and capital of the Modenese, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, and is a large handsome place, and pretty well fortified. There are several piazzas and a great number of fountains, but the streets are very narrow. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures; and the ducal palace, is richly furnished and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very considerable, and very regular, but has been taken several times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The number of inhabitants are said to be forty thousand; and they make here the best masques for masquerades in all Italy. It is seated on the canal, which is cut between the abovementioned rivers, twenty-two miles north-west of Bologna, thirty south-west of Parma, thirty-four south of Mantua, and sixty north-by-west of Florence. Long. 11. 36. E. Lat. 45. 3. N.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the west by the duchy of Parma, on the north by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the east by the Bolognese, and a part of the Ferrarese, and on the south by part of Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle. In times of war the duke cannot raise above fifteen thousand foot and four thousand horse; and these being insufficient to defend his dominions, he has been obliged to forsake them twice, and leave his poor subjects to be ill used by the French armies. Likewise, in the last war, he was obliged to abandon them again, because he had taken the side of Spain against the queen of Hungary and her allies.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a river of the same name, twenty-five miles south of Syracuse. Long. 15. 3. E. Lat. 37. 12. N.

MODON, an ancient, handsome and strong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very safe and commodious harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promontory, advanced into the sea of Sapienza, fifteen miles from Coron, and ninety-five south-west of Napoli di Romania. Long. 21. 45. E. Lat. 36. 58. N.

MODREVIUS (**ANDREAS FRICHIUS**) secretary to Sigismund Augustus king of Poland, acquired considerable reputation, by his learning and works. He broke off from the Romish church, favoured the Lutherans and Anti-trinitarians,

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nitarians, and took great pains, in order to unite all Christian societies under the same communion. Grotius has placed him in the class of the reconcilers of the different schemes of religion. His principal work is intitled *De Republica emendanda*.

MODZIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the river Przpeic, in a fertile and well cultivated country. Long. 29. 10. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

MOGADOR, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Long. 9. 33. W. Lat. 31. 35. N.

MOEBIUS (**GODFREY**) professor of physic at Jena, was born at Lauch in Thuringia in 1611. He became first physician to Frederic William elector of Brandenburg, to Augustus duke of Saxony, and to William duke of Saxe-Weimer. He died at Halle, in Saxony in 1664, aged fifty-three. He wrote several medicinal works, which are esteemed.

Godfrey Moebius his son, was also an able physician.

MOENIUS (**CAIUS**) a Roman consul who conquered the ancient Latin, and was the first who ornamented the tribunal of the Forum, with the beaks of ships, which he had taken at the battle of Antium, in the three hundred and thirty-eighth year before the Christian era, whence that place received the name of Rostrum.

MOGULSTAN. See **INDIA PROPER**.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary in the county of Baraniwar, famous for two battles fought near it in 1526 and 1687. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Corasse, seventeen miles north-west of Esseck, and is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 46. 21. N.

MOHAWK country, belongs to one of the five nations of the Iroquois, in alliance with the English. It lies in North America, between the Lake of Ontario and New York.

MOHILIA, or **MOELIA**, one of the Comora islands in the Indian ocean, seated between the continent of Africa and Madagascar, where ships bound for Bombay and the coast of Malabar sometimes touch for refreshments in their voyage to the East Indies. The inhabitants are well made, and somewhat above the middle size. They are almost black, and their hair is black and strait, they not being woolly-headed like the negroes of Guinea. The haven for anchoring is on the south-west side of the island, in twenty-two fathom water. Their religion is a mixture of Mahometanism and Paganism, for which reason the women are not so often seen as in other places, though the sailors commonly find means to come at them, and those that appear go almost naked. They are large and well made and of a deep olive-colour, and not so black as the men. Their hair is tied upon the top of their heads. The richest men have only a piece of cotton cloth tied about the waist which hangs down as far as their knees, and wear a white muslin turban but the rest have nothing on their heads. Writing paper is in great esteem among them, of which two or three quires will purchase two oxen. Those that can write make use of Arabic characters, which shews that they have had Arabians amongst them. They have plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, tamarinds and sugar canes. The climate is here so good, the landscapes so fine and the verdure so continual, that it seems to be a Paradise. Long. 43. 24. E. Lat. 12. 15. S.

MOHILOF, a large and strong city of Poland in the province of Lithuania and palatinate of Mscislau. It is a well built trading town. The Swedes gained a great victory here over the Muscovites in 1707. It is seated on the river Neiper, thirty-four miles south of Orsa, and fifty south-west of Mscislau. Long. 31. 45. E. Lat. 53. 51. N.

MOINE (**STEPHEN LE**) a learned Protestant minister, born at Caen, in 1624, became well skilled in the Greek, Latin, and Oriental tongues, and was made a professor of divinity at Leyden, where he died on the 3d of April, 1689, aged sixty five. He wrote several dissertations, printed in his collection, intitled *Varia Sacra*, 2 vols, 4to. and some other works. He was the first who published, *Nilus Doxopatrius*, which treats of synods.

MOINE (**FRANCIS LE**) one of the most excellent painters in the eighteenth century, was born at Paris, in 1688, and was educated in the art of painting by M. Galloche professor of the academy of painting. He himself became professor of that academy, and painted the grand saloon at the entrance of the apartments of Versailles, which represents the apotheosis of Hercules. He was four years in painting that saloon, and the king was so pleased with it, that in 1735 he made him his first painter, and some time after settled upon him a pension of two thousand livres, but the next year he lost his senses, and during a fit of madness gave himself several wounds with a sword, of which he died on the 4th of June, 1737, aged forty-nine.

MOINE (**PETER LE**) a famous Jesuit, was born in 1602, and

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entered amongst the Jesuits at Nancy, in 1619. He was the first of his society, who acquired reputation by French poetry, and died at Paris on the 22d of August, 1671, aged seventy. The most considerable of his poems is intitled *St. Lewis*, or the Holy Crown recovered from the Infidels. All his poems were printed at Paris, in 1671, in folio. He also wrote, 1. *The Life of Cardinal de Richelieu*. 2. A book intitled *Winged Devotion*, in octavo, which made much noise. 3. A small Treatise on History, duodecimo, and other works.

MOISSAC, an ancient town of France in Querci, with a secular abbey. It is a rich place, and abounds in all sorts of wares. It is agreeably seated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Long. 1. 27. E. Lat. 44. 8. N.

MOLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Barri, seated on the gulph of Venice, seven miles east of the town of Barri. Long. 16. 54. E. Lat. 41. 21. N.

MOLA (**PIER FRANCESCO**) an excellent Italian painter, was born at Lugano in the year 1609, and was a disciple of Albani, whose agreeable and pleasant style of painting he acquired, though his colouring was not quite so brilliant; but all his conceptions were lively and warm. He designed with great spirit and liberty of pencil; and sometimes, perhaps, with more than was strictly allowable. However, he was in such esteem for his many fine performances in Rome, that his sudden death in the year 1665 was much regretted by all the lovers of the art.

MOLA (**GIO BATTISTA**) was the brother and fellow-disciple of the former, but could not attain to the perfection of Albani in his figures, which were somewhat hard; yet in landscapes he came so very near him, that his four large pieces in duke Salviati's palace at Rome, are generally taken for his master's hand.

MOLAC (**JOHN DE CERCADO**, or **KERCADO**) a brave warrior and seneschal of Brittany, was descended from one of the best families in that province, and after having filled with honour the highest posts in the courts of the dukes of Brittany, and distinguished himself in several battles, he engaged in the service of Francis I. king of France, and became first gentleman of his chamber, and captain of an hundred armed men. At the famous battle of Pavia in 1525, an arquebuser going to fire upon the king, this brave officer leaped before his majesty, received the shot, and by being killed saved the life of his master.

MOLAC (**RENE ALEXIS DE KERCADO**, marquis de) colonel of the regiment of foot belonging to the duke of Berri, was descended from the same family as the former; and from his most tender youth applied himself to arms. He talked continually of engagements and battles, was pleased only with military men, and preferred the company and conversation of the old officers. In the campaign of Bohemia he acquired the esteem, friendship, and confidence of the late marshal de Saxe and marshal de Broglie. He was a noble and generous friend, lively, ardent, and endowed with the greatest military qualities, which gave the highest hopes of his distinguishing himself by the greatest actions, when he was killed at the famous sally of Prague, on the 22d of August, 1742, at twenty-nine years of age, by receiving seven musket-balls in his body, and was lamented by his whole regiment.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the north-east by the river Niefter, which divides it from Poland; on the east by Bessarabia; on the south by the Danube, which parts it from Bulgaria; and on the west by Walachia and Transilvania; it being two hundred and forty miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth. It lies in a good air and fruitful soil, producing corn, wine, rich pastures, a good breed of horses, oxen, sheep, plenty of game, fish, fowl, honey, wax, and all European fruits. Its principal rivers are the Danube, Neister, Pruth, Bardalach, and Ceret. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town. It has been tributary to the Turks ever since the year 1574, who appoint a prince who is a native of the country, but have no regard to his being of the principal families. They pay a large yearly tribute, besides which they are obliged to raise a great body of horse at their own expence.

MOLDAW, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Transilvania, and running on the confines of Proper Walachia and Moldavia, falls into the Serat at Targorod.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which has taken its name from running under ground. It first disappears at Boxhill, near Dorking, in the county of Surry, and emerges again near Leatherhead.

MOLESWORTH (**ROBERT**) viscount Moleworth, an eminent statesman and polite writer, was descended from an ancient English family; but his father having served in the civil wars in Ireland, afterwards settled in Dublin, where he became a considerable merchant, and died in September, 1656, leaving his wife pregnant with this his only child. He was born at Dublin in December, and having studied

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studied in the college there, married early a sister of Richard earl of Bellamont. At the Revolution Mr. Moleworth distinguished himself by his early and zealous appearance in defence of the liberty and religion of his country; which rendered him so obnoxious to king James, that he was attainted, and his estate sequestered. But king William was no sooner established on the throne, than he made him one of his privy-council, and in 1692 sent him envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, where he resided above three years, till disobliging his Danish majesty by claiming some privileges which, by the custom of the country, are denied to every body but the king, he was forbid the court: on which, pretending business in Flanders, he retired thither, and, without an audience of leave, returned home, where he drew up an account of Denmark, which, though it offended that court, was well received by the public, and translated into several languages. It was likewise so highly approved by the earl of Shaftesbury, the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*, that it occasioned a strict friendship between him and Mr. Moleworth. This piece was however answered by Dr. William King, the Danish envoy furnishing him with materials for that purpose. Mr. Moleworth served his country in the house of commons in both kingdoms, being chosen for the borough of Swords in Ireland, and for those of Bodmyn, St. Michael, and East Retford in England, always behaving with the greatest firmness and steadiness, in defence of the principles he had embraced. He was a member of the privy-council to queen Anne, till the latter end of her reign, when party spirit running high, he was removed from the board. But as he strenuously maintained the house of Hanover's right to succeed to the throne, king George I. on his obtaining the crown, made him a commissioner of trade and plantations, and in 1716 advanced him to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of baron of Philipstown, and viscount Moleworth of Swords. His lordship was likewise a fellow of the Royal Society, and continued to serve his country with uncorruptible integrity till the two last years of his life, which he spent in a studious and learned retirement, and died on the 22d of May, 1725, at his seat at Breckenstown, in the county of Dublin. He is the reputed author of several pieces written with great force of reason and masculine eloquence; he likewise wrote an Address to the House of Commons for the Encouragement of Agriculture, and translated Hottoman's *Franco-Gallia*, a Latin treatise on the state of the French before the incroachments made on their liberties.

MOLEZIO (JOSEPH) in Latin *Moletius*, an eminent philosopher, physician, and mathematician in the sixteenth century, born at Messina. His principal works are *Ephemerides*, and *Tables* to which he gave the name of Gregorian. These tables were of great use in the reformation of the Calendar by Gregory XIII. He died at Padua, where he was professor of mathematics in 1588, aged fifty-seven.

MOLFETTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the territory of Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in the gulph of Venice, ten miles north-west of Bari, and eight east of Trani. Long. 16. 50. E. Lat. 41. 18. N.

MOLIERE (JOHN BAPTIST POQUELIN DE) a celebrated French poet, who excelled all the comic poets of that nation, was born at Paris in 1620. His father was upholsterer to the king, and obtained for him the survivorship of his post, but his grandfather taking him sometimes to the play, he conceived such an aversion to his own trade, that he desired his grandfather to prevail with his parents to give him a taste of literature, to which, after a warm opposition, his father consented, and he was put to a college of Jesuits, where he became acquainted with Armand de Bourbon, first prince of Conti, and with Chappelle and Bernier, who studied in the same college. These connections brought him to the knowledge of the celebrated Gassendi, who taught him philosophy. He at length resolved to apply himself intirely to the stage, to which he had a very strong inclination, and having formed a company of some young men who had a talent for declamation, they played at Paris, and took the name of the Illustrious Theatre. Poquelein then assumed the name of Moliere, and wrote some short comedies to be acted in the country. The first regular piece he composed, was the *Etourdi*, of five acts, which was performed at Lyons in 1653, and he also played the *Dépit-Amoureux*, and the *Précieuses Ridicules*, before the prince of Conti at Beziers. After visiting several other places, he returned to Paris; played before their majesties, and was permitted to settle at Paris; he then played in the guard-room of the Old Louvre, and was afterwards allowed to act in the royal palace. In 1663 he had a pension of one thousand livres, and two years after his company was taken into the king's service, when Moliere introduced a true taste for comedy on the French theatre. He attacked and turned into ridicule the prudes, coxcombs, hypocrites, and igno-

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rant physicians, and lashed the vices and follies of the age. He was a good actor as well as an excellent poet. Moliere used to read his comedies to an old servant-maid of his, and when any of the diverting passages made little or no impression upon her, he altered them; being convinced by experience that unless she laughed, they would not take upon the stage; and when he read any of his plays to the actors, before their public representation, he made them bring their children, and formed very useful conjectures from their natural sensations. His death was very surprising, being to act *Le Malade Imaginaire*, he was taken so ill before it began, that he was advised to put it off; but considering the number and dignity of the spectators, he was unwilling to send them away, and acted his part with such intenseness, that he did not perceive the increase of his illness; but when he came to that part of the play in which he was to counterfeit being dead, he was so weak that it was thought he had really expired, and as they had much ado to make him stand up, they advised him to withdraw; but the play being far advanced, he thought he could go through it without further prejudice; but as he was speaking of rhubarb and senna in the consultation of physicians, the blood issued out of his mouth, when being carried home, and all medicines proving ineffectual, he died the same evening, of an effusion of blood, on the 13th of February, 1643, aged fifty-three. There was great difficulty in obtaining permission from the archbishop of Paris to inter his body in holy ground. Among his comedies, the *Misanthrope*, the *Tartuffe*, *Femmes Savantes*, *L'Avare*, the *Festin de Pierre*, the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, and the *Précieuses ridicules*, are his masterpieces. The most esteemed edition of Moliere's works are those of Amsterdam, in 1669, in five volumes, duodecimo. That of Paris in 1734, in four volumes, quarto; and that of Paris in 1739, in eight volumes, duodecimo.

MOLINA, a town of Spain in the north part of New Castile. It is seated in a country full of pasture lands, and feeds a great number of sheep, whose wool is of great value. It is thirty-seven miles south-east of Sigüenza, and eighty-five north-east of Madrid. Long. 2. 16. W. Lat. 41. 21. N.

MOLINET (CLAUDE DU) a regular canon and procurator-general of the congregation of St. Genevieve, and a learned antiquary, was born at Chalons in Champagne, in 1620. He finished his studies at Paris, and afterwards applied himself to discover the most concealed parts of antiquity. He collected a considerable cabinet of curiosities, and died on the second of September, 1687, aged sixty-seven. His principal works are, 1. An edition of the *Epistles* of Stephen, bishop of Tournay, with learned notes. 2. The History of the Popes from Medals, from Martin V. to Innocent XI. 3. Reflections on the Origin and Antiquity of the secular and regular Canons, &c.

MOLINETTI (ANTHONY) a native of Venice, taught and practised physic at Padua with extraordinary reputation, and died at Venice about the year 1675. He was one of the most able anatomists of the seventeenth century. His Treatise on the Senses and their Organs, printed at Padua in 1669, quarto, is greatly esteemed.

MOLINOS (MICHAEL) the founder of the sect of Quietists, was born in the diocese of Saragossa in 1627, and afterwards settled at Rome, where he was in great credit with persons of the highest distinction, and even with several popes. He however advanced a new doctrine, which he endeavoured to spread throughout Italy, and his disciples were called Quietists, from their maintaining that we ought to annihilate ourselves in order to become united to God, and then to remain in a state of perfect quietude; that is, in a simple contemplation of mind, without making any reflection, or being at all troubled at what passes in the body. Molinos included his doctrine in a Spanish work intitled, *The Spiritual Conduct*, and in other pieces, where he inserted his Prayer of Quietism. These works were examined by the Inquisition at Rome in 1687, when Molinos was thrown into prison, and his trial being carried on, all his books and writings were condemned by the pope to be burnt, and the Inquisition declared by a decree of the 28th of August the same year, that he had taught doctrines that were false and pernicious, and that his Prayer of Quietism was contrary to the doctrine of the church, and the purity of Christian piety. The Inquisition also at the same time condemned sixty-eight propositions extracted from his writings, as heretical, scandalous, and blasphemous. Molinos was obliged publicly to abjure his opinions on a scaffold erected in the church of the Dominicans, when the sacred college was assembled, and was afterwards condemned to close and perpetual imprisonment, in which he died, on the 29th of December, 1696.

MOLISE, a territory of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra di-Lavoro, thither Abruzzo, the Capitanata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are thirty-nine miles in length. It is a mountainous country, but yet is fertile in corn, wine,

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wine, saffron, and silk. The capital town is of the same name.

MOLISE, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is thin of people, and daily runs to decay. It is fifty miles north-east of Naples. Long. 15. 43. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

MOLLEN, a strong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg. It belongs to the city of Lubeck, and is seated on the river Stekinels, sixteen miles north of Lawenburg. Long. 10. 28. E. Lat. 54. 12. N.

MOLLERUS (**DANIEL WILLIAM**) distinguished by his learning and his works, was born at Presburg in Hungary, on the 26th of May, 1642, and after having learned the Eastern languages, travelled into all parts of Europe. He at length became professor of history and metaphysics in the university of Altorf, where he died, on the 25th of February, 1712, at seventy years of age. He wrote many books, the principal of which are, 1. *Meditatio de Hungaricis quibusdam Insectis prodigiis, ex Aere una cum Nive in Agro delapsis*. 2. *Opuscula Ethica & Problematico-Critica*. 3. *Opuscula Medico-Historico-Philologica*. 4. *Mensa Poetica*. 5. *Indiculus Medicorum Philologorum ex Germania oriundorum*. 6. *Lusus Metrici de Bubula*. 7. *Meditatio Stoica de Conditione Temporis presentis*. 8. *Meditatio, num S. Pauli Caput I. ad Rom. sine Profanorum Auctorum maxime Petronii Cognitione intelligi queat?* 9. A Dissertation on the Confusion of Languages at the Tower of Babel, &c.

MOLLERUS (**JOHN**) a native of Flensburg, in the duchy of Sleswick, distinguished himself by his skill in literary history, especially of the northern countries, and died at Flensburg on the 20th of October, 1725, aged sixty-four. His principal work is intitled *Cimbria Litterata*, and is printed in three volumes in folio. It contains the literary, ecclesiastical, civil, and political history of Denmark, Sleswick, Holstein, Hamburg, Lubeck, and the neighbouring countries.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France in Alsace, seated on the river Bruch, eight miles from Strasburg. There is an handsome chateau, which, with the Jesuits house, takes up a good part of the town. It is two hundred and forty-eight miles east of Paris. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

MOLOCH, in Pagan worship, a famous god of the Ammonites, to whose idol they sacrificed children and animals. It is said to have been a bust, or half the body of a man with the head of a calf, and the arms extended. This half body was fixed on a kind of hearth, on which was lighted a great fire, through which children were obliged to pass, in order to be purified by that ceremony, when, to prevent their cries being heard, a great noise was made with drums and other instruments. The Holy Scripture frequently reproaches the Jews for offering these kind of sacrifices to Moloch.

MOLONIDES, in fabulous history, a name given to two brothers, Eurytus and Cteatus, the sons of Actor and Molione, or according to others, of Neptune and Molione. These being esteemed the bravest men of their time, Augias gave them the command of his troops, on his being informed that Hercules was coming to attack him. Hercules falling ill after the expedition was begun, would gladly have made a peace with the Molonides; but taking advantage of this opportunity, they surprised his army, and made great slaughter. However, some time after, Hercules laid an ambush for them at Cleone, when they were going on the part of the Eleans to assist at the sacrifices, during the Isthmian games, and killed them.

MOLORCHUS, in fabulous history, an old shepherd of Argos, who gave an hospitable reception to Hercules; which that hero rewarded by killing a Nemean lion, which ravaged the country. In memory of which benefit, a festival was instituted in honour of Molorchus, which from his name was called the Molorchean Days.

MOLSA, or **MOLZA** (**FRANCIS MARIUS**) one of the most celebrated poets of the sixteenth century, was born at Modena, and acquired such reputation by his Latin and Italian verses, that he might have raised a considerable fortune, had he behaved with more regularity and prudence. He died of a debauch, in February, 1554. His elegies, and his piece on Henry VIII's divorce of queen Catharine of Aragon, are particularly admired.

MOLSA, or **MOLZA** (**TARQUINIA**) one of the most illustrious ladies of her time, was the grand-daughter of the former. Her wit and learning, joined to the graces of her person, were supported by her virtue. Having lost her husband without having any children by him, she would not consent to marry again, and though very young, behaved like Artemisia. She gave herself up to study, and became well skilled in polite literature, and the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages. Tasso, Guarini, and the other great men of her time, had such an esteem for her, that they sent her their works for her to examine them. She was greatly admired at the court of Alfonso II. duke of Ferrara, and the senate of Rome, in the year 1600, honour-

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ed her by giving her and her whole family the freedom of the city.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, lie in the Indian sea, under the equinoctial line. The names of the principal are Bachian, Machian, Motyr, Ternate, and Tydor. The largest of them is scarce thirty miles in circumference. They produce neither corn nor cattle, except goats; but they have bread, made of the pith of the fago-tree, which we call fago; oranges, lemons, spices, and particularly cloves, and other fruits, and the trees are always green. The cloves are sent by the Dutch all over the world; for these islands are under their dominion. The inhabitants are a mixture of idolaters and Mahometans, and are mild in their behaviour. These islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who settling on the coasts, carried on a great trade in this spice; but they were driven away by the inhabitants and the Dutch. The English and Dutch afterwards traded with the natives; but in the reign of king James I. the Dutch drove them away, and have kept these islands ever since.

MOLWITZ, a town of Germany in Silesia, famous for a battle fought there in April, 1741, when the Prussians obtained a victory over the Austrians. It is forty miles south of Breslau. Long. 16. 51. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

MOLYNEUX (**WILLIAM**) a learned writer, born in Dublin, on the 17th of April, 1656, and educated in the university of that city, after which he studied the law in the Middle Temple, London. In 1678 he returned to Ireland; and in 1683 formed a society in Dublin for carrying on the same design as the Royal Society in London, which continued till the year 1688, when it was broke by the confusion of the times. In 1684 he was appointed, jointly with sir William Robinson, surveyor-general of his majesty's buildings and works, and chief engineer; and the next year was sent abroad by the government, to view the most considerable fortresses in Flanders; when he travelled through Holland, part of Germany, and France. Upon his return from Paris to London, in 1686, he published his *Seiotbericum Telescopium*. In 1688 the severities of Tyrconnel's government forced him into England, where he spent two years with his family, and wrote his *Dioptrics*, which work was printed in 1692, in which year he sat in the Irish parliament, as one of the representatives of the university of Dublin. He also wrote, the *Case of Ireland stated*, in relation to its being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England, and several of his pieces are published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Among the many learned men with whom Mr. Molyneux corresponded, the justly celebrated Mr. Locke was in a particular manner dear to him, and in 1698 he made a journey into England, on purpose to pay that great man a visit, whom he had yet never seen; but not long after his return to Ireland, he was seized with a severe fit of the stone, which caused such agitations in his stomach as broke a blood vessel, by which he died on the 11th of October, 1698.

MOLYNEUX (**SAMUEL**) an excellent astronomer, was son to the preceding, and was born at Chester, in 1689. As he was an only child: his father, who was extremely fond of him, made his education the chief business of his life, in which he followed the plan laid down by his friend Mr. Locke, who occasionally gave him his advice, and in return he sent that gentleman an account of his extraordinary progress. By which it appears, that when he was but just turned of five, he could read perfectly well, and could trace out on the globes, and point to all the noted parts, countries, and cities in the world. By five and a half, he could perform many of the plainest problems of the globe, as the longitude and latitude, the antipodes, the time of the day in different countries, &c. and this by way of play and diversion. He continued to proceed suitably to these beginnings, as long as his father lived, who at his death left him to the care of his brother Dr. Thomas Molyneux, an excellent scholar and physician at Dublin, who executed the trust much to his honour. At the age of manhood, young Mr. Molyneux was allowed to be one of the politest and most accomplished gentleman in England; and his late majesty, when prince of Wales, appointed him his secretary. He had a house at Kew, near Richmond, where astronomy being his favourite study, he set himself to make improvements in that science. About the year 1723 he endeavoured to find out a convenient method for making the specula for sir Isaac Newton's reflecting telescope; and being assisted therein by Mr. Bradley, then Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, they finished a good instrument of twenty-six inches, in 1724, and afterwards another of eight feet. The principal design was to reduce the method of making these instruments to some degree of certainty and ease, that the difficulty in making them, and the danger in miscarrying, might no longer discourage any workmen from attempting to make them for public sale. Accordingly they communicated the whole process of the operation to two

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mathematical instrument-makers, who afterwards succeeded in making these telescopes. In 1725 he erected a very accurate instrument of his own contrivance, in order to determine the annual parallax of the fixed stars. This had been attempted by Dr. Hooke, Mr. Flamsteed, and others, without success. In short, this ingenious gentleman from his regard for the improvement of astronomy, by perfecting the methods of making telescopes, both by refraction and reflection, not only collected and considered what had been written and practised by others, but also made several new experiments of his own contriving, after he had procured a most complete apparatus of instruments for that purpose. But in the midst of these pursuits, being appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, he became so engaged in public affairs, that wanting leisure to pursue these enquiries any farther, he gave his papers to Dr. Robert Smith, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, whom he invited to make use of his house and apparatus of instruments, in order to finish what he had left imperfect. But as he died soon after, the doctor lost that opportunity; upon which supplying what was unfinished by Mr. Molyneux, from Mr. Huygens and others, he published the whole in his *Complete Treatise of Optics*.

MOMBAZA, or **MONBAZA**, a town of Africa, in an island of the same name, with a strong fort. The Portuguese had possession of it, but they were driven away by the Arabians in 1631. It is opposite to the country of Mombaza in Zanguebar, seventy miles south of Milinda, and is at present subject to Portugal. Long. 48. 12. E. Lat. 4. 15. N.

MOMBAZA, a subdivision of Zanguebar, a country subject to the Portuguese, which furnishes them with slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply their plantations in South America.

MOMERITIUS (**BONINUS**) a poet of the fifteenth century, born at Milan, published some poems which are esteemed, and the Acts of the Saints, in two volumes, folio.

MOMUS, in fabulous history, was the god of raillery, or the jester of the celestial assembly, and was the son of Somnus and Night. He turned into ridicule, both gods and men. Being chosen by Vulcan, Neptune, and Minerva, as a judge of the excellence of their works, he blamed them all three. Neptune for not having placed the horns of the bull before his eyes, in order that he might give a furer blow, or at least in his shoulders, that he might give it with greater strength: he censured Minerva for not having rendered her house moveable, that it might be taken away when placed in a bad neighbourhood; and Vulcan for not having made a window in the breast of the man, by which his heart might be seen, and his most secret thoughts discovered.

MONA, an island in the Baltic sea, seated south-west of the island of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and is subject to Denmark. It has a fort and several villages, and Stege is its capital. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

MONACO, a small, but an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle, a strong citadel, and a good harbour. It is the capital of a province of the same name, in possession of the house of Grimaldi, under the protection of France. It is seated on a rock, which jets out into the sea, and is eight miles south-west of Vintimiglia, five north-east of Villa Franca, and eight north-east of Nice. Long. 7. 21. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, thirty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth, bounded on the north by Tyrone; on the east by Armagh; on the south by Cavan and Louth; and on the west by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains nine thousand five hundred and eighty-seven houses, twenty-four parishes, five baronies, and one borough, and sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Monaghan.

MONANTHEUIL (**HENRY DE**) in Latin *Monantholius*, a native of Rheims, was made professor royal of the mathematics at Paris, in the year 1577, and dean of the faculty of physic at Paris. He published a Latin translation of Aristotle's *Mechanics*, to which he added a learned Comment, and some other works.

MONARDES (**NICHOLAS**) a celebrated Spanish physician in the sixteenth century, was born at Seville, and wrote a *Treatise on the Drugs brought from America*, and several other excellent works. He died in 1577.

MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, seventy miles south-east of Tunis. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 36. 0. N.

MONBRISON, a town of France, in the province of Lionois, and territory of Forez, thirty-seven miles south-west of Lions. Long. 4. 12. E. Lat. 45. 41. N.

MONCALIER, a town of Italy, in the territory of Pied

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mont, seated on the river Po, five miles from Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

MONCALVO, a small, but strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, twelve miles south-west of Casal. Long. 7. 13. E. Lat. 44. 58. N.

MONCAON, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, with a strong castle. It is the capital of a county, and is seated eight miles south-east of Tuy, and twenty-seven north of Bragua. Long. 8. 2. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

MONCHY (**CHARLES DE**) marquis of Hocquincourt, and marshal of France, known by the name of marshal d'Hocquincourt, was the son of George de Monchy, grand-provost of the French king's household. He distinguished himself by his valour, in several sieges and battles; commanded the right wing of the French army at the battle of Rhetel, on the 15th of December, 1650, and was made marshal of France, on the 5th of January, 1651. He defeated the Spaniards in Catalonia, and forced their lines before Arras; but being dissatisfied with the court, afterwards joined the enemy, and was killed before Dunkirk, on the 13th of June, 1658, as he was taking a view of the lines of the French army.

MONCKE (**GEORGE**). See **MONKE**.

MONCON, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Sinca, and has a good castle. It was taken in 1642 by the French, but the Spaniards retook it the following year. It is twelve miles south-west of Balbastro. Long. 4 min. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Mirebalais, and in Poitou, remarkable for a victory gained there by Henry III. in 1569. It is seated on the river Dio, ten miles from Loudon, twenty-two from Saumur, and one hundred and sixty-five south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 2. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

MONCONYS (**BALTHAZAR**) a famous traveller, was the son of the lieutenant-criminal of Lyons. After having studied philosophy and mathematics in that city and in Spain, he travelled into the East, where not finding any means of settlement, he returned to France, and became esteemed by the learned, particularly by the lovers of chemistry. He died at Lyons, on the 28th of April, 1665. His *Voyages*, which contain many curious particulars, are printed in French, in three volumes, quarto.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which runs from east to west through the province of Beira, and passing by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic ocean, thirty miles below that city.

MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain in Galicia, with a bishop's see; it is seated in an agreeable country, and a very wholesome air, sixty miles north of Compostella, and sixty east of Oviedo. Long. 8. 10. W. Lat. 43. 32. N.

MONDOVI, a considerable town of Italy in Piedmont, with a good citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, eight miles north-west of Cevi, twenty-five north-east of Coni, and thirty-three south-east of Turin. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 44. 38. N.

MONNEMUGI, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, bounded on the south by Monomotapa; on the north by Abyssinia; and on the east by Zanguebar. We know little of this country, except that it produces gold, silver, copper, and elephant's teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbaza and Quilola, to trade with.

MONGAULT (**NICHOLAS HUBERT DE**) a learned member of the French Academy, and that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and one of the best French writers of his time, was born at Paris, on the 6th of October, 1674. At sixteen years of age he entered the congregation of the priests of the Oratory, and was sent to Mans to study philosophy. That of Aristotle had then the first rank in the schools, and was the only one he was permitted to be taught; but the abbé Mongault, in a public theses, which he maintained at the end of his course, ventured to oppose Aristotle's opinions, in order to support those of Des Cartes, when his professor was not so greatly offended at his rashness, as he had reason to expect. The abbé Mongault having studied divinity with the same success, left the Oratory in 1699, and some time after was successively presented to several abbeys, and at length made secretary of state and of the cabinet, and died at Paris, on the 15th of August, 1746. He wrote, 1. An excellent French translation of Herodian's History, from the Greek, the best edition of which is that of 1745, in duodecimo. 2. A French translation of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, with excellent notes, printed at Paris in 1714, in six volumes, duodecimo. There have been several other editions of that translation. 3. Two excellent Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

MONGULS, or **MUNGULS**, a tribe of Tartars who inhabit a country to the north of China, and are of the same original

original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of India, Persia, and other countries, they being called in many histories Mogul Tartars. This country is but little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. They are generally of a middle size, broad set, with flat faces, flat noses, and large black eyes. They are of a tawny complexion, their hair black and coarse, like horse hair, and they cut it close to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top, and have very little beard. They wear very large shirts, and calicoe drawers. There are two sorts of these people, whose language, religion, and customs, are very different. Those of the East have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Those of the West wear garments of sheep-skins, which they fasten about their loins, with leathern girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads bordered with fur. The women wear the same sorts of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They change their commodities for rice, sugar, bohea-tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and several sorts of household utensils, they not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the West is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies, and who is esteemed not only as their king, but as their god; they even imagine that he never dies, and his priests, whenever he quits this life, carry on the deceit by substituting one of their order in his room.

MONICA, the mother of St. Augustin, was born of Christian parents in the year 332, and was married to Patricius, a citizen of Tagasta, in Numidia, by whom she had two sons and a daughter. She converted her husband, who was a pagan, and after having obtained by her prayers, tears, and intreaties, the conversion of St. Augustin, her eldest son, who had addicted himself to women, died at Ostia, as she was returning into Africa, in 387.

MONIMA, celebrated for her beauty and chastity, so greatly pleased Mithridates, that he employed all imaginable means to prevail on her to gratify his passion, but she would never consent till he had signed a contract of marriage. This virtuous princess however died in a tragical manner, for Mithridates, who loved her to distraction, being conquered by Lucullus, and fearing lest she should fall into the enemy's hands, sent to order her to die. She attempted to strangle herself with her diadem, which breaking, she threw it upon the earth, spit upon it, and held out her neck to Bacchides, one of Mithridates's eunuchs, who had brought the order from that barbarous prince, and who cut off her head, in the sixty-third year before the Christian era.

MONIN (**JOHN EDWARD DU**) a native of Gy, published many pieces of poetry in the reign of Henry III. of France, and was considered as one of the brightest geniuses of his time. He was assassinated in 1586, at the age of twenty-six.

MONJUICK, a castle of Spain, which stands a mile west of Barcelona, in the province of Catalonia. It was taken by the English in 1705.

MONKE (**GEORGE**) duke of Albemarle, usually called General Monke, was born on the sixth of December, 1608, of a noble and ancient family. He distinguished himself in the army under Charles I. but being taken prisoner by sir Thomas Fairfax, was confined in the Tower for several years, and was set at liberty in order to command a regiment against the Irish papists. After the tragical death of Charles I. Monke commanding Cromwell's troops in Scotland, contributed to the reduction of that country; and a war breaking out with the Dutch, he, in 1653, obtained a victory over the Dutch fleet, in which admiral Tromp was killed. Cromwell dying in 1658, general Monke caused Richard, Cromwell's son, to be proclaimed protector at Edinburgh, in compliance with the orders of the council of England; but receiving at the same time letters from king Charles II. to engage him to join with his party, he immediately formed the design of restoring that prince to the throne, and after having dissembled for some time, in order to take the most effectual measures, and conduct so dangerous an enterprize with the greater safety, he declared his design to the army, who received it with acclamations of joy. He then marched directly to London, where he caused Charles II. to be proclaimed king, on the 8th of March, 1660. General Monke then set out from London to meet the king at Dover; king Charles gave him singular marks of his gratitude and affection, embraced him, made him general of the army, master of the horse, a privy-counsellor, lord-treasurer, and honoured him with the title of duke of Albemarle. General Monke continued to be of the greatest service to the king, and died, loaded with wealth and honour, on the third of January, 1679. He had a grave and majestic person, a solid, firm, and steady judgment, and would never suffer injustice, even amongst the soldiers, frequently repeating, "That an ar-

"my ought never to serve as an asylum for thieves and scoundrels."

General Monke was an author; a light in which he is but little known, yet in which he did not want merit. After his death was published by authority, a treatise, which he composed while prisoner in the Tower, intitled, *Observations upon Military and Political Affairs*, a small folio. We have besides of his, *The Speech of General Monke in the House of Commons, concerning the Settling of the Armies of the Three Nations*. His *Speech and Declaration*, delivered at Whitehall, February 21, 1659, to the members of parliament at their meeting, before the re-admission of the former secluded members; a *Letter to Gervase Pigot*; and his *Letters relating to the Restoration*.

MONKE (**ANNE**) duchess of Albemarle, was the daughter of a blacksmith, who gave her an education suitable to the employment she was bred to, which was that of a milliner. Mr. Aubrey, in a manuscript in Ashmole's Museum, says, "That when Monke was prisoner in the Tower, his sempstress Nan Clarges, a blacksmith's daughter, was kind to him in a double capacity. It must be remembered that he was then in want, and that she assisted him. Here she was got with child, and he afterwards married her. She was not at all handsome, nor cleanly: her mother was one of the five women barbers, and a woman of ill fame. A ballad was made on her and the other four, the burden of which was,

"Did you ever hear the like,
"Or ever hear the fame,
"Of five women barbers
"That lived in Drury-Lane."

As the manners are generally formed early in life, she retained something of the smith's daughter, even at her highest elevation. General Monke had such an opinion of her understanding, that he often consulted her in the greatest emergencies. As she was a thorough royalist, it is probable she had no inconsiderable share in the Restoration. She is supposed to have recommended several of the privy-counsellors, in the list which the general presented to the king soon after his landing. It is more than probable, that she carried on a very lucrative trade in selling of offices, which were generally filled by such as gave her most money. She was an implacable enemy to lord Clarendon; and had so great an influence over her husband, as to prevail on him to help to ruin that excellent man, though he was one of his best friends. Indeed the general was afraid to offend her, as she presently took fire; and her anger knew no bounds. She was a great mistress of all the low eloquence of abusive rage, and seldom failed to discharge a volley of curses against such as thoroughly provoked her. Nothing is more certain, than that the intrepid commander, who was never afraid of bullets, was often terrified by the fury of his wife. *Mr. Granger's Biog. Hist.*

MONKE (**CHRISTOPHER**) the only son of George duke of Albemarle, was born 1653, and the next year was carried into Scotland, where he remained between six and seven years, till his father setting out on his march to England, he and his mother were sent by sea to London. At sixteen years of age he married the daughter of the lord Ogle, and by his father's death, came to the possession of a prodigious fortune. In 1671 he was installed knight of the Garter at Windsor, an honour which he chiefly owed to his great friend and kinsman John earl of Bath. In 1679 he was made captain of the life-guard, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge, on the disgrace of James duke of Monmouth; against whom, when he made his descent at Lyme in Dorsetshire, in June, 1685, the duke of Albemarle raised the militia of Devonshire and Cornwall, and marched with them to Axminster; but the duke of Monmouth approaching, the militia and their commander retired. In 1687 the duke of Albemarle encouraged a scheme, proposed by captain Phipps, for fishing on a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola, by subscribing a large sum towards the undertaking; which proving successful, he, on the captain's return, received for his share ninety thousand pounds; and introducing the captain to king James, procured him the honour of knighthood. The same year the duke was made governor of Jamaica, but died there in 1688, leaving no issue by his duchess. Thus in little more than half a century this branch of the family of Monke, after having risen to the highest pitch of British honours, failed in the second generation, and became totally extinct.

MONKE (the honourable Mrs.) a lady distinguished by her genius and her learning, was the daughter of the lord Moleworth, already mentioned, and the wife of George Monke, esq. In a remote country retirement, without any assistance but a good library, and without omitting the care due to a large family, she acquired a perfect knowledge of the Latin, Italian, and Spanish tongues, and distinguished herself by her virtue, and her poetic genius. She died about

about the year 1715, and soon after her death were published her works in one vol. octavo under the title, *Miranda; Poems and Translations upon several occasions.*

MONMORILLON, a town in Poitou on the river Cartemp, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is twenty-two miles from Poitiers. Long. 0. 55. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

MONMOUTH (JAMES Duke of) the natural son of king Charles II. and Mary Barlow, was born at Rotterdam, on the 9th of April, 1649, and for privacy his nurse and he lodged at a merchant's house at Schiedam, within a mile of Rotterdam, and his mother at the same time lodged at Mrs. Harvey's the mother of the famous Dr. Harvey: but upon king Charles II's going to Scotland, he recommended him to the care of his royal mother. That king being restored to his dominions in 1660, sent for him to court, and behaved towards him with extraordinary tenderness; created him duke of Orkney, a title which he afterwards exchanged for that of Monmouth; made him knight of the Garter; captain of his guards; and admitted him into his privy council. The duke of Monmouth then served the king, with great zeal, entirely defeated the rebels in Scotland; and, in 1672, passed into France with an English regiment, where he distinguished himself against the Dutch, and was made lieutenant-general of the French army. In 1679 he commanded an army against the Scots, whom he defeated. He engaged in the attempt to exclude the duke of York from the succession, and was charged by the opposite party with joining in a plot against the king his father, but was pardoned by his majesty; however being again accused of entering into another conspiracy he retired to Holland, where he staid till after the death of his father, when being informed that the duke of York was proclaimed king by the name of James II. he returned to England with a very inconsiderable force; but being soon after joined by many of the people, hazarded a battle, in which he was defeated, and being taken two days after, was confined in the Tower and beheaded on the 25th of July, 1685.

MONMOUTH (ANNE duchess of) the wife of the above unhappy duke, was allied to all the prime nobility of Scotland; and was, for her agreeable person and behaviour, good sense and irreproachable character, one of the most amiable and valuable ladies about the court of king Charles the Second. During the first years of her marriage, she seems to have been as happy and as much envied as any woman in the kingdom: but her happiness was of short duration, for she had the misfortune to be supplanted in the duke's affections, by the lady Harriot Wentworth, only daughter and heiress of the earl of Cleveland, whose personal charms were superior to her own. His attachment to this lady was uninterrupted, and lasted even till he came to the block. The duchess however, did not long continue a dowager, but in 1688, espoused Charles lord Cornwallis. She had issue by both her marriages. Mr. Gay the poet was for some time secretary or domestic steward to her grace, who died in the year 1732.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, the capital town of Monmouthshire, is a very ancient place, and is at this day very considerable. It had a stately castle, wherein Henry V. who conquered France, was born, but it is now gone to ruin. It is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common council, and a town clerk. It has a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on Whitsunday, and September 4, for horned cattle, and on November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese. It was formerly walled round, but now there is little remaining except three gates. It consists of two parishes, called the Monks church and St. Thomas. It is seated on the river Wye, over which is a stone bridge of two arches, beyond which there is a suburb half a mile long. It sends one member to parliament, and is twenty-five miles west of Gloucester, thirty-two north of Bristol, sixty-three south of Shrewsbury, one hundred and twelve south of Chester, and one hundred and twenty-nine west of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 47. N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England in the diocese of Landaff, formerly a Welch county, it being on the borders of Wales. It is bounded on the north-east by Herefordshire, on the south-east by the river Severn which parts it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, and on the west by Brecknock and Glamorganshire. It is thirty-three miles in length, twenty-two in breadth, and about eighty miles in compass. It is a pretty plentiful country, for it not only has a competency for its inhabitants but sends supplies to its neighbouring counties. The east part abounds with pastures and woods, and though the west parts is mountainous and rocky, yet it is not unserviceable to the industrious husbandman. Its principal rivers are the Rimney, the Ebwitt, the Usk, and the Wye. There are one hundred and twenty-seven parish churches in the county, and it sends three members to parliament, two for the county and one for Monmouth.

MONOPHILUS eunuch of king Mithridates, who entrusted

to him the princess his daughter, and the castle in which he proposed to confine her during his war with Pompey. Manilius Priscus summoned the eunuch to surrender the castle, in behalf of Pompey, who had just gained a battle over Mithridates, on which Monophilus stabbed the princess and then himself, that they might not survive Mithridates's disgrace. Ammianus Marcellinus relates this fact, as a passage worthy of being transmitted to posterity.

MONNOYE (BERNARD DE LA) a French poet, and one of the most judicious critics of his time, was born at Dijon on the 15th of June, 1641. He discovered from his youth a great fondness for polite literature and the sciences, and became well skilled in history, and in the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages. He gained the prize of the French academy in 1671 by his poem on the Suppression of Duelling, which was the first prize given by the Academy, and also obtained the prize for several succeeding years, in which he continued to enrich the public with his writings. He excelled no less in Latin poetry than in the French: his Epigrams and Tales in that language being written in the finest taste, whether with regard to the purity of the diction, the beauty and delicacy of the turn, or the Attic graces with which they abound. He died at Paris on the 15th of October, 1728, aged eighty-eight. His principal works are 1. French Poems, printed in 1716 and 1721: 2. New Poems printed at Dijon in 1743: 3. Remarks on the Judgments of the Learned: 4. Remarks on the *Menagiana*, in the last edition of which in 4 vols. duodecimo, is a curious dissertation on the Book *De Tribus Imposteribus*: 5. His *Noels Bourgeois*, which is considered as a master-piece: 6. Latin poems, &c.

MONOYER (JOHN BAPTIST) one of the greatest masters that has appeared for painting of flowers, was born at Lille, in 1635, and educated at Antwerp as a painter of history, which he soon changed for flowers; and going to Paris in 1663 was received into the Academy with applause. His flowers are not so exquisitely finished as Van Huysum's, but his colouring and composition, are in a bolder style. He was employed at the palaces of Versailles, Trianon, Marly, and Meudon. The duke of Montague brought him to England, where much of his hand is to be seen at Hampton Court, the duke of St. Alban's, at Windsor, Kensington, lord Carlisle's, Burlington-house, &c. He died in Pall-mall in 1699.

His son Antony, called Young Baptist, painted in his father's manner, and had merit. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

MONS, a city of the Austrian Netherlands and capital of the province of Hainault. It is a large fortified place with good ramparts and three ditches. The river Trouille parts it in two, fills its ditches and then joins the river Haine in the suburbs. It has six gates, one of which is a water-gate; and between two of the former there are two great ponds which hinder any approach on that side. It had formerly a castle, said to be built by Julius Cæsar, and there is now a high tower built in its room. The principal buildings are the governor's palace, that of the council of the province, and the town house in which the magistrates assemble who determine causes without appeal. This town is very famous for its illustrious chapter of fifty ladies; those that enter in must prove the nobility of their descent. They live in houses round the church. When they go to the offices, they wear a white robe, with large starched ruffs about their necks, and a black cloak lined with ermin. The rest of the day they wear a common dress, and are permitted to marry if they chuse it. In this church there are likewise four canons upon the same foundation. There are six parishes in this city, besides several monasteries and nunneries. There are two colleges, one of which was magnificently built in 1736, and the other is the Jesuits college. Mons has several times undergone the terrible effects of war; for it was taken by duke of Alva in 1572. The marshal Humeres blocked it up in 1677. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1691, and by the allies in 1705. It continued in possession of the house of Austria from the peace of Utrecht to 1746, when it was taken by the French, but it was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after the fortifications were demolished. It is seated partly on a mountain and partly in a plain in marshy lands, and has sluices whereby the country may be laid under water. It is seventeen miles north-east of Valenciennes, ninety north-east of Cambray, thirty-seven west of Namur, and one hundred and forty east of Paris. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal in the Province of Alentejo, twenty-five miles south-west of Elva. Long. 7. 51. W. Lat. 38. 24. N.

MONSTERBERG, a town of Lower Silesia, in a province of the same name, with a castle, seated twenty miles north-east of Glatz, and twenty-seven south of Breslaw. Long. 17. 21. E. Lat. 50. 38. N.

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MONSON (Sir WILLIAM) an English admiral of great bravery, was the third son of Sir John Monson, of South Carlton in Lincolnshire, and was born in 1569. He studied two years in Baliol college, Oxford; but being of an active and martial disposition, he grew weary of a contemplative life, and went early to sea in the condition of a private man. In 1587 he had the command of a ship, and in 1589 was vice-admiral to the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azore islands, and at the taking of Fayal, in their return, suffered the most dreadful hardships. "The extremity we endured, says he, was more terrible than befall any ship in the eighteen years war. For sixteen days together we never tasted a drop of drink, either beer, wine, or water; and though we had plenty of beef and pork of a year's salting, yet did we forbear eating it, for fear of making us the drier. Many drank salt water, and those that did died suddenly, and the last words they usually spoke were drink, drink, drink! And I dare boldly say, that of five hundred men that were in that ship seven years ago, at this day there is not a man alive but myself and one more." He afterwards served a second time under the earl of Cumberland, when they took several Spanish ships, and captain Monson being sent to convoy one of them to England, was taken, after a long and bloody fight, by six Spanish galleys; and afterwards detained as an hostage for the payment of certain covenants, and being carried to Portugal was confined in prison two years at Cascais and Lisbon.

In 1596 he served in the expedition to Cadiz, under Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, to whom he was of great service by his wife and moderate counsel, and was deservedly knighted. He was afterwards employed in several other expeditions, and was highly honoured and esteemed during the reign of queen Elizabeth. In 1604 he was appointed admiral of the Narrow Seas, in which station he continued till 1616, during which time he supported the honour of the English flag against the insolence of the infant commonwealth of Holland, and protected our trade against the encroachments of France.

But notwithstanding his long and faithful services, he was in 1616 imprisoned in the Tower; but on his being examined by the lord chief justice Coke and secretary Winwood, he was discharged; and soon after he published a vindication of his conduct, with an account of the insolence of the Dutch. At length in 1635 it being found necessary to equip a large fleet, in order to break a confederacy forming between the French and Dutch, he was appointed vice-admiral in that armament, and performed his duty with great honour and bravery. This was the last service in which he was employed; for he spent the remainder of his days in peace and privacy at his seat at Kinnerley in Surry, where he digested and finished his Naval Tracts, and died there in February 1642-3, in the 73d year of his age. Part of his Naval Tracts was printed at London in 1682, folio, and they were all afterwards inserted in Churchill's Collection of Voyages.

MONSTRELET (ENGUERAND DE) a gentleman of Cambray in the 13th century, was the author of a chronological history of France, which extends from the year 1400 to the year 1467, and is a curious and interesting work. Monstrelet was descended from a noble and ancient family: he was governor of Cambray, and as that city was neuter between the French, English, and Burgundians, he was capable of writing with all the impartiality required in history. He is however charged with being too partial in favour of the house of Burgundy.

MONTAGNE (MICHAEL DE) a gentleman of Perigord, and one of the most celebrated writers, of the 16th century, was born in the castle of Montagne on the 28th of February, 1538. He was the third child of Peter Eyquem lord of Montagne and was educated with extraordinary care by his father, who had him taught Latin by making him speak it from his infancy, as we teach English, so that he spoke it with the greatest ease at six years of age. His father imagining the being hastily awakened from sleep, by loud and discordant noises, was injurious to the tender brains of children and hurt their understandings, had him always awakened by the sound of musical instruments. He was taught Greek by way of diversion, and at six years of age, was sent to the college of Bourdeaux, where he had Nicholas Grouchy, William Guereute, George Buchanan, and Mark Anthony Muret, four learned men of the first rank, for his masters, under whom he finished his course of studies, at thirteen years of age. He then applied himself to the law, and became counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux; but after some years quitted that profession, for which he had no taste; travelled through France, Lorrain, and Germany, and at length retired to his castle of Montagne, where he began his celebrated Essays. In 1581 he went to Rome, where, on account of his merit, he was presented to the freedom of that city. King Charles IX. soon after honoured him with the collar of the order of St. Mi-

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chael. In 1583 he was chosen mayor of Bourdeaux, in which post he continued three years, that place was then so honourable that he succeeded the marshal de Biron, and was himself succeeded by the marshal de Matignon. Afterwards going to Paris, mademoiselle de Gournai had so strict a friendship for him, that she adopted him for her father. He died in the castle of Gournai, on the 15th of September, 1592, aged fifty-four. The best editions of Montagne's Essays are that of Peter Costa, in 1725, in three volumes, quarto, with notes; and that of London, or rather of Trevoux, in 1739, in six volumes, duodecimo. Montagne also wrote a French translation of Raymond de Sebonde's Natural Theology.

MONTAGNIACK, a considerable town of Asia in Natolia, seated on the sea of Marmara. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruit, and stands on a gulph of the same name, twelve miles from Bursa, and fifty from Constantinople. Long. 28. 55. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

MONTAGU (HENRY) earl of Manchester, was grandson of Sir Edward Montagu, lord chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Edward VI. and was father to lord Kimbolton. Earl Henry was bred a lawyer, and rose swiftly through most of the ranks of that profession to some of the greatest honours of the state and peerage, he being successively made serjeant at law, knight, recorder of London, lord chief justice of the king's bench, lord-treasurer of England, baron of Kimbolton, viscount Mandeville, president of the council, earl of Manchester, and lord privy-seal. He lived to a very great age, and wrote a book called *Manchester al Mondo*, or Meditations on Life and Death. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

MONTAGU (EDWARD) earl of Manchester, general of the parliament's forces, and speaker of the house of peers, was the son of the former, and born in the year 1603. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts, and then going to court attended prince Charles to Spain, and at his coronation was made knight of the Bath. He was elected one of the knights for Huntingdonshire in the first parliament of Charles I. and served for the same county in three other parliaments, till he was called by writ to the house of peers, as baron of Kimbolton, his father being then living. In 1640 he was one of the lords who petitioned the king to summon a parliament, by which the grievances of the nation might be taken away, and upon the meeting of the long parliament distinguished himself with great zeal in defence of the liberties of the people; and was one of the peers whom his majesty admitted into the privy-council as a pledge of his resolution to reform the government; but incurring the king's resentment, his majesty ordered him, and five members of the house of commons, to be impeached of high treason, their lodgings searched, and their studies, trunks, &c. to be sealed; and afterwards, on the third of January, 1641-2, went himself to the house of commons to seize their persons, which raised such a flame as ended in the civil war; upon which his lordship engaged in the service of the parliament, and had the command in the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23d of August, 1642. His father dying in November following, his lordship succeeded him as earl of Manchester. He was successful in all the actions in which he engaged. He forced the town of Lynn, in Norfolk, to surrender to the parliament, and defeated the earl of Newcastle's army at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire. In April 1644, he was ordered with four thousand horse and five thousand foot, to attend prince Rupert's motions, and in the next month took Lincoln by storm. At the battle of Marston-moor, on the 2d of July, he commanded the left wing of horse, and had under him lieutenant-general Cromwell, when he defeated prince Rupert's right wing, and the victory was principally owing to him. His lordship having then taken York upon capitulation, advanced southward to meet the king's forces in their return from Cornwall to Oxford, and came up with them at Newbury, where his troops began the attack at the battle fought on the 27th of October, 1644, in which both sides claimed the victory. But the king afterwards relieving Dennington castle, and Cromwell exhibiting a charge against his lordship of being backward to engage, and against ending the war with the sword, his lordship, together with the earls of Essex and Denbigh, resigned their commissions.

His lordship was afterwards speaker of the house of peers, and used his utmost endeavours to heal the breaches of the nation, and procure a peace with the king, after whose death he retired from all business. Afterwards by his prudent management, and seasonable advice to general Monke, he was particularly instrumental in the restoration. When the convention parliament met on the 5th of May, 1660, his lordship was called to the chair of the house of peers, and, officiating as speaker, received the king's letter to that house; and was declared by both the lords and commons,

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first lord commissioner of the great seal of England. On the king's entry he was appointed by the peers to congratulate his majesty on his return, who made him lord of his bed-chamber, and lord-chamberlain of his household; and on the first of April 1661, he was made knight of the garter; but died at Whitehall on the 5th of May following, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

His lordship was universally beloved for his unbounded hospitality, and generous way of living; for his natural civility and good nature. No man was courted with more application by persons of all ranks and conditions, and in those times of civil tumult, was never guilty of rudeness to those he was obliged to oppress.

MONTAGUE (RICHARD) a learned English bishop in the seventeenth century, was the son of Mr. Lawrence Montague, minister of Dorney in Buckinghamshire, was educated in grammar learning at Eton school, and completed his studies at Cambridge. He was afterwards collated to several livings, and in 1621 published his *Diatriba*, upon the first part of Mr. Selden's History of Tythes; the next year he published his *Analekta Ecclesiasticarum Exercitationum*. He afterwards published his *Appello Casarem*, for which he was ordered to appear before the house of commons; committed to the serjeant at arms, and obliged to give two thousand pounds security for his appearance. In 1628 he was advanced to the bishoprick of Chichester, and in 1638 he was translated to the see of Norwich. Besides the above works he wrote several others, and died on the 13th of April, 1641.

MONTAGUE (EDWARD) earl of Sandwich, and a celebrated admiral, was the only surviving son of Sir Sidney Montague, the youngest of six sons of Edward lord Montague of Boughton. He was born on the 27th of July 1595; and having received the advantages of a liberal education, entered very early into business. He married when little above seventeen, the daughter of Mr. Crew, afterwards lord Crew of Stene; and in August 1643 received a commission to raise and command a regiment under the earl of Essex. This colonel Montague performed, though but eighteen years of age, and took the field in six weeks. He was present at the storming of Lincoln on the 6th of May, 1644, which was one of the warmest actions in the war. He was likewise in the battle of Marston-moor, fought on the 2d of July the same year, where he distinguished himself in such a manner, that when the city of York demanded to capitulate, he was appointed one of the commissioners for settling the articles, though he was then but in his nineteenth year. We find him the next year in the battle of Naseby, and in July 1645, he stormed the town of Bridgwater. In September he commanded a brigade in the storm of Bristol, where he distinguished himself in a very remarkable manner, and on the 10th of September, 1645, subscribed the articles of the capitulation granted to prince Rpuert, on the delivery of that important place to the parliament. But after all this warm service in the army, at so early an age, he shewed no inclination to make the sword the supreme power; for when the soldiers declared against the parliament, and impeached eleven of its members, he forebore going to the house, where, though not of age, he sat as knight for Huntingdonshire. He had, however, a seat at the board of treasury, and a share in the transactions of those times.

After the Dutch war, he was joined with Blake in his expedition into the Mediterranean. On his entrance into this office he found many of the officers displeased with the service, and not a few insisting on laying down their commissions; but he influenced them with such prudence and dexterity, that by the time he came to sea, all the officers were disposed to act in obedience to orders. In the spring of the year 1656, he was in the Mediterranean, where he and his colleague Blake meditated great things. While they were in the road of Cadiz, captain Stayner made prize of the galleons. A full account of their strength and the money on board, admiral Montague sent into England, after which the silver was carried in open carts and ammunition waggons through Southwark to the Tower of London; and to shew the confidence the government had in the people, these waggons had no greater guard than ten soldiers.

After the death of Oliver, and the setting up of Richard, admiral Montague was chosen to command the great fleet sent to the North, on which he went to the king of Denmark, and to Opdam the Dutch admiral, to inform them that his instructions had no relation to the private advantage of England by a war, but to the public tranquillity of Europe, by engaging the powers of the North to enter into an equitable peace. The admiral on this occasion was tied down by very strict instructions, and joined in commission with colonel Algernon Sidney, Sir Robert Honeywood, and Mr. Thomas Boon. When he arrived in the Sound, he took his share with the other ministers in

negociation, and made it sufficiently evident that his genius was equally capable of shining in the cabinet, or commanding at sea or on shore.

While he was thus employed, king Charles II. being well informed of his temper, principles, and abilities, sent him two letters, one from himself, and the other from chancellor Hyde, to be delivered to him without the privacy of his colleague. The service the king expected from him, was his speedy return to England, that the fleet might be ready to act in conjunction with Sir George Booth, and other persons of distinction, who were disposed to hazard their lives for his service. Upon this the admiral, calling a council of war, informed them of the little advantage England could receive from their remaining where they were, and let them know the accounts he had received from his native country of the great struggles between the army and the parliament, in which they themselves, as Englishmen, were nearly concerned. In consequence of this speech, it was agreed to return, and they immediately sailed for England, but on his arrival, he found things in a very unexpected situation, for sir George Booth was in the Tower, and a warm charge was presented against him by colonel Sidney, on which he went to London, and endeavoured to justify himself before the parliament, but being dismissed from his command, he withdrew to his own estate, with a design to enjoy in privacy and peace the remainder of his life.

This made him concern himself very little in public transactions before Monke's coming into England; but then that general caused him to be restored to his command, on which he sailed with the fleet to Holland, and soon after he had the honour to convoy his majesty to England, on which he was created knight of the Garter, and on the 12th of July, 1660, he was created baron Montague of St. Neots, in the county of Huntingdon, viscount Hinchinbrooke in the same county, and earl of Sandwich in Kent, sworn one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, made master of the king's wardrobe, admiral of the Narrow Seas, and lieutenant-admiral to the duke of York, as lord high-admiral of England. At his majesty's coronation his lordship carried St. Edward's staff, and was considered as one of the king's principal ministers, as well as the person chiefly intrusted with the care of the fleet.

When the Dutch war broke out in 1664, and the duke of York took upon himself the command of a fleet as high-admiral, his lordship commanded the blue squadron, and by his industry and care abundance of the enemy's ships were taken; and in the great battle fought on the third of June, 1665, in which the Dutch lost admiral Opdam, and had eighteen men of war taken, and fourteen destroyed; a large share of the honour of the victory was justly given to the conduct of the earl of Sandwich. On the return of the English navy the command of the whole fleet was given to the earl of Sandwich, which he was ordered to put as speedily as possible in a condition to return to the coast of Holland. Accordingly the earl sailed on the fifth of July with sixty men of war to the Dutch coast, when finding that their East-India and Smyrna fleets were to return home north about, he steered for the coast of Norway, and found they had taken shelter in the port of Berghen, where the fleet were attacked; but leaving them there, and sailing back towards the coast of Holland, he met with four Dutch East-India men, with several other merchant ships, under a good convoy, and took eight men of war, two of their East-India ships, and twenty sail of merchant-men; and a few days after, a part of the fleet sailing in with eighteen of the Hollanders, the greatest part of them were also taken, with four Dutch men of war, and above one thousand prisoners. On his return, he was received by the king with distinguished marks of favour; and soon after was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Madrid, to mediate a peace between the crowns of Spain and Portugal; when he had the happiness to conclude a peace between the two nations to their mutual satisfaction, and the treaty was signed on the 13th of February, 1668.

On the breaking out of the last Dutch war, his lordship went to sea with the duke of York, and commanded the blue squadron, the French admiral count d'Estrees commanding the white. The fleet was at sea in the beginning of the month of May, and coming to an anchor in Southwold-bay, in order to take in water, we are told, that on the 27th many officers and seamen were permitted to go on shore, and were at Southwold, Dunwich, and Aldborough, when the weather being hazy, the earl gave it as his opinion, that the wind standing as it did, the fleet rode in danger of being surprised by the Dutch, and indeed between two and three the next morning, they were informed of their approach, upon which his royal highness made the signal for weighing anchor. The blue squadron was out first, the red next, and the white was much a stern. The earl of Sandwich in the Royal James, which carried one hundred

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hundred guns, began the fight, and fell furiously on the squadron of Van Ghent, in order to give the rest of his fleet time to form. When captain Brakel, in the Great Holland, attacked the Royal James, but was soon disabled, as were several other men of war, and three fire-ships sunk. By this time most of his men were killed, and the hull of the Royal James so pierced with shot, that it was impossible to carry her off. In this distress he might have been relieved by his vice-admiral sir Joseph Jordan, had not that gentleman been more solicitous about assisting the duke. When therefore he saw him sail by, heedless of the condition in which he lay, he said to those who were about him, There is nothing left for us now, but to defend the ship to the last man. Being at length grappled by a fourth fire-ship, he begged his captain sir Richard Haddock, and all his servants, to get into the boat and save themselves, which they did, yet some of the sailors refused to quit the admiral, and staying, endeavoured to extinguish the fire, but in vain, and the ship blew up about noon. His lordship's body was found about a fortnight after, and was interred with great state in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

We have of his lordship's writings, 1. The Art of Metals, in which is declared the manner of their generation, translated from the Spanish of Alvaro Alonzo Barba, octavo. 2. Several Letters during his embassy to Spain, published with Arlington's Letters. 3. A Letter to secretary Thurloe. 4. Original Letters and Negotiations of Sir Richard Fanshawe, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Sunderland, and Sir William Godolphin, wherein divers matters between the three crowns of England, Spain, and Portugal, from the year 1663 to 1678 are set in a clear light, two volumes, octavo.

MONTAGUE (CHARLES) earl of Halifax, and an excellent poet, was the fourth son of George Montague, of Harton in Northamptonshire, esq. where he was born, on the 16th of April, 1661. He received the first principles of his education at Westminster-school, from whence he was removed to Cambridge, where he wrote a Poem upon the Death of King Charles II. in which he displayed his genius to such advantage, that he was invited to London by the earl of Dorset; and upon his coming thither, soon increased his reputation by writing, in conjunction with Matthew Prior, The Hind and Panther transversed to the Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse. Upon the abdication of king James II. he was chosen one of the members of the convention, and recommended by the earl of Dorset to king William, who immediately allowed him a pension of five hundred pounds a year, and after some time, made him one of the commissioners of the Treasury, and soon after chancellor of the Exchequer, in which post he brought about that great work of recoinage all the current money. In 1698 he was appointed first commissioner of the Treasury, and in 1699 was created a peer of England, by the title of baron of Halifax, in the county of York; but before his promotion, he resigned the post of first lord of the Treasury, and was made auditor of the Exchequer. In 1701 and in 1702 he was attacked by the house of commons, though without success. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners for the union of Scotland, and upon passing the bill for the naturalization of the illustrious house of Hanover, was chosen to carry the act of naturalization to that electorate. Upon queen Anne's death he was one of the lords of the regency, till the arrival of George I. when he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, and created earl of Halifax, and knight of the garter. He died on the 19th of May, 1715, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. He wrote several small pieces both in verse and prose.

Addison, says Mr. Walpole, has celebrated this lord in his Account of the greatest English Poets. Steele has drawn his character in the Dedication of the second volume of the Spectator, and of the fourth of the Tatler; but Pope, in the Portrait of Buso, in the Epistle to Arbuthnot, has returned the ridicule which his lordship, in conjunction with Prior, had heaped on Dryden's Hind and Panther. Besides this admirable travesty, lord Halifax wrote an Answer to lord Bromley's Speech, in relation to the occasional conformity bill: Seasonable Queries concerning a New Parliament: A Poem on the Death of Charles II: The Man of Honour, a poem: An Ode on the Marriage of her royal highness the princess Anne and prince George of Denmark: An Epistle to Charles earl of Dorset and Middlesex, occasioned by king William's Victory in Ireland; all which, except the Queries, with several of his Speeches, were published together in 1716, in an octavo volume, with Memoirs of his lordship's life.

MONT-ALBAN, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a good citadel. It is seated on the river called Rio-Marte, fifty miles south of Saragossa, and ninety north-by-west of Valencia. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 40. 52. N.

MONT-ALCINO, a populous town of Italy in Tuscany, and territory of Sienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a

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mountain, twenty miles south-east of Sienna, and forty-five south-east of Florence. Long. 11. 37. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

MONTALEMBERT (ANDREW DE) lord of Effe and Panvilliers, was born about the year 1483, and distinguished himself by his valour under the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. He became a knight of the king's order, lieutenant-general, and first gentleman of the chamber. Being sent into Scotland in 1548, he defeated the English troops, and took their general prisoner. He was esteemed for his valour and prudence at his return to France. He there languished under a mortal kind of yellow-jaundice, when he received orders to go and throw himself into Terouen, in order to defend it against the emperor's army. Being transported with joy, he said to those about him, "This, my friends, is the height of my wishes, since I am going to die in a place of honour. I fear nothing so much as dying in my bed, and lady Jaundice shall not have the honour of killing me." On taking leave of the king, he assured him, that if Terouen was taken, Effe should be dead, and consequently cured of his jaundice. He kept his word, and was killed on the 12th of June, 1553, in the breach of Terouen, while defending that city against the emperor's army.

MONTAUBAN, a town of France in Querci, is seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Sain. It is a handsome large town, generally divided into three parts, the first called Bourbone is properly nothing but a suburb, where the silk weavers make several sorts of silks; this is separated from the other parts by a river, over which there is a great stone bridge, which terminates at the bishop's palace, which all strangers go to see. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral church is dedicated to St. Martin. The great square is surrounded with piazzas, and in one of the corners is a curious fountain. This town is very ancient, it being enlarged in 1144, for the sake of those who were desirous of living there. After the Reformation it was full of Calvinists, and was besieged by Lewis XIII. who was obliged to raise it; but in 1629 it submitted, and cardinal Richelieu demolished the fortifications. It is thirty-four miles south of Cahors, twenty-seven north of Toulouse, and three hundred and fifty south of Paris. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

MONTALTO, a town of Italy in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Monacio, ten miles north-east of Ascoli, twelve south-west of Fermo, and forty-two south of Ancona. Long. 14. 51. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

MONTAN (PHILIP) or rather PHILIP DE LA MONTAGNE, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Armentieres, was a good critic, and well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues. He carefully revised St. Chrysostom's Works, and several of Thophylact's treatises; and taught Greek in the university of Douay, where he died, about the year 1575. Erasmus was his friend, and speaks of him with praise.

MONTANUS, the founder of a sect in the second century, was born at Ardaban in Mysia. He pretended to have received new revelations, to be inspired by the Holy Ghost, and to foretell things to come. Two women of Phrygia, named Priscilla and Maximilla, joined him, and pretended to be prophetesses. Montanus refused communion to all who fell into crimes, maintaining that the bishops had no power to give it them. He condemned second marriages as adultery, and taught other opinions which were refused by the fathers. He had a great number of disciples in the East, and in Africa, who took the name of Montanists.

MONTANUS (BENEDICT ARIAS). See ARIAS.

MONTANUS (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent physician of the sixteenth century, born of a distinguished family in Verona, practised and taught physic at Padua with great applause, and died in 1551. He published Medicinal Consultations, in three volumes, and other works.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France in the Orleans, capital of the Gatinois, with an ancient castle. The English were obliged to raise the siege of it in 1418. It is seated on the river Loire, fifteen miles south of Nemours, fifty north of Nevers, and sixty-two south of Paris. There is a handsome forest near this town. Long. 2. 38. E. Lat. 47. 58. N.

MONTBAZON, a town of France in Touraine, with the title of a duchy. It is agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which there is an ancient castle. It is eight miles from Tours, and one hundred and thirty-five south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 47. E. Lat. 47. 17. N.

MONTBELEIARD, a town of France, and capital of a territory of the same name, between Alsace and the Franche Comté. It is seated on the foot of a rock, on which there is a large and strong castle, in the form of a citadel, whose situation renders it impregnable. The town itself is pretty strong, having the river Halle on one side, which renders it inaccessible that way, because it forms a great morass always covered with water. The same river fills the ditches, and this place is likewise defended by several great bastions.

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tions and high terraced ramparts. The inside of the town has nothing remarkable, it having but two or three streets. It is thirty seven miles west of Basil, forty-two north-east of Befançon, and two hundred and ten south-east of Paris. Long. 6. 51. E. Lat. 47. 41. N.

MONTBRISON, a considerable town of France, capital of Forez, and seated on the river Veziza. It is thirty-seven miles west of Vienne, thirty-seven south-west of Lyons, and two hundred and fifty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 12. E. Lat. 45. 41. N.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain in the province of Catalonia, seated fifteen miles north of Tarragona. Long. 1. 6. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

MONTCASSINO, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which is a famous abbey of Benedictine monks. Long. 13. 50. E. Lat. 41. 35. N.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a town in France, in Dauphiné, eight miles from Embrun, seated on a craggy mountain, and almost surrounded by the river Durance. It was fortified by Lewis XIV. in 1693. Long. 6. 45. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

MONT-DIDIER, an ancient town of France in Piccardy. Some of the kings of France had a palace here, where they kept their court. It is seated on a mountain, seventeen miles from Amiens, and fifty-eight north of Paris. Long. 2. 31. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

MONFECCHIO, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, ten miles south-east of Parma, and eight north-west of Reggio. Long. 10. 27. E. Lat. 44. 44. N.

MONTECUCULI (**RAYMOND DE**) generalissimo of the emperor's army, and one of the greatest commanders of his time, was born in the duchy of Modena, of a distinguished family, in 1608. Ernest Montecuculi, his uncle, who was general of the artillery in the Imperial army, resolved that he should serve first as a common soldier, and that he should pass through all the military degrees, before he was raised to command. This the young Montecuculi did with applause. In 1644, when he was at the head of two thousand horse, he surprised by a precipitate march ten thousand Swedes, who laid siege to Nemesslau in Silesia, and obliged them to abandon their artillery and baggage; but a short time after he was defeated and taken prisoner by the general Banier. Having obtained his liberty at the end of two years, he joined his troops to those of John de Wert, and defeated general Wrangel in Bohemia, who was killed in the battle. In 1657 the emperor made him general marshal de camp, and sent him to the assistance of John Casimir, king of Poland. Montecuculi vanquished Ragotzi, prince of Transylvania, drove out the Swedes, and distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner against the Turks in Transylvania and Hungary. In 1673 he commanded the Imperial army against the French, and took Bonne; he then proceeded with feint marches in order to deceive Turenne, in which he obtained great honour. However the command of that army was taken from him the next year; but it was restored to him in 1675, in order that he might make head against the great Turenne. All Europe had their eyes fixed on these two able warriors, who then made use of all the stratagems which genius and military knowledge were capable of suggesting. The marshal de Turenne was obtaining the superiority, when he was taken off by a cannon ball. Montecuculi wept at the death of so formidable an enemy, and bestowed upon him the greatest praises. The great prince of Conde was the only French general that could deprive Montecuculi of the superiority he had obtained by Turenne's death. That prince was therefore sent to the Rhine, and stopped the Imperial general, who considered this last campaign as the most glorious of his life, not for his being conqueror, but for his not being conquered, when he was opposed by a Turenne and a Conde. He spent the rest of his life at the Imperial court, and died at Lintz on the 16th of October, 1680. He wrote *Memoirs*, the best edition of which is that of Strasbourg, in 1735.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church and duchy of Spoleto. It is seated on a mountain near the river Clitunno. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 42. 58. N.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy in Friuli, with a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and is near the river Ponzano, ten miles north-west of Aquileia, and twelve north-west of Trieste. Long. 13. 48. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a town of Italy in the State of the Church seated on a little fruitful hill, near the lake of Bolsena. It is a very ancient place, and supposed to be Mount-Soracte of the ancients. It is the see of a bishop, and is famous for its excellent wine. It is seated twelve miles south-west of Orvieto, twelve north-west of Viterbo, and forty-two north-west of Rome. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 42. 35. N.

MONFELIMAR, a town of France in the duchy of Valentinois, with an ancient citadel. It is a populous trading place, seated in a fertile plain, three hundred and twenty

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miles south-by-east of Paris, and twenty-five south of Valence. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 44. 34. N.

MONTE-MAJOR (**GEORGE DE**) a famous Castilian poet, thus named from Monte-Major the place of his birth, near Coimbra, excelled in music, and for some time followed the court of Philip II. king of Spain. He then took arms, and died young, about the year 1560. He wrote poems under the title of *Cancionero*, and a kind of romance intitled *Diana*. His works abound with wit and delicacy.

MONTE-MARANO, a very populous town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Calore. Long. 15. 7. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, a considerable town in Portugal, on the road from Lisbon to Badajoz. It is built partly on the declivity of a mountain, and partly in a plain by the side of the river Canha, and is defended by a castle seated on a mountain. Long. 7. 5. W. Lat. 38. 32. N.

MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira. It is seated on an eminence in the middle of a large plain, twelve miles in length, which is low and marshy, and fit for nothing but Turkey corn. This town is defended by a very great castle. The river Mondego, which runs across the plain, supplies it with good fish, and there is a great deal of game in the fields. It is ten miles south-west of Coimbra, and eighty-three north of Lisbon. Long. 7. 59. W. Lat. 40. 4. N.

MONTE-PELOSQ, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate, with a bishop's see. Long. 16. 51. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

MONTE-PHILIPPO, a fort of Italy in Tuscany, seated on an eminence near Porto-Hercole, of which it is as it were the citadel. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1712. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 42. 26. N.

MONTE-PULCIANO, a town of Italy in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, in a country noted for excellent wine, twenty-five miles south-east of Sienna, and fifty south-by-east of Florence. Long. 13. 2. E. Lat. 42. 49. N.

MONTEREAU-FAUT-YONNE, a town of France in Champagne, between Sens and Melun, at the confluence of the rivers Yonne and the Seine, with an ancient castle. It is thirty-seven miles south-east of Paris. Long. 2. 58. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

MONTESA, a very strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, five miles from Xativa. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, established in 1317, by James II. king of Arragon. Long. 0. 24. W. Lat. 39. 1. N.

MONTESPAN (**MADAM DE**) one of the mistresses of Lewis XIV. Her maiden name was Athenais de Mortimar, and herself, two sisters, and her brother the duke of Vivona, were universally agreeable for a turn of conversation, a mixture of pleantry, ease, and elegance, so peculiar, that it was called at that time the spirit of the Mortimars. The wit and beauty of this lady, who had married the marquis of Montespan, gained the ascendant over Lewis in the year 1669; but the marquis of Montespan was so far from thinking himself honoured by his wife's preferment, that, not satisfied with reproaching her, he struck her even in the palace, where her cries raised such an alarm, that her apartment was instantly filled with persons of the first quality, among whom was the queen. The king, incensed at this behaviour, not only forbid the marquis to appear at court, but banished him to his own estates. De Montespan found in the Pyrenean mountains few friends, but many creditors; and his resentment at length subsiding, he stooped to receive recompences from the court, and an hundred thousand crowns purchased his wife, his silence, and his honour. Madam de Montespan now no longer troubled with a husband, and depending both on her charms and her fruitfulness for the preservation of the king's affections, began to display her power. In the year 1670 she accompanied the king into Flanders, and abandoning every principle of virtue, all sense of shame and regard to decency, appeared without a blush in the character of the king's mistress; and throwing off all restraint, openly braved not only Madam la Valliere, the king's former mistress, but the queen, and the whole kingdom. In the mean time she strove to reconcile vice and piety. She did not disdain to work for the poor; and persuaded herself that frequent alms and exterior acts of devotion, would purchase her pardon. She even presented herself at the altar, favoured by absolutions, which she either purchased from mercenary, or procured from ignorant priests. But one day endeavouring to obtain absolution from the curate of a village, "What," said he, "are you the marchioness de Montespan, whose crime is an offence to the whole kingdom?" "Go, madam, renounce your wicked habits, and then come to this awful tribunal." On which she went and complained to the king of the insult she had received, and demanded,

demanded, though without effect, justice against the worthy confessor. But three years after she retired from court, and though she soon returned, and made innumerable attempts to recover the king's affections, she was unable to do it, he being now entirely attached to Madam de Maintenon. At length she ceased to please, when the haughty and insolent expressions of her grief were far from being adapted to reclaim his heart. She however remained at court, where she was superintendant of the queen's household; and still preserved some interest with the king by her children, by habit, and by a long established influence, and therefore received all external marks of friendship and respect. The king now reproached himself with this passion for a married woman, and the more sensibly felt the force of this scruple, as he was no longer in love. They continued in this situation till the year 1685, when Mademoiselle de Nantes, the king's daughter by Madam de Montespan, was married to the grandson of the great Condé, after which Madam de Montespan appeared no more at court, but lived with great splendor at Paris, the king allowing her a pension of one thousand louis d'ors a month. Every year she went to drink the waters of Bourbon, and used to marry and give portions to the girls about that place. At length she died at Bourbon, in the year 1717, and in her will ordered that her bowels should be carried to the community of St. Joseph. The great heat of the weather however rendered the smell of them so offensive, that the person employed to carry them, being unable to pursue his journey, turned back, and delivered them to the Capuchins at Bourbon. When the warden of the monastery almost stifled with the smell, threw them to the dogs. Such was the end of madam de Montespan, a lady famous for her great beauty, her mental accomplishments, her irregularities, and her fall.

MONTESQUIEU (CHARLES DE SECONDE, ^{1st} baron of) an illustrious Frenchman, member of the French Academy, of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Prussia, and of the Royal Society of London, was born at the castle of La Brede, near Bourdeaux, on the 18th of January, 1689. The greatest care was taken of his education, and at twenty years of age he had actually prepared materials for his Spirit of Laws, by a well digested extract from the immense volumes which compose the body of the civil law, and which he had studied, not barely as a civilian, but as a philosopher. In 1714 he became a counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and two years after was received president à mortier, in the room of his uncle, who left him his fortune and his office; and the same year he was admitted into the Academy of Bourdeaux, which was then only in its infancy. Monsieur de Montesquieu, far from being eager to throw himself to the public, seemed to wait for an age ripe for writing, and was thirty-two years old when he published his Persian Letters; and though that work was exceedingly admired, he did not openly declare himself the author of it; for he knew that as he sometimes expressed himself very freely in matters of a delicate nature, the religious orders would be at once upon him. He was not mistaken: for he was no sooner pointed out as the author, than zeal without knowledge, and envy under the mask of it, rose and united against him. A place in the French Academy becoming vacant, M. de Montesquieu solicited for it. Upon which the minister wrote to inform the Academy, that his majesty would never agree to the election of the author of the Persian Letters; that he had not read the book, but that he had been informed of its dangerous tendency. M. de Montesquieu, resolving to strike at the root of this rising humour against him, waited on the minister, and told him, that for particular reasons, he had not owned the Persian Letters; but was far from disowning a work, for which he believed he had no reason to blush; and that he ought to be judged after a reading, and not upon an information. At last the minister read the book, and the French Academy was not deprived of one of its greatest ornaments.

Before his being admitted into the Academy, he had resigned his civil employments, and devoted himself entirely to his genius and taste. Being thus at liberty, he resolved to travel, and went first to Vienna, where he often visited prince Eugene. He then proceeded to Hungary; and, passing from thence through Venice, went to Rome, where he chiefly applied himself to examine, that for which it is at present most distinguished, the works of Raphael, of Titian, and of Michael Angelo. After having travelled over Italy, he came to Switzerland, and then carefully examined those vast countries which are watered by the Rhine. There was nothing farther for him to see in Germany: for, says his elogist, "Frederic did not yet reign." He afterwards stopped at the United Provinces, and at last came to England, where he staid three years, and contracted intimate friendships with the greatest men then living; for Newton and Locke were dead, and he had nothing to

regret but that he had not made his voyage sooner. But he had often the honour of paying his respects to their protectress queen Caroline, who cultivated philosophy upon a throne, and properly esteemed and valued M. de Montesquieu. It was the result of his observations, "that Germany was made to travel in, Italy to sojourn in, England to think in, and France to live in."

After his return to France he lived two years at his estate of La Brede, where he finished his work on the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans: but the great reputation he acquired by this excellent piece, only prepared the way for a far greater undertaking, which will immortalize his name, and render it respectable for future ages. This was his Spirit of Laws: which was, however, attacked with a multitude of anonymous pamphlets, in which he was accused of irreligion, deism, and atheism. In answer to which he published, a Defence of the Spirit of Laws. But while insects continued to tease him in his own country, England did him a considerable honour. In 1752 M. d'Alhier, celebrated for many medals he has struck in honour of illustrious men, was sent from London to Paris, to strike one of him.

He was of a sweet, gay, and even temper. His conversation was spirited, agreeable, and instructive. No body told a story in a more lively manner, or with more grace and less affectation. He had frequent absence of mind; but always awaked from it by some unexpected stroke, that re-animates the languishing conversation. Though he lived with the great, he retired whenever he could to his estate in the country, and there met his books, his philosophy, and his repose. Surrounded at his leisure hours with peasants, after having studied man in the commerce of the world, he studied him in those simple people, solely instructed by nature. With them he cheerfully conversed; he endeavoured, like Socrates, to find out their genius, and appeared as happy with them, as in the most brilliant assemblies; especially when he reconciled their differences, and by his beneficence relieved them from their distresses. At length he fell sick at Paris, and died there on the 10th of February, 1755, at sixty-six years of age.

Besides the above works, he wrote several small pieces, as the Temple of Gnidus, Lyfimachus, and an Essay on Taste, which is left unfinished. His works have been collected since his death, and printed at Paris in a splendid edition, in quarto. They have likewise all of them been translated into English.

MONTESQUIEU D'ARTAGNAN (PETER DE) marshal of France, &c. distinguished himself in several sieges and battles, and in particular commanded the French infantry at the battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet. He had three horses killed under him in the last battle, and received two blows on the cuirass, for which the French king rewarded him by making him marshal of France, on the 20th of September, 1709. He had a great share in the advantages obtained by the French in Flanders in 1712, and died on the 12th of August, 1725.

MONTESUMA, or **MOTEZUMA**, the last king of Mexico, lost his dominions and liberty by receiving the Spaniards, commanded by Ferdinand Cortez, into his capital. The Mexicans, enraged at the slavery of their sovereign, were going to besiege the palace in which he was confined; but the Spaniards having obliged him to appear at a window of that palace, in order to appease the tumult, he was wounded with a stone, of which he died in 1520.

MONTFAUCON (BERNARD DE) an eminent Benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur, was born of a distinguished family, at the castle of Soulage in Languedoc, on the 17th of January, 1655. After he had completed his studies he entered into the army, and served as a cadet; but the death of his parents giving him a distaste for the world, he, in 1675, entered the congregation of St. Maur, and immediately resuming his studies, published many works, which at length made him known throughout all Europe. In 1698 he travelled to Italy, to consult the libraries and ancient manuscripts, and on his return to Paris published a curious and learned account of his travels, in quarto, under the title of, *Diarium Italicum*. In 1719 he was nominated a supernumerary honorary member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris, and died in the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prez, on the 21st of December, 1741, aged eighty-seven. He had a prodigious memory, and was well skilled in sacred and profane antiquity. His principal works are, 1. A new edition of the Works of St. Athanasius, in Greek and Latin, with notes, three volumes, folio. 2. A Collection of the Works of the ancient Greek Writers, with a Latin translation, prefaces, notes, and dissertations, in two volumes, folio. 3. A French translation of Philo on the contemplative Life, with observations and letters. 4. An excellent work entitled, *Palaeographia Graeca*, in folio. 5. *Bibliotheca Cosluniana*, in folio. 6. Antiquity explained, with plates, in

ten volumes, folio, to which he afterwards added a Supplement, in five volumes, folio. 7. The Monuments of the French Monarchy, with plates, in five volumes, folio. 8. Two other volumes in folio, under the title of, *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum Manuscriptorum Nova*. 9. A new edition of the Works of St. John Chrysostom, in Greek and Latin, with prefaces, notes, and dissertations, in thirteen volumes, folio, &c. We see by this prodigious number of volumes, that if it was customary in France, as it was among the ancient Romans, to burn the bodies of the dead, we might say of father Montfaucon, what Cicero said of a voluminous writer. "That they might have consumed his body on a pile erected of his own works."

MONTFERRAT, a province of Italy, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the east by the duchy of Milan, and a part of the state of Genoa; on the north by the Verceillese and Canavese; on the west by Piedmont; and on the south by the state of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennine mountains. It is very fruitful and well cultivated, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital town.

MONTFORT (SIMON count of) the son of Simon lord of Montfort and count d'Evreux, &c. After having distinguished himself by his bravery against the English and Germans, he was, in 1209, placed at the head of the crusade against the Albigenes, and rendered himself very famous in that cruel war, founded on the spirit of persecution. He took Berzieres and Carcassone, raised the siege of Castelnaud, and obtained a great victory in 1213 over Peter king of Arragon, Raymond count of Toulouse, and the counts De Foix and Cominge. Pope Innocent III. and the fourth general council of Lateran, granted him, in 1215, the investiture of the earldom of Toulouse, for which he did homage to king Philip Augustus; but was killed at the siege of that city, on the 25th of June, 1218, by a stone thrown by a woman.

MONTFORT (AMAURI DE) the son of the former, continued the war against the Albigenes; but not being strong enough to oppose Raymond the Younger, earl of Toulouse, he ceded his claim to the earldom of Toulouse, and the other territories, seated in Languedoc, to Lewis VIII. king of France. On which, in 1231, he was made constable of France; but being afterwards sent into the East to the assistance of the Christians in the Holy Land, he was taken prisoner in a battle fought before Gaza, and carried to Babylon. He was delivered in 1241, and died the same year at Otranto, on his return to France.

MONTFORT, a town of France in Upper Brittany, seated on the river Men, twelve miles from Rennes. Long. 1. 59. W. Lat. 48. 5. N.

MONTFORT, a handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, with an ancient castle. Long. 4. 55. E. Lat. 52. 7. N.

MONTFORT, a castle of Germany, and the chief place of a county of the same name in the Tirol. The house of Austria has bought almost all this county. Long 9. 51. E. Lat. 47. 16. N.

MONTFORT-L'AMULY, a town in the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy, twenty-five miles from Paris. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

MONTFORTE-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain in Galicia, with a magnificent palace. It is seated in a fruitful country, twenty-five miles east of Orensa, and fifty-five south-east of Compostella. Long. 7. 5. W. Lat. 42. 33. N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Hungary, in the county of Perczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, is seated on a craggy rock. It is surrounded with a great morass, and art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable. The princess Ragotski, wife of count Tekeli, defended it for a long while against the Imperial army; who were obliged to raise the siege in 1688.

MONTGERON (CARRE DE) counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and a remarkable enthusiast, was born at Paris, in 1686, and having lost his mother at four years of age, is said to have received a very indifferent education, and at fifteen, to have given himself up, without reserve, to the impetuous torrents of his passions, and to the blindest incredulity. However, at twenty-five years of age he purchased the post of counsellor of parliament, in which he acquired reputation by his wit and abilities; but on the 7th of September, 1731, going to the tomb of M. Paris, with a croud of people, who assembled there from different motives, he pretended to be suddenly struck and cast down by a thousand rays of light, which illuminated his mind; and though before he was incredulous, he was now become a Christian. He instantly appeared actuated by the wildest enthusiasm; became the subject of public discourse, and in 1732 was banished. During his exile, being at Auvergne, he formed the design of collecting demonstrative proofs of the miracles of M. Paris, and presenting them to the king. At his return to Paris he prepared to execute what he had

intended, and went to Versailles to present to the king a volume in quarto, magnificently bound, accompanied with a discourse. This step occasioned his being sent to the Bastille, and some months after removed to an abbey of Benedictines, in the diocese of Avignon, whence he was a little after taken to Viviers, and at length was confined in the citadel of Valence, where he died in 1750. The work he presented to the king is intitled, *The Truth of the Miracles performed by the Intercession of M. Paris*. The author there presumes to compare these pretended miracles with those of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, though in this large volume we see no account of the dead being raised, or the deaf or blind receiving their sight; nor any disease really incurable, removed by the intercession of M. Paris. This first volume was followed by two others, and it is said, that Montgeron left another work in manuscript, which he had composed in his prison, against the incredulous. See **PARIS** (FRANCIS) a famous deacon.

MONTGOMERY (GABRIEL DE LORGE, count of) a French gentleman, who was captain of the Scotch guard of king Henry II. of France, is famous in history for his bravery and misfortunes. During the rejoicings at the marriage of Elizabeth of France with Philip II. king of Spain, king Henry II. the father of that princess, resolved to enter the lists against the count de Montgomery, who excelled in the management of the lance in tournaments. The count endeavoured as much as he was able to excuse himself, but the king gave him so absolute a command, that he was obliged to obey, when the count's lance unhappily breaking against the king's breast-plate, one of the shivers struck with such violence into his majesty's right eye, that he fell senseless to the ground, on the 30th of June, 1559, and died eleven days after, ordering before his death that De Lorge, who was innocent of his misfortune, should not be brought into trouble. However, the count thought proper to retire to England, whence he returned to France, during the civil wars, and distinguished himself by his bravery in defence of the Calvinists; but being taken by Matignon at Dumfront, he unwillingly put him into the hands of Catharine de Medicis, who ordered him to be brought to his trial, on which he was condemned to lose his head, and his posterity to be degraded from their nobility, which was executed at Paris, on the 26th of June, 1574. He died with great constancy, leaving nine sons, all of whom distinguished themselves by their bravery.

MONTGOMERY, a town of Wales, the capital of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is an ancient town, seated very agreeably and healthfully on a rocky eminence, near rich meadows. It sends one member to parliament, who is elected by joint consent of several towns. This place was made a free borough by Henry III. and its corporation now consists of bailiffs, coroners, and burgesses. This town was first built by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, from whom it took its name. It was once a place of good strength, and was surrounded with a wall, and fortified with a strong castle, which was demolished in the civil wars; and the town itself does not now consist of above a hundred houses. It is seventy miles north-east-by-east of Gloucester, fifty north-west by-west of Worcester, and one hundred and sixty-one on the same point from London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of North Wales, thirty-five miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the east by Shropshire; on the south by Radnor and Cardigan shires; and on the west by another part of Merionethshire. It contains five thousand six hundred and sixty houses, thirty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty inhabitants, sixty-eight parishes, and six market-towns. It sends but two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgomery. It is watered by several small streams, which run into the Severn, whose head is at a small lake on the top of Plimlimon-hill, and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their sources on the same mountain. This county is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and pastures. The air is sharp and cold, on account of the mountains; but in the valleys it is more mild. Montgomery is the capital town.

MONTIGNY, a town of Burgundy in France, seated on the river Armanzon. Long. 3. 55. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

MONT-JOISIEU (LEWIS DE) in Latin *Demontjofius*, a gentleman of the county of Rouergue, in the sixteenth century, distinguished himself by his learning and his works. He taught the mathematics to the king's brother, and in 1583 accompanied the duke of Joyeuse to Rome, where he composed five books of Antiquities, which he dedicated to pope Sixtus V. in which he has a treatise in Latin, on the Painting and Sculpture of the Ancients. Upon his return to France, he undertook the charge of cleansing Pa-

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ris of all dirt and nastiness; but by that enterprise he lost almost his whole estate. Besides the above work he published several others.

MONFVILLIERS, a town of France in Normandy, where there is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is five miles from Havre-de-Grace, eight from Harfleur, and forty from Rouen. Long. 6. 20 E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

MONT-LHERI, a town of France in the Isle of France. It is seated on a hill, with a castle, and was once exceeding strong; but now the castle is quite demolished, except one tower. There are remains of the fortifications yet to be seen, which shew that it was formerly very important and of great antiquity. Long. 1. 15. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

MONF-LOUIS, a strong town of France, among the Pyrenean mountains, on the right side of a hill called Perche, with a good citadel; it being the first town in coming from Spain. It was regularly fortified by Vauban, pursuant to the order of Lewis XIV. It is three hundred and sixty miles south-by-west of Paris. Long. 2. 5. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

MONTLUC (**BLAISE DE**) marshal of France, bore arms at seventeen years of age, and distinguished himself on several important occasions, under the reigns of Francis I. Henry II. and Henry III. which last prince made him marshal of France in 1574. He was engaged, with great success, in a war with the Calvinists for near twenty years, and is reproached for his cruelty. He died in 1577, aged seventy-seven. He left *Memoirs*, or *Commentaries* on his Life and on the memorable Affairs of his Time, which are esteemed curious and interesting.

MONTLUC (**JOHN DE**) brother to the former, became a monk of the order of the Dominicans, and distinguished himself by his great learning and eloquence; but discovering a great inclination for Calvinism, queen Margaret of Navarre made him leave that order; took him with her to court, and occasioned his being employed in several embassies to Poland, Germany, England, Scotland, and Constantinople, in which he shewed himself a man of learning and wit, and an able politician. At length taking orders, he was made bishop of Valence and Die, which did not prevent his favouring the Calvinists, and privately marrying a girl, named Anne Martin, by whom he had a son. This conduct occasioned his being condemned as a heretic by the pope, from the accusations of the dean of Valence; but he not being able sufficiently to prove his charge, was sentenced by an arret of the 14th of October, 1560, to make him the *Amende Honorable*. John de Montluc died at Toulouse, on the 13th April, 1579. He wrote several elegant pieces, Instructions and Epistles to the Clergy and People of Valence and Die, and Synodical Ordinances.

MONTLUC (**JOHN DE**) esteemed the natural son of the former, was lord of Balagny and marshal of France, and was legitimated in 1567. He attached himself to the duke of Alençon, who, in 1581, made him governor of Cambray. After that prince's death he joined with the party of the league; but René de Clermont d'Amboise, his wife, going, in 1593, to meet king Henry IV. at Dieppe, made such use of her interest for her husband, that that monarch, in 1594, gave him the sovereignty of Cambray, and made him marshal of France. Balagny, however, behaved so ill at Cambray, that the inhabitants, in order to deliver themselves from oppression, opened their gates to the Spaniards, who, in 1595, rendered themselves masters of the city and citadel. The lady De Balagny, after she had defended the city like a true heroine, entered her closet, when she found the inhabitants were going to capitulate, and died with vexation before the end of the capitulation. Her husband, amidst these disappointments behaved with great indifference, married Diana d'Estrees, and died in 1603.

MONT-LUEL, a town of France, in Bresse, and capital of a territory called Valvon. It is seated in a fruitful and agreeable country, eight miles from Lyons, on the river Seraine, two hundred and fifty miles east of Paris. Long. 5. 8. E. Lat. 45. 49. N.

MONT-LUZON, a town of France in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher. It is thirty-four miles south-west of Moulins, and one hundred and fifty south of Paris. Long. 2. 41. E. Lat. 46. 22. N.

MONT-MEDI, a strong town of France in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chire, and is divided into the upper and lower town. It has belonged to France ever since the year 1657, and is twenty-two miles south-east of Sedan, and twenty seven south-west of Luxemburg. Long. 5. 12. E. Lat. 49. 38. N.

MONTMELIAN, a town of Savoy, formerly very strong, with a good castle. It was besieged by Lewis XIII. for thirteen months, but without success. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1691, and was restored in 1696. It was again taken by the French in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. It is twenty-seven miles north-east of Grenoble, eighty north-west of Turin, and eight south-east of Chamberry. Long. 5. 58. E. Lat. 44. 48. N.

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MONTMORENCY, a town of France, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for the tombs of the dukes of this name. It is seated on a hill, near a large valley, fertile in fruits, especially excellent cherries. It is four miles from St. Denys, and ten from Paris. Long. 2. 24. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.

MONTMORENCY (**MATTHEW DE**) surnamed the Great, constable of France, and one of the most distinguished generals of the thirteenth century. In 1203 he accompanied king Philip Augustus, in the quality of knight, to the siege of Chateau Gaillard, near Andely, where he distinguished himself by his courage, and took several places in Normandy, from John king of England. He contributed greatly to the obtaining of the battle of Bouvines, in 1214; and the following year carried on a successful war in Languedoc, against the Albigenes. To reward these services, the king made him constable of France in 1218, and employed him in the most important affairs. In 1228 Matthew de Montmorency took Bellême from the duke of Brittany; pursued the discontented princes, as far as Langres, and obliged the most powerful of them to beg the king's pardon. He died on the 24th of November, 1230.

MONTMORENCY (**CHARLES DE**) chamberlain to the French king, and marshal of France, had a great share in the transactions of his time. He was made marshal of France in 1343, and had the command of the army, which John duke of Normandy led the following year into Brittany, to the assistance of his cousin Charles de Blois. He fought with great bravery at the battle of Crécy in 1346, and was made governor of Picardy. He contributed greatly to the treaty of Bretigny, concluded on the 8th of May, 1360, and was in great esteem with the French king Charles V. who appointed him god-father to the dauphin, afterwards Charles VI. He died on the 11th of September, 1381.

MONTMORENCY (**ANNE DE**) a peer, marshal, and constable of France, and one of the greatest generals of the sixteenth century, defended, in 1512, the city of Mezieres against the emperor Charles V. and obliged the count of Nassau to raise the siege. The following year he was made marshal of France, and in 1525 followed king Francis I. into Italy, and was taken with that prince at the battle of Pavia, which was fought contrary to his advice. The important services he afterwards rendered the state were rewarded by the sword of constable of France, with which he was presented by the king on the 10th of February, 1538. Anne de Montmorency was disgraced some time after, for having advised Francis I. to depend on the word of the emperor Charles V. who, when he was in France, had promised to restore Milan. He was, however, taken again into favour three years after, under the reign of Henry II. who placed a peculiar confidence in him. He took the Bolognois in 1550, and Metz, Toul, and Verdun, in 1552. He was again disgraced at the desire of Catharine de Medicis, under the reign of Francis II. but was recalled to court, under Charles IX. in 1561. He then became reconciled to the princes of Guise, and declared against the Calvinists. He gained the battle of Dreux, on the 19th of December, 1562, but was, however, taken prisoner: being set at liberty, he took Havre from the English in 1563, and gained the battle of St. Denis, on the 10th of November, 1567; but died of his wounds two days after, at seventy-four years of age. It is said, that a Cordelier attempting to prepare him for death, when he was covered with blood and wounds, after the battle of St. Denis, he replied in a firm and steady voice. "Do you think that a man, who has lived near eighty years of age with honour, has not learnt to die for a quarter of an hour?"

MONTMORENCY (**FRANCIS DE**) duke, peer, marshal, and grand-master of France, governor and lieutenant general of the city of Paris, and the Isle of France, was the eldest son of the former. He distinguished himself in several sieges and battles, and was afterwards obliged to resign his post of grand-master to the duke of Guise, in exchange for the staff of marshal of France, and the government of the castle of Nantes. In 1572 he was sent ambassador to Elizabeth queen of England, who made him knight of the Garter. At his return, being accused of having some concern in the conspiracy of St. Germain-en-Laye, in which it had been resolved to carry off the duke of Alençon, he went to court to justify himself; but on his coming there was arrested, and shut up in the Bastille. His enemies and queen Catharine de Medicis, who had entertained a hatred against the house of Montmorency, had resolved on his destruction; but that prince's cause him to be set at liberty in 1575, in order that he might make use of his credit with the duke of Alençon, who had retired from court. The marshal de Montmorency, then reconciled the duke of Alençon, and prevailed upon him to return. He died at the castle of Escouen, on the 6th of May, 1579.

Charles de Montmorency, his brother, a peer and admiral of France, lieutenant-general of the city of Paris and the

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the Isle of France, and colonel-general of the Swifs, was the third son of Anne de Montmorency. He distinguished himself under the reigns of five kings, and his barony near Damville, was erected into a duchy and peerage, by Lewis XIII. in 1610. He died in 1612, aged seventy-five.

MONTMORENCY (HENRY I. DE) a duke, peer, marshal, and constable of France, and governor of Languedoc, was the second son of Anne de Montmorency. He distinguished himself in his father's life time, under the name of lord of Damville, and took the prince of Condé prisoner at the battle of Dreux, in 1562. At length being disgraced, at the sollicitation of queen Catharine de Medicis, he retired to the duke of Savoy's court, and became the chief of the malecontents in Languedoc, under the reign of Henry III. The reign of Henry IV. was more favourable to him; for that great prince made him constable of France, and knight of the order of the Holy Ghost. The constable de Montmorency died when very old, in the town of Agde, on the 1st of April, 1614.

MONTMORENCY (HENRY II. DE) duke, peer, and marshal of France, governor of Languedoc, &c. was the son of the preceding, and was born on the 30th of April, 1595. He was made admiral of France at eighteen years of age, and his amiable qualities acquired him the esteem of all France. Being sent into Languedoc against the Calvinists. He took several places from them, and in 1625 beat the Rochellers at sea; took from them the Isle of Oleron, and gained a considerable advantage over the duke of Rohan in 1628. He was some time after sent into Piedmont, where he defeated prince Doria, and took him prisoner at the battle of Veillane in 1630, and contributed to raise the siege of Casal. These services were the same year rewarded by the king's giving him the staff of marshal of France. The greatest things were now expected from him, but being dissatisfied with cardinal de Richelieu, he raised all the Lower Languedoc against the king, in favour of the duke of Orleans, and rashly exposed himself in a battle fought near Castelnaudary, against the marshal de Schomberg, when he received two pistol shots, and was taken prisoner on the 1st of September, 1632. The king, being influenced by cardinal de Richelieu, caused him to be conducted to Toulouse, where the parliament sentenced him to lose his head for high treason, which was executed in the town-house of Toulouse on the 30th of October, the same year. All France shewed the extremest grief at his untimely death, and bestowed the highest praises on his virtues.

MONTMORENCY (FRANCIS HENRY DE). See LUXEMBURG.

MONTPELLIER, a town of France in Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which the river Nez glides along, five miles from the Mediterranean sea, forty-five from Nismes, and thirty-seven from Narbonne. There is a bridge over this river, which receives another, called Merdanson, that fills part of the large ditches which surround this city. The citadel was built by Lewis XIII. and is flanked by four royal bastions. The streets are very narrow and crooked, but always clean. The cathedral church, which was ruined by the Calvinists, was repaired in part by cardinal de Richelieu. It is a beautiful structure; the tower, which is built over the choir, is very high, and there are two others over the portico. The church of Notre Dame is one of the three parish churches, and is remarkable for its lofty tower, for its grand altar, and for the chapel of the Virgin Mary. The bishop's palace is built with large hewn stones, as are the houses in general. They are all adorned with little towers, built upon the roof, to take the air in. The churches and convents were very numerous before the troubles in 1561, at which time thirty-six were demolished; however, there are several monasteries and nunneries still remaining. But what renders this city most famous is its university, and particularly its school of medicine. The environs are full of vineyards, olive trees, and mulberry-trees, for breeding silk-worms, and the trade carried on in silk is of vast advantage to the city; they likewise make a great deal of verdigrise. The number of apothecaries here are said to be at least two hundred, who get a good livelihood by their numerous compositions, such as Hungary water, syrup of capelaire, orgeat, oil of spike, various sorts of spirits, essences and perfumes. The delightfulness of the situation, and serenity of the air, draw a great many people of distinction here, especially if they have broken constitutions. Long. 3. 54. E. Lat. 43. 41. N.

MONTPEISIER, a town of France in Lower Auvergne, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a hill, twelve miles east of Clermont, and two hundred and ten south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 45. 48. N.

MONTPEISIER (ANNA MARIA LOUISA of Orleans) known by the name of Mademoiselle, was the daughter of Gaston of Orleans, and was born at Paris in 1627. She wrote, 1. *Memoirs of her Life*: the most complete edition of which

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is that of Amsterdam in 1735, in eight volumes duodecimo. 2. *A Collection of the Portraits of the King, the Queen, and other Persons of the Court*. 3. *Two Romances*, one intitled, *an Account of an Imaginary Island*, and the other, *the Princess of Paphlagonia, &c.* She died in 1693.

MONT-REAL, an isle of North America, in the river St. Lawrence, about twenty-eight miles in length, and ten in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and the air wholesome: it belonged to the French; but it was taken by the generals Amherst and Murray, on the 8th of September, 1760, without firing a gun: according to the terms of capitulation, all the French forces were to be sent to Old France; and, consequently, all Canada became subject to Great Britain. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a pleasant situation, with wide open streets. It is built on the side of the river, from whence there is a gradual easy ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hotel-Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town; which is also the residence of the merchants. The seminary or school, the parish church, the monks called Recolets, the Jesuits, and the nuns, are in the Upper. Likewise the late governor, and most of the officers resided in this last. There are also a general hospital, and a church belonging to the Jesuits, which is large and well built. The inhabitants have carried on a trade with the savages in skins and furs. It is one hundred and twenty miles south-west of Quebec, one hundred and forty north-by-east of lake Ontario, and one hundred and ten north of Albany. Long. 75. 12. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

MONT-REAL, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a rivulet, which falls into the sea at Palermo. It is eight miles north-east of Palermo, and fifty north-east of Mazara. Long. 13. 30. E. Lat. 38. 24. N.

MONT-REAL, or **MONT-ROYAL**, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers. It is seated on the river Moselle, twenty miles north-east of Triers. Long. 6. 50. E. Lat. 50. 22. N.

MONTREAL, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on the river Xiloca, with a pretty good castle. It is twenty-five miles north-west of Tervil, and forty south-east of Calataiud. Long. 1. 14. W. Lat. 40. 50. N.

MONTREUIL (MATTHEW DE) a French poet born at Paris. Having spent half his fortune in travelling and pleasure, he became secretary to the bishop of Valence, and followed him to Aix, where he died in 1691, at seventy one years of age. He wrote many pieces of poetry, and no body has succeeded better in madrigals.

MONTREUIL or **MONTEREUL (BERNARDIN DE)** a celebrated Jesuit, wrote a work which is much esteemed, intitled, *The Life of Jesus Christ*. It was revised and retouched by father Brignon, and was reprinted at Paris in 1741, in 3 vol. duodecimo.

MONTREUIL, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, seated on a hill near the river Canche. It is fortified, and has a castle; and is ten miles north-west of Hesden, twenty south-east of Boulogne, and one hundred and seventeen north of Paris. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Touet, twelve miles from Samur, twenty-five from Angers, and one hundred and fifty five from Paris. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 47. 17. N.

MONTROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated at the mouth of the river Esk on the German sea. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for ships of considerable burden. It is adorned with fine buildings; and has an hospital for the poor inhabitants. It has the title of a duchy, and is forty-six miles north-east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 56. 34. N.

MONTROSS (JAMES GRAHAM marquis of). See GRAHAM.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, two miles north of Ramillies, and eleven north of Namur. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

MONT ST. MICHAEL, a strong town of France, on the confines of Normandy, with a castle, and a celebrated abbey, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is ten miles south-east of Avranches, and one hundred and eighty west of Paris. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

MONT ST. MICHAEL, a celebrated abbey in France with a very strong castle and town, seated on a rock in the sea, near the coast of Normandy. It is separated from Terra Firma by a sandy plain, eight miles broad. The town is three hundred feet above it, and these sands are overflowed every spring-tide. This was formerly a place for hermits and was quite surrounded with wood till 708, when the church was built on the top of the rock. It was rebuilt by Richard II. duke of Normandy, in 1024. It is in the form of a cross, and is two hundred feet in length, with thirteen pillars on each side; on one side there is a large square tower over the entrance

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trance of the nave, and there is a steeple in the middle on the middle of the cross. There are several carvings in relief of the miracles of our Saviour. They have likewise a great number of reliques, which are shewn to the numerous pilgrims who come there out of devotion. The monks of the congregation of St. Maur possess this abbey, and the prior keeps the keys both of the town and castle.

MON TSAUJEON, a town of France, capital of a territory of the same name in Champagne, fifteen miles from Langres, and one hundred and forty-five from Paris. Long. 5. 21. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

MONTSERRAT, a mountain in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, celebrated for its prodigious height, but more for its being the most famous place for devotion in Europe, next to Loretto and the church of St. James. This mountain is about ten miles in circumference, and as it is pretended, five in height. It is elevated so high, that from thence you may discover Minorca and Majorca, which are one hundred and fifty miles distant. To this mountain pilgrims flock from all parts to worship the miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, which was found in a cave by some shepherds in 880; upon which the bishop of Barcelona, with a croud of clergymen, went to take possession of it, and to transport it elsewhere. But it is pretended, that it stopped of itself at the place where the convent is built, and is said to perform many miracles. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 41. 36. N.

MONTSERRAT, an island of America, and one of the smallest of the Caribbees. It is eight miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the mountains are covered with cedar, and other useful trees. It belongs to the English, who have a settlement here, and is thirty miles south-west of Antigua. Long. 62. 10. W. Lat. 15. 55. N.

MONTILICE, a town in the Paduano, and territory of Venice, is situated on a high hill between Padua and Este, about ten miles south of the former, and five of the latter. It is famed for the vast quantity of vipers caught in its neighbourhood and carried to Venice, where they are used as an ingredient in their famous Theriaca.

There is another town of the same name in the Milanese, and both of them are thus called from the stintly mountains on which they are seated.

MONT-TRICHAD, a town of France in Touraine, with a castle. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Cher, twenty-two miles east of Tours, and one hundred and ten south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 15. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

MONZA, a town of Italy, seated on the Lambro, nine miles north-east of Milan.

MOPSUS, in fabulous history, the son of Apollo and Hymettis, and a famous soothsayer, lived in the time of Calchas, who was superintendant of the augurs, in the time of the Trojan war, and who resolving to have a trial of skill with Mopsus in the art of divination, asked him, shewing him a sow big with young, how many she had in her belly? Mopsus replied, "Three, one of which is a female;" upon an examination his guess was found to be right, when Mopsus in his turn asked Calchas: "What was the exact number of figs which grew upon a certain tree?" but Calchas not being able to answer this question, broke his heart.

MORA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, and capital of a county, with a well fortified castle. They are famous for making good sword-blades here. It is eighteen miles south-east of Toledo. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 39. 41. N.

MORALES (AMBROSE) a learned Spanish priest, born at Cordova, in the sixteenth century, and one of those who took the most pains in restoring polite literature in Spain; taught in the university of Alcalá with applause, and became historiographer to Philip II. king of Spain. He died at Alcalá in 1590, aged seventy-seven. He wrote several works on the Antiquity of Spain, and other books that are esteemed.

MORAND (PETER DE) a French poet, born at Arles in 1701, was of a noble family. At length he had a quarrel with his mother-in-law, when leaving his wife and his fortune, he went to Paris, and in 1737 brought upon the stage a tragedy named Teglis. He soon after wrote Childeeric, a tragedy. His mother-in-law having entered a process against him, published her case, in which were many defamatory expressions. This he revenged by his comedy intitled, The Spirit of Divorce, in which, under the feigned name of Madam Orgon, he ridicules his mother-in-law. This is one of his best pieces. Morand was, during eighteen months, a literary correspondent of the king of Prussia. He died without a fortune, and exhausted by his debaucheries in 1757. His works have been printed in three volumes, duodecimo. Besides the poems they contain, there are several pieces in prose, and among others an ingenious Discourse on the Pleasure of doing Good.

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MORANT POINT, the most eastern promontory of the island of Jamaica in America. Long. 76. 5. W. Lat. 17. 58. N.

MORAT, a rich trading town of Sicily, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle where the bailiff resides. It is seated on the lake Morat, on the road from Avenches to Bern, and is ten miles west of Bern, and ten north-east of Friburg. Long. 7. 21. E. Lat. 46. 51. N.

MORATA (OLYMPIA FULVIA) an Italian lady, distinguished by her learning, was born at Ferrara, in the year 1526. Her father, after teaching the belles lettres in several cities of Italy, was made preceptor to the two young princes of Ferrara, the sons of Alphonius I. The uncommon abilities he discovered in his daughter induced him to give her a very extraordinary education. Mean while the prince of Ferrara studying polite literature, it was judged expedient that she should have a companion in the same pursuit, and Morata being called, she was heard by the astonished courtiers, to declaim in Latin, to speak Greek, and to explain the paradoxes of Cicero. Her father dying, she was obliged to return home, to take upon her the management of the family affairs, and the education of her brother and three sisters, both which she executed with the greatest diligence and success. In the mean time Andrew Grunthler, a young German, who had studied physic, and taken his doctor's degree at Ferrara, fell in love with her, and married her. She now went with her husband to Germany, taking her little brother with her, whom she instructed in the Latin and Greek tongues; and after staying a short time at Augsburg, went to Schweinfurt in Franconia, where her husband was born; but they had not been there long before that town was unhappily besieged and burnt; but escaping the flames, they fled in the utmost distress to Hammelburg. They were not however suffered to continue there long; but when they were reduced to the last extremities, the elector palatine invited Grunthler to be professor of physic at Heidelberg, and he entered on his new office in the year 1554; but they no sooner began to taste the sweets of repose, than a disease, occasioned by the distresses and hardships they had suffered, seized upon Morata, who died on the 26th of October, 1555, in the twenty-ninth year of her age, and her husband and brother did not long survive her. She composed several works, great part of which were burnt with the town of Schweinfurt. The remainder, which consist of orations, dialogues, letters, and translations, were collected and published under the title *Olympiæ Fulviæ Moratæ, Fæminæ doctissimæ ac plane Divinæ, Opera omnia quæ hætenus inveniri potuerunt; quibus Cælii secundi Curionis Epistolæ ac Orationes accesserunt*; which has had several editions in octavo.

MORAVA, a river of Turkey in Europe, that rises in Bulgaria, and runs north through Servia by Nissa, falling into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA, a large province of Bohemia, with the title of a marquissate. It is bounded by Bohemia and Silesia on the north; and by Austria with Upper Hungary on the south, and on the east by Mount Crapack. It takes its name from the river Moraw, which runs through it. It is full of mountains, rivers, and brooks, and is very populous and fruitful. Olmutz was formerly the capital, but now it is Brinn. It is subject to the house of Austria.

MORAW, a river that rises in the north of Moravia, and running south by Olmutz, afterwards divides Austria from Hungary, and falls into the river Danube to the westward of Presburg.

MORBEGNO, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, and the chief place of the first community of the fifth government of the Valteline, and the residence of the governor and regency. It is seated on the river Adda, twelve miles south-east of Chiavenna, and twenty north-east of Lecco. Long. 9. 23. E. Lat. 46. 7. N.

MORDAUNT (CHARLES) earl of Peterborough, a celebrated commander both by sea and land, was the son of John lord Mordaunt, viscount Avalon, and was born about the year 1658. In 1675 he succeeded his father in his honours and estate. While young he served under the admirals Torrington and Narborough in the Mediterranean, against the Algerines; and in 1680 embarked for Africa with the earl of Plymouth, and distinguished himself at Tangier, when it was besieged by the Moors.

In the reign of James II. he voted against the repeal of the test act, and disliking the measures of the court, obtained leave to go to Holland to accept the command of a Dutch squadron in the West-Indies. On his arrival he pressed the prince of Orange to undertake an expedition into England, which his highness at that time declined. He afterwards accompanied that prince into this kingdom, and upon his advancement to the throne, was sworn of the privy council, made one of the lords of the bedchamber to his majesty, also first commissioner of the treasury, and advanced

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advanced to the dignity of earl of Monmouth. But in November 1690 he was dismissed from his post in the treasury. On the death of his uncle Henry earl of Peterborough, in 1697, he succeeded to that title, and upon the accession of queen Anne, was invested with the commission of captain-general and governor of Jamaica. In 1705 he was sworn of the privy council, and the same year declared general and commander in chief of the forces sent to Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet with sir Cloudesley Shovel, of which the year following he had the sole command. His taking Barcelona with a handful of men, and afterwards relieving it when greatly distressed by the enemy; his driving out of Spain the duke of Anjou, and the French army, which consisted of twenty-five thousand men, though his own troops never amounted to ten thousand; his gaining possession of Catalonia, of the kingdoms of Valencia, Arragon, and the isle of Majorca, with part of Murcia and Castile, and thereby giving the earl of Galway an opportunity of advancing to Madrid without a blow, are astonishing instances of his bravery and conduct. For these important services his lordship was declared general in Spain by Charles III. afterwards emperor of Germany, and on his return to England he received the thanks of the house of lords. His lordship was afterwards employed in several embassies to foreign courts, installed knight of the garter, and made governor of Minorca. In the reign of George I. he was general of all the marine forces in Great Britain, in which post he was continued by king George II. He died in his passage to Lisbon, where he was going for the recovery of his health, on the 25th of October, 1735.

His lordship was distinguished by his possessing various shining qualities, for to the greatest personal courage and resolution, he added all the arts and address of a general; a lively and penetrating genius, and a great extent of knowledge upon almost every subject of importance, within the compass of ancient and modern literature; hence his familiar letters, inserted among those of his friend Mr. Pope, are an ornament to that excellent collection.

MORE (Sir THOMAS) lord chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII. was the only son of sir John More, knight, one of the justices of the king's bench, and was born at London in 1480. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to New Inn in London for the study of the law, and thence to Lincoln's Inn, where he continued his studies till he became a barrister. After this he for some time read a public lecture upon St. Augustin *De Civitate Dei*, in St. Lawrence's church in the Old Jewry. He was a burgess in parliament in 1501. At length his dexterity in the management of affairs being known to king Henry VIII. he was made master of the requests; knighted and appointed one of the privy-council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer, and the next year was chosen speaker of the house of commons. In 1528 he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and was admitted into the highest degree of favour with the king, who took great delight in his conversation. He was twice ambassador, being once joined in commission with cardinal Wolsey to the emperor Charles V. and the other time sent to the king of France. Upon the removal of that cardinal in 1530 he had the great seal of England delivered to him, and was declared lord high-chancellor, in which office he acted with the greatest integrity and universal approbation, and it is remarkable, that on his having presided in that high office for the space of two years and a half, he had dispatched causes with such expedition, that having finished one cause, and calling for the next, he was told that there was not one cause more depending. The poorer and meaner the suitor was, the greater was his affability and expedition. He was averse to the king's divorce from queen Catharine, and to his marriage with Anne Boleyn, and resigned the great seal on the 15th of May, 1533, when he retired to his house at Chelsea, where he enjoyed a studious retirement, till at last falling under the king's displeasure, several accusations were laid against him, of which he cleared himself; but upon his refusing to take the oath of the king's supremacy, he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, condemned for high treason, and beheaded on Tower-hill, on the sixth of July, 1535. As he was going up the scaffold, which seemed to him so weak that it was ready to fall, he said merrily to the lord-lieutenant of the Tower. "I pray you, Mr. lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself:" and upon laying his head on the block, he bid the executioner stay till he had removed his beard, observing that it had never committed any treason. This truly great and good man wrote several works, among which are, 1. *Utopia Libri duo*; of which there have been several different translations into English. 2. The tragical History of King Richard III. in Latin. 3. *Progymnastica Thomæ Mori & Gulielmi Lillii Sodalium*. 4. *Epigrammata*; and many other

pieces. His English works have been collected and published in one volume folio.

MORE (Sir ANTONIO) a celebrated portrait painter, was a native of Utrecht, and a scholar of John Schorel, but seems to have studied the manner of Holbein more than the works of the great masters he saw at Rome. Like him, he was a close imitator of nature, but did not arrive at his extreme delicacy of finishing. On the contrary, Antonio sometimes struck into a bold and masculine style, with a good knowledge of the *chiaro oscuro*. In 1522 he drew king Philip II. and was recommended by cardinal Granvelle to the emperor Charles V. who sent him to Portugal, where he painted king John III. Catharine of Austria his queen, and the infanta Mary. For these three pictures he received six hundred ducats, besides a gold chain of one thousand florins, and other presents. He had one hundred ducats for his common portraits. But still more ample rewards were bestowed on him, when sent into England to draw the picture of queen Mary, the intended bride of Philip. They gave him a hundred pounds, a gold chain, and a pension of one hundred pounds a quarter, as painter to their majesties. He made various portraits of the queen, and remaining in England during her reign, was much employed; but having neglected to write the names on the portraits he drew, most of them have lost part of their value, by our ignorance of the persons represented. On the death of the queen, More followed Philip into Spain, where he was indulged with such familiarity, that one day the king flapping him pretty roughly on the shoulder, More returned the sport with his hand stick: a strange liberty to be taken with a Spanish monarch! a grandee interposed for his pardon, and he was suffered to retire into the Netherlands; but Philip for once forgetting majesty in his love of the arts, dispatched a messenger to recall him before he had finished his journey. The painter however, being sensible of the danger he had escaped, modestly excused himself. At Utrecht, Antonio was employed by the duke of Alva, to draw several of his mistresses, and was made receiver of the revenues of West-Flanders, a preferment with which they say he was so elated, that he burned his easel, and gave away his painting tools. He died at Antwerp in 1575, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. More did not always confine himself to portraits; for he painted several historical pieces, particularly one much esteemed, of the resurrection of Christ, with two angels; and another of Peter and Paul.

MORE (Sir FRANCIS) an eminent lawyer at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, was born at East-Illey or Ildeley, near Wantage, in Berkshire, and became a frequent speaker in parliament in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. In 1614 he was made serjeant at law, and in 1616 knighted by king James at Theobalds. He was a man of merit in his profession, and of a general good character. He died on the 20th of November, 1621, aged sixty-three. His reports in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. were published in 1663, and his learned reading concerning the statutes on charitable uses, which he drew up himself, is printed with Duke's book on that subject.

MORE (Dr. HENRY) an eminent English divine and philosopher, was the second son of Alexander More, esq. and was born at Grantham in Lincolnshire, on the 12th of October, 1614. He studied at Eton-school, from whence he removed to Christ-church college in the university of Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts, and became fellow of that college, in which he spent his life in a retired and studious manner. He was offered very considerable preferments in Ireland, as the deanery of Christ-church, the provostship of Dublin-college, with the deanery of St. Patrick's, and several bishopricks; but he could not be persuaded to accept of any of them. He was esteemed one of the most pious persons of the age, and died on the first of September, 1687, aged seventy-two. His writings are very numerous, and have been published together in Latin and English, in folio.

MORE (ALEXANDER) a great preacher among the French protestants, and an inveterate enemy to the celebrated Milton, was the son of a Scotsman, who was principal of the college at Castres in Languedoc, and was born in that town in 1616. He studied divinity at Geneva, where he became Greek professor, though he had an innumerable tribe of competitors, of twice his own age. Having exercised that office about three years, he succeeded Mr. Spanheim in the functions of divinity professor and minister of Geneva. But being guilty of some irregularities, a party was soon formed against him; on which Salmasius procured him the place of divinity professor of Middlebourg, together with the parish church, and he afterwards accepted of the professorship of history, offered him by the gentlemen of Amsterdam. In 1654 he travelled into Italy, and there wrote a fine poem upon the defeat of the Turkish fleet by the Venetians, for which the republic of Venice made him a present of a chain of

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of gold. He returned to his charge; but after some storms which he bore from the Walloon synods, went into France to be ordained minister of the church of Paris. His inimitable manner of preaching there procured him applause from crowds of hearers, yet his reputation was attacked by people of merit and consequence, which at length induced him to desire leave to visit England; but upon his return those complaints were renewed. By the confession of his friends, he was proud, vindictive, imperious, satirical, and defective in point of chastity. The quarrel between him and Milton arose from the following cause: in 1652 More published at the Hague, a book of the younger Moulin, intitled *Regii Sanguinis Clamor ad Cælum adversus Parricidas Anglicanos*, which is a violent invective against the parliament, and particularly against Milton, who is no better used in the dedication, than in the book itself. He therefore wrote a reply, in which he considers More as the author as well as editor, and charges him with a thousand lewd tricks. More died in the duchefs of Rohan's house at Paris, in September 1670. He wrote, 1. A reply to Milton, in Latin. 2. *De Gratia Libero arbitrio*. 3. *De Scriptura Sacra, sive de Causa Dei*. 4. A Comment on the fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah. 5. Some Orations and Poems in Latin, &c.

MOREA, formerly called the Peloponnesus, is a peninsula to the south of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth. Its form resembles a mulberry-leaf, and its name is derived from the great number of mulberry-trees which grow there. It is about one hundred and eighty miles in length, and one hundred and thirty in breadth. The air is temperate, and the land fertile, except in the middle, where it is full of mountains, and is watered by a great number of rivers. It is divided into three provinces, Scania, Belvedera, and Brazzo-di-Maina. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1687, but they lost it again in 1715. The sangiac of the Morea resides at Modon.

MOREAU (STEPHEN) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1639, was the author of several pieces of poetry that are esteemed on account of their elegant simplicity, and are to be found in several poetical miscellanies. His first piece appeared under the title of *Nouvelles Fleurs de Parnasse*. He died in 1699.

MOREAU (JAMES) an able physician, born at Chalons-sur-Saone, was the disciple and friend of the famous Guy Patin. He drew upon himself the jealousy and hatred of the ancient physicians, by the public theses he maintained, and afterwards vindicated in his writings. He died in a very advanced age in 1729. He wrote in French, 1. Consultations on the Rheumatism. 2. A chemical Treatise on Fevers. 3. A physical Dissertation on the Dropsy, and other works which are esteemed.

MOREAU (JOHN BAPTIST) a French musician, born at Angers. Going to Paris to seek his fortune, and learning that the dauphiness loved music, he found means some how or other, though ill clothed, and with a country air, to get to her toilet, and had the boldness to pull her by the sleeve, and beg her permission to sing her a little song of his own composing. The dauphiness laughed, and permitted him to sing, when, without being disconcerted, he sung, and pleased the princess. This adventure reaching the king's ears, he resolved to hear Moreau sing, and his majesty was so satisfied, that he ordered him to compose a piece of music to be played at Marly. He also composed the musical interludes of Esther, Athalia, and several other pieces for the house of St. Cyr. He was the friend of the poet Lainez, who furnished him with songs and small cantatas, which he set to music. He died at Paris in 1733, at seventy-eight years of age. It is said, that no musician was ever more happy in giving the full expression to the subject and the words than he.

MOREL (FREDERIC) professor and interpreter to the French king, and his printer in ordinary for the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French tongues. He was so extravagantly fond of study, and of so unfeeling a disposition, that when he was told his wife was on the point of death, he would not lay down his pen till he had ended the sentence he began to write, and he had not ended it when they came to tell him she was dead, on which he coldly replied, "I am sorry for it, she was a good wife." He died on the 27th of June, 1630, aged seventy-eight. He printed a great number of editions, which shew that he was well skilled in the languages. His son and grandsons distinguished themselves in literature, and supported the reputation he had acquired by his printing-house.

MOREL (WILLIAM) a learned director of the royal printing-office at Paris, died in 1564. He wrote a Dictionary of the Greek, Latin, and French Tongues, and other learned works. His Greek editions are very beautiful.

MOREL (ANDREW) one of the most able antiquaries of the seventeenth century, was a native of Bern, and became

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greatly esteemed at Paris. The place of keeper of the king's cabinet of medals was offered him on condition of his embracing the catholic religion; but he would not accept it on those terms, though he was then in the Bastille, where he had been put by M. de Louvois, for complaining with too much freedom of his not being paid for what Lewis XIV. had ordered him to perform. Morel, at his being delivered from the Bastille, retired into Germany, and died at Arnstade, on the 11th of April, 1703. His principal work, which is esteemed, is intitled *Theaurus Morellianus, sive Familiarum Romanarum Numismata omnia*, &c. two volumes, folio.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains. It was almost destroyed in 1705, by the army of Philip V. and is now in a very poor condition.

MORERI (LEWIS) the author of the Historical Dictionary which bears his name, was born of a good family at Barge-mont, a small village in Provence, on the 25th of March, 1643. He studied first classical learning at Draguignan, under the fathers of the Christian doctrine. He then applied himself to rhetoric and philosophy at Aix; and afterwards studied divinity at Lyons. He translated from the Spanish into French Rodriguez's Treatise on Christian Perfection, which he published in 1667; and having taken orders, preached upon controversial divinity at Lyons for five years, with great success. While he was in that city he formed a design of composing an Historical Dictionary, that should contain the most curious parts of sacred and profane history. The first edition of which appeared at Lyons in 1673, in one volume, folio, when he was only thirty years of age. He attended the bishop of Apt to Paris in 1675, when he became known to the learned. Three years after, he entered into the family of M. de Pomponne, secretary of state, but that minister resigning his post at the end of the year 1679, Moreri took this opportunity of returning to his own house, in order to apply himself solely to a new edition of his Dictionary. He had already printed the first volume of that new edition, when his too great application brought on a disease of which he died, at Paris, on the 10th of July, 1680, aged thirty-eight, and the impression of the second volume was not finished till 1681. Many learned men have endeavoured to perfect that Dictionary; but it is morally impossible, that so large a book, which contains such variety of matter, should be without many faults, which does not prevent its being of great use, provided we do not blindly adhere to his authority. The most esteemed editions of Moreri's Dictionary are, that of 1718, in five volumes, folio; that of 1725, in six volumes, folio; and that of 1732 also, in six volumes, folio. L'Abbe Gouget has given a Supplement in four volumes, folio. Moreri was the author of several other works.

MORET, a town of France in the Isle of France, with a castle. It is seated about three miles from the river Seine, thirty-five miles south-east of Paris. Long. 2. 49. E. Lat. 48. 24. N.

MORETON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on the first Saturday in June, July 18, and November 30, all for cattle. It is seated on a hill, and is an indifferent large town. The market is for corn, provisions, and yarn, in particular. It is twelve miles south-west of Exeter, and one hundred and seventy-nine west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 50. 44. N.

MORETON, a town in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on April 5, and October 10, for cattle. It had formerly a market on Tuesdays, which is now disused; however, it is a good thoroughfare town, twenty-nine miles east-south-east of Worcester, and eighty-three west-north-west of London. Long. 1. 46. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

MORGES, a handsome rich town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Bern. It has a castle in which the bailiff resides. There is a charming prospect from it over the lake of Geneva. It is five miles from Lausanne. Long. 6. 44. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

MORHANGE, a town of Lorraine, whose lord has the title of Rhinegrave. It is twenty-five miles north-east of Nancy, and two hundred east of Paris. Long. 6. 43. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

MORHOF (DANIEL GEORGE) an eminent writer, born at Wismar, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the sixth of February, 1639. He became professor of poetry at Rostoc, afterwards professor of eloquence, poetry, and history, at Kiel, and librarian to the university of that city. He died at Lubec on the 30th of July, 1691, aged fifty-three. He wrote a great number of works; the most known and esteemed of which is intitled *Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum & Rerum*. The best edition of this work is that of Lubec, in 1732, in two volumes, quarto.

MORICE (Sir WILLIAM) secretary of state, was born at Exeter on the sixth of November, 1602, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where, in 1622, he received the degree

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degree of bachelor of arts. His father had died before he was four years of age, and he now went to live with his mother at Chulston, near Bytheford, where he diligently prosecuted his studies; and his mother managing all his concerns, he had leisure to accomplish himself in all kinds of literature. He had a strong and tenacious memory, a lively fancy, a ready apprehension, and a solid penetrating judgment, accompanied with indefatigable industry. He married Elizabeth the daughter of Dr. Prideaux, afterwards bishop of Worcester, and in 1645 was elected knight of the shire for Devonshire, without seeking for that honour; but never sat in that parliament till General Monke restored the secluded members. In 1651 he was appointed high-sheriff for that county, he having the year before settled at Werrington, near Launceston, on the borders of Cornwall. In 1656 he was chosen member of parliament, but was excluded from sitting, on account of his not being approved of by the protector's council, upon which he, with many others, published a remonstrance against that exclusion. In 1658 he was chosen burges for Newport in Cornwall, to serve in the parliament of Richard Cromwell; and being, by his wife, related to general Monke, contracted an intimate friendship with him, and that general consulted him upon all occasions. Charles II. being informed of this, thought that he might have great weight in disposing the general to promote his restoration, and in March 1660, sent a letter to him, by sir John Greenville, afterwards earl of Bath. That prince also wrote again to him on the eighth of April, and before he had received this letter, Mr. Morice had introduced sir John Greenville to the general in a private lodging which he had at St. James's, where the general directed sir John to confer with Mr. Morice on the king's affairs. The general had, on the 10th of March, procured him to be made colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Plymouth. In the latter end of May following, Mr. Morice attended the general to Dover, where the king was expected, and upon his majesty's coming to Canterbury on the 26th of that month, received the honour of knighthood, and was sworn secretary of state, and a member of the privy council. In 1661 he was elected burges for Plymouth, and in the same year his eldest son William was created a baronet. He enjoyed his post of secretary of state till Michaelmas 1668, when he resigned it, and retired into the country, and spent the remainder of his life at Werrington, where he furnished a library valued at twelve thousand pounds. He likewise built and endowed an almshouse for six poor people in the parish of Sutcombe, near Holdsworth, in Devonshire. He died at Werrington, on the 12th of December, 1676. He published a piece in folio, intitled *The common Right to the Lord's Supper asserted*.

MORILLO, or MURILLIO (BARTOLOMEO) a Spanish history-painter, was born of a noble family at Seville, and being remarkably fond of drawing in his infancy, his father had him instructed in that art. Having finished his studies under an eminent master, he went to America, where he continued his profession with great industry; but finding that it was not likely he should improve there as much as he expected, he returned to Seville, but meeting with none that could instruct him, went to Rome, where he made an amazing improvement. After staying there for some time, he returned to Spain, where he was much employed by the king and his court. He painted several history-pieces for Charles king of Spain, who sent them to Rome as a present to the pope, where our artist began to be called another Paolo Veronese. There are many noble altar-pieces of his in Spain, and some in Flanders that are still in great esteem. He was well versed in several kinds of literature, was much admired while he lived, and lamented at his death, which happened in the year 1682. He was interred with great pomp, his pall being borne up by two marquises and four knights, of different orders.

MORIN (STEPHEN) in Latin *Morinus*, a learned protestant minister of Caen, and a member of the Academy of that city, in the seventeenth century, wrote eight curious and learned Dissertations on Subjects of Antiquity, which were printed at Geneva in 1623, in octavo.

MORIN (JOHN) a very learned man, born of Calvinist parents at Blois, in the year 1591. He studied humanity at Rochelle, and afterwards went to Leyden, where he learnt philosophy, mathematics, law, divinity, and the Oriental languages. Going to Paris, he there embraced the Romish religion, and some time after entered the congregation of the Oratory, where he made himself known by his learning and his works. The bishops consulted him on the most important subjects, and his reputation spreading even to Rome, pope Urban VIII. invited him to that city, and employed him in endeavouring to unite the Greek and Latin churches; but the cardinal de Richelieu obliged his superiors to make him return to France. On father Morin's arrival at Paris he continued to apply himself entirely to

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study, and in some sort he revived the Samaritan Pentateuch, by publishing it in M. Le Jay's Polyglot Bible. He died at Paris, on the 28th of February, 1659, aged sixty-eight. His principal works are, 1. *Exercitationes Biblicae*. 2. A Latin Treatise on Ordinations, with learned Dissertations. 3. A Latin Treatise on Repentance. 4. A new edition of the Septuagint Bible, with Nobilius's Latin Version. 5. Letters, Dissertations, &c.

MORIN (JOHN BAPTIST) a physician, and regius professor of mathematics at Paris, was born at Villa Franche in Beaujolois, on the 23d of February, 1683. After he had taken his degree of doctor of physic, and gone through a course of philosophy, he went into Hungary, to examine the nature of the metals in the mines, when imagining that he had discovered, that the earth as well as the air was divided into three regions; he wrote a book upon that subject. Upon his return to Paris he applied himself to judicial astrology, by which he obtained access to the great, and into the families of the ministers of state. He lived with the duke of Luxemburg eight years, and at length obtained a regius professor's chair of mathematics, and a pension of two thousand livres from cardinal Mazarine. He attacked Copernicus's system, and that of Epicurus, on which account he had a very warm literary dispute with Gassendi, and other learned men. He was greatly mistaken in some of his predictions, and flattered himself in vain, that he had discovered the longitude. He died at Paris, on the 6th of November, 1656, aged seventy-three. He wrote a book entitled, *Astrologia Gallica*, in one volume folio, which cost him thirty years labour, and many other works.

MORIN (PETER) one of the most learned critics of his time, was born at Paris, in 1531. His fondness for polite literature made him travel into Italy, where the learned Paulus Minutius employed him in his printing-house at Venice. He afterwards taught Greek and cosmography at Vicenza, whither he was invited by the duke of Ferrara in 1555. Afterwards the popes Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V. employed him in the Septuagint edition of the Bible, and that of the Vulgate. Peter Morin was well skilled in polite literature and the languages, and wrote a Treatise on the Use of the Sciences, and other works.

MORIN (SIMON) a visionary, born at Richmond, near Aumale. Being disordered in his brain, he fancied himself inspired, and fell into very great errors, which he published in a book entitled, *The Thoughts of Morin*. He gave out that there would soon be a general reformation in the church, and that all nations were going to be converted to the true faith. That this was soon to be effected by the second coming of Jesus Christ, and himself incorporated with him, and that he was to be accompanied with a great number of perfect souls, who should partake of the glorious state of Christ, and which he therefore termed the companions of glory. His opinions occasioned his being burnt at Paris, on the 14th of March, 1663. It is said, that after his sentence was read, the first president asked him by way of raillery, if it was any where written that the new Messiah should pass through the fire, on which Morin cited these words of the sixteenth Psalm, *Ignem me examinasti, & non est inventa in me iniquitas*: that is, Thou hast tried me with fire, and no wickedness has been found in me. The *Thoughts of Morin* contain only one hundred and seventy-six pages, and is very scarce.

MORISON (DR. ROBERT) physician and professor of botany at Oxford, was born at Aberdeen, in the year 1620. He was admitted master of arts at the university there in 1638, and soon after taught philosophy in that university; he at the same time studied mathematics and botany; but was interrupted by the civil wars, when he distinguished himself by his zeal for king Charles I. in a battle fought upon a bridge, between the inhabitants of Aberdeen and the Presbyterian troops, and received a dangerous wound on the head. As soon as he was cured he went into France, where he still applied himself with great eagerness to botany and anatomy; took the degree of doctor of physic at Angers, and being introduced to the duke of Orleans, that prince gave him the direction of the royal gardens at Blois. In 1660 king Charles II. sent him to London, gave him the title of physician, and that of professor royal of botany, with a pension of two hundred pounds per annum. The *Preludium Botanicum*, which he published at London in 1669, gave him such reputation, that the university of Oxford invited him to the professorship of botany, which he accepted, and acquitted himself in it with great applause. He died at London in 1683, aged sixty-three. He published a second and third part of his *History of Plants*, in two volumes, folio, with this title, *Plantarum Historia Oxoniensis Universalis*. The first part of this excellent work has not been printed, and it is not known what is become of it.

MORLACHIA, a territory of Croatia lies on the south part of it along the gulph of Venice, between Iltria and Dalmatia.

tia. The inhabitants are inveterate enemies of the Turks, and never spare any that fall into their hands. Whenever they make an inroad into the Turkish frontiers, they always come back loaded with booty; for they are so strong that, it is said, four of them can carry a man on horseback twenty or thirty paces together, over the most dangerous passes of the mountains. Their cloaths are of several colours, quite different from those of the Venetians, and the peasants are generally armed with an ax, but the soldiers carry scymiters.

MORLAIX, a considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with a castle and a harbour, by which they carry on a considerable trade. The church of Notre Dame is of a singular structure, and the hospital is very fine. It is seated on the river Morlaix, five miles from the sea, thirty north-east of Brest, forty-two west-by-south of Brioux, and two hundred and eighty west of Paris. Long. 3. 58. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

MORLEY (GEORGE) bishop of Winchester, was the son of Francis Morley, esq. and was born at London, on the 27th of February, 1597. He was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, of which he had the canonry in 1641, and the next year was made doctor of divinity. He had also several church preferments, of which he was deprived by the parliament visitors, in the beginning of the year 1648. After this king Charles I. sent for him to assist at the treaty of the Isle of Wight. After the king's death he attended the lord Capel at his execution, and then retired to Charles II. at the Hague, on whom he constantly waited till his majesty went to Scotland, when he retired to Antwerp, where he read the service of the church of England, as he afterwards did at Breda. At the Restoration he was first made dean of Christ-church, and in 1660 was consecrated bishop of Worcester, and soon after was made dean of the Royal chapel. In 1662 he was translated to the bishoprick of Winchester, when he bestowed considerable sums on that see, in repairing Farnham castle, and his palace at Westminster, and in purchasing Winchester house at Chelsea. He died at Farnham castle, on the 29th of October, 1684. He was a Calvinist, and before the wars was thought a friend to the Puritans; but after his promotion, he took care to free himself from all suspicions of that kind. He was a pious and charitable man; of a very exemplary life; but extremely passionate. He published, 1. *Epistola Apologetica et Parænetica ad Theologum quendam Belgam Scripta*, in quarto. 2. The Sum of a short Conference between Father Darcey, a Jesuit, and Dr. Morley at Brussels. 3. An Argument drawn from the Evidence and Certainty of Sense, against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. 4. A Letter to Anne Dukes of York. 5. Several Sermons, and other pieces.

MORNAI (MARY DE) a lady celebrated for her wit, her learning, and piety, was the daughter of Peter de Mornai, lord of Buhy, and was born at Paris, in the year 1616. From her infancy she discovered the most happy dispositions, which were carefully cultivated. At an age when other young ladies of quality can only read and embroider, she understood Latin, Italian, and Spanish, and spoke them tolerably well: she studied at the same time philosophy, history, and geography: so that she was esteemed by her family, and by all Paris, as a prodigy of wit and learning. Her eldest sister having retired into a convent at Val-de-Grace, where she took the veil, her father and mother fixed all their hopes on the youngest, who was soon the delight and admiration of all who knew her. But soon the desire of following her sister's example, rendered the most amusing conversation, and the most agreeable diversions insipid, and having lost her father at twenty years of age, she entered a convent at Paris, which nothing was able to make her leave but the archbishop's orders to return to her mother, and then, to put a stop to all solicitations to marriage, she made the vow of chastity, and afterwards lived with her mother. She died at Buhy, on the 11th of April, 1664.

MORNAY (PHILIP DE) lord of Pleffis-Marly, governor of Saumur, and one of the best protestant generals of France, was born of a noble family at Buhy, on the 5th of November, 1549. He became well skilled in polite literature, divinity, and the learned languages. Having embraced the protestant religion, he travelled to Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, and to England: and at length engaged himself in the interest of the king of Navarre, who was afterwards Henry the Great. That prince relied greatly on his judgment, and in 1590 made him counsellor of state. De Pleffis performed the most important services for that prince, and was one of the lords who contributed most to his ascending the throne. He was in a manner the head and soul of the protestants: he had their intire confidence, and acquired great reputation amongst them on account of his learning, valour, and probity, which occasioned his being called the Pope of the Huguenots. He opposed king Henry IV's embracing the Romish religion to the utmost of his power, and soon after that event retired from court, and

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laboured at his famous work on the Eucharist. He continued to support the Calvinists party by his writings, and Lewis XIII. taking from him the government of Saumur in 1621, he retired to his barony at Forêt-sur-Seure, in Poitou, where he died on the 11th of November, 1623, aged seventy-four. He also wrote, 1. A Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion. 2. A book intitled, The Mystery of Iniquity; and other works.

MORNSHEIME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the river Seyt. It belongs to the bishop of Aichstadt. Long. 10. 37. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

MOROCCO, the empire of, a country in Africa, bounded by the streights of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean sea on the north; by the river Mulvia, which divides it from the kingdom of Algiers on the east; by Bildulgerid on the south; and by the Atlantic ocean on the west. It is divided into three parts, Fez, Morocco Proper, and Sus, besides the kingdom of Tafilet and the province of Gafala. The chief towns of the first are Fez and Mequinez; of the second, Morocco; and of the third Taradant. The other considerable towns are Tangiers, Sallee, Ceuta, Tetuan, Arzila, and Santa Cruz. The capes of the most note are Cape Spartel, at the entrance of the streights of Gibraltar, and Cape Cantin, in the ocean. The great mountain, called Mount Atlas, which runs the whole length of Barbary, from east to west passes through Morocco as far as the sea, which upon this account is called the Atlantic ocean. The chief rivers are the Mulvia, the Sus, the Ommirabi, the Tensif, and the Guedet: of these rivers the Mulvia only is navigable, and the mouth of that is almost choked up with sand. The air of this country is temperate, it being refreshed by breezes in the hottest season, and they have very little winter. Fez is the capital city, and the emperor has a palace there, though he chiefly resides at Mequinez. The soil is exceeding good, and capable of producing vast quantities of corn, wine, and oil. The plains of Fez and Morocco are well planted with olives, and there are no better grapes in the world. The other fruits are dates, figs, raisins, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plums, citrons, lemons, oranges, and pomegranates, with plenty of roots and herbs in the gardens. The plains produce excellent hemp and flax; but as for timber trees they have very few. The animals are the same as in other parts of Africa, except the elephant and rhinoceros, which never ramble so far to the north. However, they have camels, which are not to be met with in the south, and a breed of horses, called barbs, the finest in the world. They carry on a trade, by land, to Arabia and Negroeland, with very fine woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; and bring back silks, muslins, and drugs. The caravans to Negroeland carry salt, silk, and woollen manufactures, and bring back gold, ivory, and Negroe slaves. With regard to their religion, it is the same as in other Mahometan countries, and needs not be particularly mentioned here. Their punishment of criminals is by impaling them alive, or dragging them along the streets till their flesh is torn off, or throwing them on iron hooks, where they hang till they die. They have but few ships, for which reason the Europeans bring them linen and woollen cloth, stuffs, iron, wrought and unwrought, arms, gunpowder, and lead, for which they carry back copper, wax, Morocco leather, very fine wool, gums, soap, dates, almonds, and other fruits.

MOROCCO, the city of, was formerly the capital of the empire of Morocco, but it is now fallen into decay, and is neither so rich nor so populous as it was; for it was once one of the largest cities in the world. It is seated in a vast plain, about fourteen miles from Mount Atlas. Its circumference is very large, and it had once about one hundred thousand houses. It had also twenty-four gates, and was encompassed with strong walls. There are a great many mosques, colleges, bagnios, and caravansaries, some of which are very magnificent. There is a vast palace of the ancient kings, which now serves instead of a fortress. Those that have been there lately say, that there is not above twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and that the houses go to ruin every day, without their being rebuilt. This is probably occasioned by the court's being moved from thence. It is seated on the river Nephus, two hundred and fifty miles south of Fez, and about one hundred and forty from the Atlantic ocean, as also one hundred and twenty north-east of Sus. Lon. 6. 45. W. Lat. 30. 32. N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in an agreeable plain, and there is a mine of precious stones in its neighbourhood. It is thirty miles south-east of Seville. Long. 5. 31. W. Lat. 36. 56. N.

MOROSINI (FRANCIS) doge of Venice, was descended from an illustrious family of the same name, and was one of the greatest commanders among the Venetians. He was born at Venice, in the year 1618, and distinguished him-

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self in one of the Venetian galleys, at twenty years of age. He gained continual advantages over the Turks, obtained by his merit the command of the fleet in 1651; took many places from the Turks, and was declared generalissimo, in which post he defended the island of Candia, and sustained above fifty assaults; but was at last obliged to capitulate in 1669, after it had been besieged twenty-eight months by the Turks. He then returned to Venice, where he was at first well received, but was afterwards arrested by order of the senate. However, having fully justified himself, he was confirmed in the post of procurator of St. Mark. Some time after, the war again breaking out with the Turks, Morosini was, in 1684, elected generalissimo of the Venetians for the third time. He then made himself master of several of the islands belonging to the Turks; gained a complete victory over them near the Dardanelles, and took Corinth, Sparta, Athens, and almost all Greece. Such extraordinary success occasioned his being elected doge, on the 3d of April, 1688, with the universal applause of all the people; and his being chosen generalissimo for the fourth time, in 1693, though seventy-five years of age. He nevertheless put the Turkish fleet several times to flight; but fell sick with fatigue, and died at Napoli de Romania, on the 6th of January, 1694. The senate erected a superb monument to his memory.

MORPETH, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'nnight before Whit-Sunday; that is, on Wednesday for horned cattle, on Thursday for sheep, and on Friday for horses; and another on Wednesday before July 22, for horned cattle. It is governed by two bailiffs, seven aldermen, and about one hundred and seven freemen, or free burgesses. It is a port-town, a very great thoroughfare, and sends two members to parliament. It is twenty-eight miles north of Durham, and two hundred and eighty-six north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 55. 15. N.

MORPHEUS, in fabulous history, the god of sleep, or according to others, one of the ministers of Somnus. He caused sleepiness, and represented the forms of dreams. Ovid styles him the kindest of the deities; and he is usually described in a recumbent posture, and crowned with poppies.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany, in Westphalia, seated near the Rhine. It belongs to the duke of Cleves, and is seventeen miles north-west of Dusseldorp, and twelve south-east of Guelders. Long. 6. 40. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in Flanders; seated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles from Tournay. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, and the largest and most populous in Perche, of which it is the capital. It is seventeen miles south-east of Sees, twenty-two north-east of Alençon, and eighty west of Paris. Long. 0. 47. E. Lat. 48. 31. N.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in Normandy, on the confines of Maine. It is seated on the small river Lances, and is almost surrounded with craggy rocks. It is twenty miles from Avranches. Long. 0. 58. W. Lat. 48. 37. N.

MORTARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and territory of Laumelino. It belongs to the king of Sardinia, and is seventeen miles north-west of Pavia, twenty-two south-west of Milan, and fifteen north-east of Casal. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 44. 48. N.

MORTEMAR, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 45. 59. N.

MORTON (JAMES, earl of). See DOUGLAS.

MORTON (THOMAS) a learned English bishop in the seventeenth century, was of the same family with cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord-chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry VII. and was born at York, on the 20th of March, 1564. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge: was chosen logic lecturer of the university; and about the year 1598 was presented to the rectory of Long Marston, near York, and was afterwards made chaplain to the earl of Huntingdon. In 1602, the plague raging in York, he acted in the most charitable and resolute manner, frequently visiting the pest-house, to pray with the sick, and usually carried provisions with him, for those who wanted it. The following year, the lord Eure being appointed ambassador extraordinary to the emperor and king of Denmark, he attended him as his chaplain. At his return he became chaplain to Roger earl of Rutland, and was afterwards made prebendary of York. In 1606 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; about the same time he was sworn chaplain in ordinary to king James I. and in 1607 was preferred to the deanery of Gloucester. In 1609 he was removed to the deanery of Winchester. In 1615 was advanced to the see of Chester, and in 1618 was translated to the see of Coventry and Litchfield. In

1632 was translated to the bishoprick of Durham, in which he sat with great reputation till the opening of the long parliament, when he met with great insults from the common people, and was committed to the custody of the usher of the black rod; but was soon after discharged. However, he was again taken into custody, and confined six months in the Tower, for signing a child with the sign of the cross, contrary to the Directory, and refusing to deliver up the seal of the county palatine of Durham. This worthy divine died on the 22d of September, 1659, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He published, 1. *Apologia Catholica*, in quarto. 2. *Antidotum adversus Ecclesie Romanæ Demeritis ex Condigno Venum*. 3. *Ezekiel's Wheels*, &c. 4. *Of the Institution of the Sacrament*, &c. 5. *Several Sermons*, and other works.

MORVAN, a territory of France, in Burgundy, on the side of the river Yonne. It produces nothing but rye and wine; but there are fat pastures which feed a great number of cattle, in which the inhabitants are great dealers.

MORVIEDRO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, built on the ruins of the famous city Saguntum. It is about two miles from the sea, on a high rock on the side of a river of the same name. There are still the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, three hundred and fifty-seven feet in extent. This town was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706. It is eighteen miles north of the city of Valencia. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 39. 44. N.

MORUS (ALEXANDER). See the article of MORE (ALEXANDER).

MOSA, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, twenty-five miles north-east of Mocha, which supplies it with fowls and fruits.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Zanguebar, and the most considerable thereon. Vasco de Gama, landing on this coast in 1497, the Portuguese took an occasion to settle there, and seized on the town of Mosambique, the capital of the country, and have kept possession of it ever since. It is bounded on the north by Quiloa; on the east by the ocean; on the south by the river Zambeze; and on the west by Moneemugi. The king, who is a Mahometan, still supports his dignity, though he has lost his capital. The air of this country is very unwholesome, whence it is but thin of people; and the Portuguese themselves would not stay there if the trade was not very large.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital town of the above kingdom, lies on the eastern coast of Zanguebar, and is seated on a small island about three miles in length, and half as much in breadth. It is a large, handsome, rich, and well fortified town, having a strong citadel, which defends the harbour. It is the same to the Portuguese, as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reason there is generally a good garrison; but the Portuguese governor is changed every three years. They have built several churches and monasteries, and trade with the natives for gold, elephant's teeth, and slaves. Their ships always call here in going to the East Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may winter here, and refit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessaries; and they have a large hospital for sick sailors. Long. 41. 40. E. Lat. 15. 0. S.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Neckar, sixteen miles east of Heidelberg. Long. 9. 12. E. Lat. 49. 31. N.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the river Isar and Amberg, eight miles west of Landshut. Long. 12. 12. E. Lat. 48. 33. N.

MOSHUS (JOHN) a priest of the monastery of St. Theodosius at Jerusalem, in the seventh century, visited the monasteries of the East, and of Egypt, and went to Rome with Sophronius, his disciple. He wrote a famous work entitled, *The Spiritual Meadow*, and dedicated it to Sophronius. It contains the life, actions, sentences, and miracles of the monks of different countries. It is wrote in a plain style in Greek, and M. Arnaud d'Andilly has given a beautiful French translation of it.

MOSCOVY, the empire of. See RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, the duchy of, a province of the western part of the Russian empire, bounded on the north by the province of Tweer; on the east by Nise Novogorod; on the south by Rezan; and on the west by Smolensko. It takes its name from the principal city.

Moscow, a city of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Moscow, of which it is the capital. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is called Kitaigorod, and is surrounded with a strong wall of red stone, and contains the royal palace, with the church of the Annunciation, which has a vast vault, wherein are the tombs of the czars. It has nine towers, and is covered with gilded plates of copper, as are all the other churches. This part

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also contains the military school, the printing-house, the library, the mint, and the apothecary's magazine, belonging to the emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine vessels of porcelain or crystal. The second part called Czarogorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and is surrounded by a wall of white-stone. Here the people of distinction have their palaces; and there is likewise a foundry of great guns. The third is named Zemlergorod, and is surrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner sort of people live, where they expose to sale wooden houses, which may be transported from one place to another. The fourth part is called Strelizza-Slaboda, because it was formerly inhabited by Strelitzes, a sort of soldiers. Besides these there is a large suburb, where the German soldiers lodge; and there are many rich inhabitants, who have handsome houses, in so much that the suburb may be said to make a better appearance than the city. In general, Moscow contains one thousand eight hundred churches, two of which are for the Lutherans, and one for the Calvinists; but many of them are very mean. In the quarter of the city chiefly designed for trade, there are shops and booths, where every species of traders live by themselves, and there is scarce any commodity, that can be mentioned, which is not to be had here. Peter the Great caused a canal to be cut from this city to Petersburg, which is four hundred and sixty miles distant. It is likewise eight hundred east of Stockholm, one thousand one hundred north-east of Constantinople, nine hundred north-east of Vienna, one thousand four hundred north-east of London, and one thousand four hundred north-east of Paris. Long. 40. 25. E. Lat. 55. 36. N.

MOSCOWA, a river of the Russian empire, which has its source in the duchy of Moscow, and running east through that province, passes by the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Ocka at Kolumna.

MOSELLE, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Vauge in Lorraine, runs north through that duchy, passing by Toule, Metz, and Thionville to Treves, then running north-east through the electorate of Treves, falls into the Rhine near Coblenz.

MOSES, the prophet and law-giver of the Jews, was the son of Amram and Jochabed, and was born about the one thousand seven hundred and fifty-first year before the Christian æra. The king of Egypt having ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be put to death, Jochabed kept him concealed for three months, and then exposed him on the Nile, in a small basket composed of rushes. Thermutis, Pharaoh's daughter, having found the infant, sent Miriam, his sister, to find a Hebrew nurse for him, who brought his mother, and three years after, that princess adopted him for her son, and caused him to be carefully educated in all the learning of the Egyptians. Josephus the historian, and Eusebius, relate, that Moses, when grown up, commanded Pharaoh's army, in a war against the Ethiopians: that he defeated them, took Seba their capital, and in that war gave all the proofs of courage and conduct that could be expected from a great general: but as the Holy Scripture makes no mention of that war, there is reason to doubt the truth of that account. When Moses was forty years of age, he quitted Pharaoh's court, and went to visit the Hebrews, and meeting with an Egyptian, who was using an Israelite ill, he slew him, and then escaped into the desert of Median, where he married Zipporah, the daughter of a priest named Jethro, who, according to Artapanus, quoted by Eusebius, was king of Arabia, and by her he had two sons, Gershom and Eliezer. Some time after, God appeared to him in a burning bush, near the mountain of Horeb, while he was keeping his father's flocks, and declared, that he had chosen him to be the deliverer of the Israelites, from the oppression of the Egyptians. Moses excused himself from his incapacity and difficulty of speech; but being told that Aaron should serve as his interpreter, he obeyed; went to Pharaoh, and ordered him, in the name of the Almighty, to let the people of Israel go to sacrifice in the desert; but the king laughed at his request, and at the miracles he performed in proof of his mission. This occasioned ten plagues, with which the kingdom of Egypt was afflicted: these at last obliged Pharaoh to suffer the Hebrews to depart, in the one thousand four hundred and ninety-first year before the Christian æra; but scarce were they gone, when he pursued them to the Red Sea, where he was drowned with his army, though the Israelites had just passed it dryshod. Moses conducted that people in the desert; performed many miracles; received the law of God from Mount Sinai; regulated every thing relating to the tabernacle, the consecration of priests, and the worship of the true God; conquered the kings who opposed his passage, and repressed the seditions of the Israelites. Being at length arrived at Nebo, he was ordered to ascend to the top of that mountain, where he had a sight of the promised land, and died soon after, in the one thousand four hundred and fifty-first

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year before the Christian æra, aged one hundred and twenty. He was the author of the Pentateuch, or the Five first Books of the Old Testament, which are still extant in Hebrew. These books contain the laws and religion of the Jews. Some authors also attribute the book of Job to him. Though Moses lived above two thousand four hundred years from the creation of the first man, it may nevertheless be conceived, that he might know by tradition many of the particulars of the history of the creation of the world, and the events related in the book of Genesis, for there were but six persons between his father Amram and Adam, to wit, Levi, Jacob, Isaac, Abraham, Shem, and Methusalem, each of whom lived many years with his predecessor, and might therefore easily learn and transmit by tradition, those important events.

MOSES MAIMONIDES. See **MAIMONIDES**.

MOSKITO COUNTRY, is situated in North America, in between fifteen and thirteen degrees north latitude, having the North sea on the north and east, Nicaragua on the south, and Honduras on the west. The Spaniards reckon it a part of Honduras, but improperly, for they have planted no colonies in it. When the Spaniards first invaded North America, they massacred the greatest part of the natives; which gave those that escaped into the mountains an invincible aversion to those people; whence they are always ready to join any Europeans that come upon their coast against the Spaniards, and particularly the English. Likewise the Moskito men being excellent marksmen, the English employ them in striking fish, particularly turtle and manatees.

MOSS (Dr. **ROBERT**) dean of Ely, was born at Gillingham, in Norfolk, about the year 1667, and was educated at Bennet college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. In 1698 he was appointed preacher to the honourable society of Gray's Inn; and in 1699 was chosen assistant-preacher of St James's, Westminster. He was sworn chaplain in ordinary in three succeeding reigns, and being one of the chaplains in waiting when queen Anne visited the university of Cambridge, in 1705, was created doctor of divinity in her majesty's presence. In 1708 he was invited by the parishioners of St. Lawrence Jewry, to accept of the Tuesday lecture, which he held till 1727. In 1712 he was promoted to the deanery of Ely, and in 1714 was collated to the rectory of Gliston or Geddleston, in Hertfordshire. He died on the 26th of March, 1729, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was of a frank, open, and generous temper, and a stranger to all artifice and disguise. His Sermons and practical Discourses are printed in eight volumes, octavo.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, a handsome mosque, and a good harbour. It is fifty miles east of Oran. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

MOSTAR, a considerable town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, and is twenty miles north-east of Narenta. Long. 18. 37. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

MOSUL, or **Mousul**, a town of Asia in Diarbeck, seated on the west side of the river Tygris. It makes a good appearance at a distance, having high walls of free stone; but within the houses are almost all in ruins, and it is remarkable for nothing but the great number of traders who resort thither, especially the Arabs and Kurds, who bring a great quantity of nut galls. There are four sorts of Christians here, Greeks, Armenians, Nestorians, and Maronites. There are two caravanseras where merchants take up their lodging; but they are in a very bad condition. The town is governed by a bashaw. About a mile and a half from the Tygris is a little hill surrounded with houses, and on the top is a handsome mosque, where the country people say the prophet Jonah was buried. It is one hundred and forty miles south-east of Diarbeker, and two hundred north-east of Bagdad. Long. 42. 46. E. Lat. 35. 48. N.

MOTALA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the territory of Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is five miles north west of Maffera, five north of Castelloneta, and seventeen north-west of Taranto. Long. 18. 12. E. Lat. 40. 36. N.

MOTER, an island of the East Indies, and one of the Molucca or Clove Islands. It is ten miles in circumference, and is subject to the Dutch, to whom it is very valuable on account of its spices. Long. 125. 12. E. Lat. 28. 0. S.

MOTHE (**ANTHONY HOUDARD DE LA**) a member of the French Academy, was born at Paris on the 17th of January, 1672. When he had learned the languages, he applied himself to the study of the law, and afterwards grew fond of poetry and seeing plays, at which time he wrote a piece intitled, *The Originals*, or *The Italian*, which was represented in 1693, on the Italian theatre; but as it had not all the success he had hoped for, he retired to the abbey of the Trappe, and lived there several months, in which he underwent great austerities; but on his fervour being eva-

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porated, he returned to Paris, and applied himself afresh to the theatre, for which he laboured all the rest of his life. He was received into the French Academy in 1710, and held a distinguished rank among the wits and men of learning; but had the unhappiness to survive the great reputation he had acquired, and died at Paris, when blind, on the 26th of December, 1731. He wrote many works in verse and prose, of which his *Odes* and *Reflections on Criticism* are most esteemed. His translation in French verse of Homer's *Iliad* is so pitiful a work, that it is difficult to conceive how he could meet with admirers among men of learning.

MOTHE-HOUDANCOUR (PHILIP DE LA) duke of Cardonna, viceroy of Catalonia, and marshal of France. He distinguished himself by his courage and prudence, and in 1639 had the command of the French army in Piedmont, after the death of the cardinal de la Valette. He took Quiers within sight of the Spanish army; and defended the rear-guard of the French army against the marquis de Leganez. He commanded in Catalonia in 1641; defeated the Spaniards before Tarragon, and took Villa Franca, and several other places. For these important services he was made marshal of France, and had the duchy of Cardonna, and the post of viceroy of Catalonia. In 1643 he gained other advantages over the Spaniards; but being defeated before Lerida in 1644, he was confined in the castle of Pierre Encise at Lyons, from whence he was not delivered till 1648, when he had given sufficient proof of his innocence to the parliament of Grenoble. In 1651 he was a second time made viceroy of Catalonia, and the next year forced the enemies lines before Barcelona. He died at Paris on the 24th of March, 1652, aged fifty two.

MOTHE-LE-VAYER (FRANCIS DE LA) counsellor of state in ordinary, and one of the most celebrated French writers of the seventeenth century, was the son of Felix de la Mothe-le-Vayer, a learned civilian, and was born at Paris, in 1588. He was educated with great care by his father, when becoming well skilled in polite literature, and the sciences, he was made preceptor to Philip duke of Anjou, afterwards duke of Orleans, the only brother of Lewis XIV. and became a member of the French Academy in 1639. He died in 1672, aged eighty-five. He wrote many works which are printed together in two volumes, folio, and in fifteen volumes, duodecimo.

MOTRIL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour and a rich fishery. It is seated on the Mediterranean, thirty-seven miles south-east of Granada. Long. 3. 36. W. Lat. 36. 52. N.

MOITTEAUX (PETER) a dramatic writer, was born and educated at Rohan in Normandy, but coming to England on account of the persecution of the protestants, became a considerable trader in this city, and had also a genteel place in the general post office, relating to the foreign letters; he being master of several languages. He was a man of wit and humour, and wrote the following plays, 1. *Love's a Jest*, a comedy. 2. *The Loves of Mars and Venus*, a play set to music. 3. *The Novelty*. 4. *Europe's Revels*. 5. *Beauty in Distress*, a tragedy. 6. *The Island Princess*, an opera. To which may be added two or three other musical performances. He also translated *Don Quixote* from the Spanish, or as others say, from a French translation; and he dedicated a Poem on Tea to the Spectator. But he was at last found dead in a disorderly house in the parish of St. Clement Danes, not without suspicion of being murdered, on which account the woman of the house and some others were tried at the Old Bailey, but were acquitted. This happened in 1718, on his birth day, when he entered into his fifty-eighth year.

MOTTEVILLE (FRANCES BERTAUT, lady of) was the daughter of Peter Bertaut, lord of Noisy, and gentleman in ordinary of the king's chamber, and was born in Normandy about the year 1615. She was educated at the court of queen Anne of Austria, who honoured her mother with her friendship and confidence; and she herself pleased the queen by her wit and amiable disposition. At length being involved in the disgrace which fell upon all the favourites of Anne of Austria, she retired with her mother into Normandy, where the married Nicholas Langlois, lord of Motteville, and buried him two years after. The queen becoming regent after the death of cardinal de Richelieu, recalled Madam de Motteville to court, and retained her near her person, in quality of lady of the queen mother's household. She died at Paris on the 29th of December, 1689, at seventy-four years of age. She wrote in French, *Memoirs* relating to the History of Anne of Austria, printed at Amsterdam in 1723, in five volumes duodecimo, since which it has had several editions.

MOUAB, a town of Africa in Arabia Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Danar and Sanaa. It is the usual residence of the king of Yemen, and is seated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to lie in the suburbs every night. Long. 47. 5. E. Lat. 14. 50. N.

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MOUDON, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne and country of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is thirty miles north of Lauzan. Long. 6. 55. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

MOULIN (CHARLES DU) a celebrated civilian, and one of the most learned men of the seventeenth century, was born of a considerable family at Paris in 1500. He acquired great reputation by his skill in the law, and published many works, which have been collected together and printed in five volumes folio, and are justly considered as the most excellent works that France has produced on the subject of civil law. He died at Paris in 1566, aged sixty-six.

MOULIN (PETER DU) a protestant divine, believed to be of the same family with the former, was born in October 1568. He studied at Paris, and afterwards in England, and taught philosophy at Leyden. He was afterwards minister at Charenton, and in that character lived with Catharine de Bourbon, princess of Navarre, the sister of Henry IV. Du Moulin had a delicate and sparkling wit, but it was too satirical. At the king of England's desire he came hither, in 1615, and prepared a plan for the union of the protestant churches. The university of Leyden offered him a professorship of divinity in 1619, but he refused it, and presided at the synod held by the Calvinists at Alais in 1620. Some time after, being informed by Mr. Drelin-court that the French king resolved to have him thrown into prison, he retired to Sedan, where the duke de Bouillon made him professor of divinity, and minister in ordinary. He was employed by the Calvinists in the most important affairs, and died at Sedan in 1658, aged ninety. His principal works are, 1. *The Anatomy of Arminianism*. 2. *A Treatise on Repentance, and the Keys of the Church*. 3. *The Capuchine, or the History of those Monks*. 4. *The Buckler of Faith, or a Defence of the Reformed Churches*. 5. *The Judge of Controversies and Traditions*. 6. *The Anatomy of the Mass*. 7. *The Novelty of Popery*.

Peter du Moulin, his eldest son, was chaplain to Charles II. of England, and prebendary of Canterbury, where he died, in 1684, aged eighty-four. He wrote, 1. A book intitled *The Peace of the Soul*, in French. 2. A Latin work intitled *Clamor Regii Sanguinis*, which Milton, by mistake, attributed to Alexander Morus. 3. A Defence of the Protestant Religion, in English.

MOULINS (GUYAR DES) a priest and canon of Aire in Artois, was the first who translated the whole Bible into French. He began that translation in 1291, at forty years of age, and completed it four years after. He was made dean of his chapter in 1297. The manuscript of the above work is still preserved in the library of the Sorbonne.

MOULINS, a town of France, the capital of the Bourbonnois. It is seated on the river Allier, in an agreeable and fertile plain, almost in the centre of France. The suburb of Allier is full of cutlers, whose works both for temper and beauty of workmanship are in esteem throughout Europe. It is thirty miles south of Nevers, fifty-five north of Clarmont, and one hundred and sixty-five south of Paris. Long. 3. 21. E. Lat. 46. 41. N.

MOUNT CASSEL, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, fifteen miles south-west of Ypres. Long. 2. 36. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

MOUNTAGU (RICHARD) a learned divine and philologist, was born about the year 1578, at Dorney in Buckinghamshire, where his father was then minister. He studied at King's college, Cambridge, and his first preferment was the living of Watton-Courtney, in the diocese of Wells, in which church he obtained a prebend; and after several promotions, was, in 1628, made bishop of Chichester, from whence he was translated to Norwich. In 1621 he published his *Diatribe* upon the first Part of Mr. Seldon's History of Tythes. The next year some Romanists having attempted to make a proselyte of one of his parishioners, and he not being able to procure a conference, sent them three propositions in writing, by way of challenge, in defence of the doctrine of the church of England. In return to these, about eighteen months after, receiving a piece with this title, *A Gagg for the New Gospel*, he wrote an answer to it, in which he advanced some tenets that raised such a flame against him among the Calvinistical dissenters, that two of the most zealous preachers at Ipswich drew up several articles, charging him with popery and Arminianism, in order to present them to parliament; but he having procured a copy of that paper, immediately applied to the king for protection, and then wrote his *Appello Casarem*. His book was however taken under examination by the house of commons, and many divines of the church of England wrote against it. He afterwards published his *Originum Ecclesiasticarum*, in two volumes, and other works. He died on the 13th of April, 1641; and after his death were published, *The Acts and Monuments of the Church before Christ Incarnate*, with a dedication to Jesus Christ, in Latin.

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tin; and another piece intitled *Versa & Nota, in Photii Epistolas*.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, a town of Cornwall, which has not above thirty houses, and yet sends two members to parliament, and holds a court-leet twice a year. It has neither fair nor market. This town is eighteen miles west of Falmouth, and two hundred and forty-one west-by-south of London. Long. 5. 35. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

MOUNTFORD (WILLIAM) a player and dramatic writer, was born in Staffordshire in 1659. His merit as a player was very great; and he distinguished himself by writing the following plays, 1. *The Injured Lovers*, a tragedy: 2. *The Successful Stranger*, a tragi-comedy: 3. *Greenwich Park*, a comedy: besides which he turned the life and death of Dr. Faustus into a farce. Many prologues and epilogues in Dryden's *Miscellanies*, and several songs are also said to have been written by him. His death, which was very tragical, was thus occasioned. Captain Hill, an acquaintance of the lord Mohun, entertaining a passion for Mrs. Bracegirdle, an actress, grew jealous of Mr. Mountford, and being unable to gain her by gentle means, had recourse to violence, and by the assistance of the lord Mohun attempted to carry her off; but one night, after he had failed in this attempt, he lay in wait for Mr. Mountford, whom lord Mohun meeting, held in talk, while Hill coming behind him, gave him a violent blow on the head, and before Mr. Mountford had time to draw, ran him through the body. This happened in the year 1692.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red or. forrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. The town was built of rough stones hewn out of the rock. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on the 10th of July, for pleasure and toys. It was formerly noted for its castle, which has been long since demolished, and is seated on the river Sour, over which there is a bridge. It is eighteen miles south-east-by-south of Derby, five north of Leicester, and one hundred and five north-west-by-north of London. Long. 1. 6. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

MOURA, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with an old castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana, eighty-seven miles south-east of Lisbon. Long. 5. 59. W. Lat. 38. 0. N.

MOURET (JOHN JOSEPH) a celebrated musician, was born at Avignon in 1682, and became well known for his abilities at twenty years of age. His wit, his lively sallies, and his taste for music, rendered his company desired by the great; and he became intendant of music to the dukes of Maine, director of the spiritual consort, and composer of music for the Italian comedies; but towards the close of his life, being in less than a year deprived of all his places, which brought him in about the annual sum of five thousand livres, and having suffered other misfortunes, he became disordered in his mind. He died at Charenton, near Paris, in 1738. He composed, 1. The music for the following operas: the *Feast of Thalia*; the *Loves of the Gods*; the *Triumph of the Senses*; the *Graces*; *Ariana* and *Pirithous*. 2. Three books of serious and drinking Songs. 3. Entertainments for the French and Italian Theatres. 4. Sonatas for two flutes or violins. 5. A book of flourishes, French cantatas, and cantatillas, &c.

MOURGUES (MICHAEL) a Jesuit, taught rhetoric and mathematics at Toulouse, and acquired the esteem of the learned by his erudition and works. He died in 1713. His principal works are, 1. A theological Plan of the Doctrine of Pythagoras. 2. A Parallel between Christian Morality and that of the ancient Philosophers, &c.

MOUIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentaise, with an handsome palace, where the archbishop resides, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Isère, fifteen miles north-east of St. John, twenty-five south-east of Chambery, and sixty-two north-west of Turin. Long. 6. 31. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France in Champagne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Meuse, among fine meadows, eight miles south-east of Sedan, thirty-seven west of Luxemburg, and one hundred and twenty-five north-east of Paris. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

MOYA (MATTHEW) a famous Spanish Jesuit of the seventeenth century, was confessor to Mary Anne of Austria, queen dowager of Spain, and published, in 1664, under the name of *Amadeus Guimenius*, a work which made great noise, and was censured by the Sorbonne in 1665. In this censure they only relate the first words of most of the propositions censured, "for fear," says the Sorbonne "of offending the modesty and delicacy of chaste ears, in copying propositions that are shameful, scandalous, impudent, detestable, and that ought to be entirely abolished from the church and the memory of man." Pope Alexander

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VII. having annulled this censure of the Sorbonne by a bull, the parliament of Paris forbade the publication of the bull, and maintained the faculty of divinity in the right of censuring books, exhorting them to continue with the same zeal, and sent to the Jesuits to forbid their suffering any of the propositions censured to be taught. When Alexander VII. was informed of this firmness, he thought fit to change his conduct, and condemned many of the propositions which the Sorbonne had censured.

MOYENVIC, a town of France in the territory of Meffin, three miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its salt-pits, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. Long. 6. 37. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

MOYLE (WALTER) a learned English writer, was the son of Sir Walter Moyle, and was born in Cornwall, in the year 1672. He was sent to the university of Oxford, and afterwards removed to the Temple at London, where he studied the constitution of the English government. In 1697 he had a share with Mr. Trenchard in writing a pamphlet to prove that a standing army is inconsistent with a free government, and at the request of Dr. Charles d'Avenant, translated from Greek into English, Zenophon's Discourse upon improving the Revenue of the State of Athens, which is annexed to Dr. d'Avenant's Discourses on the public Revenues and Trade of England. He was for some time member of parliament, where he always acted an honourable and disinterested part, and afterwards retired to his seat at Bake in Cornwall, where he applied himself with great vigour to his studies, and died on the 9th of June, 1721, aged forty-nine. The works published by himself are printed in one volume octavo, and his posthumous works in two volumes octavo.

MOXON (JOSEPH) hydrographer to Charles II. was an excellent practical mathematician, and composed, translated, and published a great variety of books relative to the sciences. He particularly excelled in geography and astronomy, and was a great improver of maps, spheres, and globes, the last of which he carried to a higher degree of perfection than any Englishman had done before him. Besides his treatises of geography, astronomy, navigation, &c. he published a book of mechanic exercises, in two volumes quarto, and a pack of astronomical playing cards, invented by him, teaching any ordinary capacity to be acquainted with all the stars in heaven, to know their place, colour, nature, bigness, &c. He was living at the Atlas in Warwick-lane, in 1692.

MOZAMBIQUE. See **MOSAMBIQUE**.

MOZOLINO (SYLVESTER) a Dominican monk, more known by the name of Sylvester de Prierio, which he received from his being a native of Prierio, a village near Savona, in the territory of Genoa. He was the first who wrote any considerable performance against Luther. He died of the plague in 1523. His principal works are, 1. A Summary of Cases of Conscience, called *Sylvestri*. 2. The Golden Rose, or an Exposition of the Gospels for the whole Year.

MSCISLAW, a strong town of Poland in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was almost ruined by the Muscovites in 1660; but it is re-built. It is seated on the river Soltz, twenty miles south east of Smolensko, and two hundred north-east of Novogrodeck. Long. 32. 20. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

MUDO (HERNANDEZ EL) a celebrated Spanish history-painter, was the disciple of Titian, and though deaf and dumb from his cradle, was so great an imitator of his master, that his pieces are in great esteem at Madrid. He was employed by Philip II. to paint many pieces at the Escorial, which was then newly built. His most famous pictures are those of the four Evangelists, in fresco, at the four corners of the upper great cloister of the monks. Upon his finishing that of St. John in the Isle of Patmos, he was so pleased with his performance, that he expressed a great desire the king should come and see it, which being told to his majesty, he accordingly came; but expecting to see a pleasant piece, and finding nothing but St. John in a desert rocky country, was far from being pleased; and the painter observing by the king's countenance and actions, how little he understood the excellence of his piece, his majesty no sooner turned his back, than he suddenly caught up the two corners of his cloak, made them into the shape of asses ears, clapped them to the sides of his head, and pointed at the king, signifying that he thought him an ass for pretending to give judgment of what he so little understood.

MUER, or MUERAW, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Styria, on the river Muier, twenty-five miles north west of Gratz, and twenty five north-west of Newstadt. Long. 15. 27. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

MUER, a great river of Germany, which has its source in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, crosses all Styria, passing by Judenburg, Luben, Muier, Gratz, and Backleburg, and falling into the river Drave at Legrad, near Kanisba, in Hungary.

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MUET (PETER LE) engineer and architect to the French king, was born at Dijon on the 7th of October, 1591. He published several works on architecture which are esteemed, and died at Paris on the 28th of September, 1669, aged seventy-eight.

MUGGIA, or **MUGLIA**, a town of Italy in Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulph of the same name. It belongs to the Venetians, and is five miles south-east of Trieste, and five north-west of Capo d'Istria. Long. 13. 57. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

MUGNOS (GILES) a learned doctor of the canon law, and canon of Barcelona, succeeded the anti-pope Benedict XIII. in 1424, and took the name of Clement VIII. but afterwards submitted to pope Martin V. and by his voluntary abdication, put an end to a great schism in the western church.

MUIS (SIMON DE) one of the most learned and judicious interpreters of the Holy Scriptures in the Romish church. He was born at Orleans, became archdeacon of Soissons, and in 1614 was made professor of Hebrew in the royal college at Paris. He died in 1644. He wrote several works, the principal of which is, *A Commentary on the Book of Psalms*.

MUL OF CANTIRE, a cape or promontory in the west of Scotland, in the county of Cantire, and on the frith of Clyde.

MUL OF GALLOWAY, the most southern cape of all Scotland on the Irish sea, in the county of Galloway.

MULCIBER, in pagan mythology, one of the names of Vulcan. See **VULCAN**.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elb at Melnick.

MULDORFF, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It is thirty-seven miles north-west of Saltzburg, and forty east of Munich. It is seated on the river Inn. Long. 12. 39. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

MULEY (ISHMAEL) emperor of Fez and Morocco, at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, was descended from Mahomet, and was a man of much wit and natural sense, of an active temper, undaunted courage, and great application. This prince was so exemplary for his adherence to the law of his prophet, that he is said to have abstained all his life from the taste of wine: he began the annual fast of rammadan two months before his subjects; was frequently employed in prayer; and that he might not want opportunities of kneeling, fixed in all the spacious courts of his palace large stones, pointing towards the east. Yet with all these qualifications, which might be thought to secure the happiness of his people, he was one of the most inhuman monsters that ever sat on a throne. It seems to have been his opinion, that all his subjects were made for his pleasure, and were of no other use but to gratify his pride, his humour, and caprice; and even the people themselves seemed to be much of the same opinion. The foreign envoys, who have given an account of their audiences, describe him sitting on horseback in an open court, with several of his alcaides, or governors of provinces before him, standing barefoot, trembling, bowing to the earth, and at every word he spoke, breaking out into exclamations of praise, "Great is the wisdom of our lord the king. Our lord the king speaks as an angel from heaven." His majesty at the same time, to exhibit the greatness of his power, and to shew his horsemanship, seldom dismissed the foreigner from his presence, till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his innocent subjects, whom he wantonly slew with his lance or his scymeter. St. Olon, the French envoy, tells us, that when he had his last audience of him, he received him in robes just stained up to the elbows with the blood of a couple of Moors whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. By the calculation of that author, and many others who have since given an account of his exploits, he killed by his own hand above forty thousand of his people. To render himself the more awful, he chose to wear a garb of a particular colour, when he was bent upon spilling the blood of his people; so that when he appeared in yellow, his great men hid themselves in corners, and durst not pay their court to him till he had satiated his sanguinary thirst on some of the common people, or such unwary officers of state as chanced to come in his way. As he was a great admirer of architecture, and employed many thousands in works of that kind, if he did not approve the plan, or the performance, it was usual for him to demolish the building, and destroy all that had a hand in it. He was remarkably fond of one of his queens, and also of his prime-minister. The first died by a kick of her lord the king, when she was big with child, for having gathered a flower as she was walking with him in his pleasure garden. The other was bastinadoed to death by his

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majesty; who, repenting of the drubs he had given him, when it was too late to manifest his esteem for so worthy a man, executed the surgeon that could not cure him.

This arbitrary prince was as little scrupulous about the fortunes of his subjects, as about their lives. When any man grew rich, in order to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he used to send for all he possessed. His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themselves upon the example of their sovereign, practiced rapine, violence, and extortion in their respective districts, that they might be the better enabled to make their annual presents. In order to preserve the prodigious treasures that flowed in to him from all the parts of his extensive empire, he made his slaves bury them in the earth, and then killed them to prevent their telling where they were hid. His determination of causes between man and man were indeed very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the suit, by the ruin of both plaintiff and defendant. One of his alcaides complaining to him of a wife whom he had received from his majesty's hands, and therefore could not divorce her, that she used to pull him by the beard; the emperor, to prevent her doing it for the future, ordered his beard to be plucked up by the roots. A husbandman having accused some of his negro guards of robbing him of a drove of oxen, the emperor readily shot the offenders; but afterwards demanding reparation of the accuser, for the loss of so many brave fellows, and finding him unable to pay him, compounded the matter with him by taking away his life.

There is no such thing as property in an arbitrary government, and Muley Ishmael being upon the road, amidst his life guards, a little before the time of a festival called the ram feast, met one of his alcaides at the head of his servants, who were driving a great flock of sheep to market. The emperor asked whose they were: the alcaide answered with great submission, "They are mine, O Ishmael, son of Elcheriff, of the line of Hassan." "Thine! thou son of a cuckold," said the emperor, "I thought I had been the only proprietor in this country." Upon which he ran him through the body with his lance, and then distributed the sheep among his guards, for the celebration of the feast.

The only good thing this monarch is celebrated for, during his whole reign, was the clearing the highways of robbers, with which they had been much infested. But his method was to slay all the men, women, and children, who lived within a certain distance from the place where the robbery was committed; which indeed could not fail of making every road in his kingdom unsafe for highwaymen. We shall conclude this article with the emperor's reply to sir Cloudesly Shovel, who had taken several of his subjects, by way of reprisal for the English captives detained in his dominions. Upon the admiral's offering to exchange them on very advantageous terms, the emperor sent him word, the subjects he had taken were poor men, and not worth ransoming; and that he might throw them overboard, or destroy them otherwise as he pleased. Such was the government of Muley Ishmael, styled by his flatterers the servant of God, the emperor of the faithful, courageous in the way of the Lord, the noble, the good. This blood-thirsty and unjust prince died, after a very long reign, in 1714, at above eighty years of age.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and hanstiat town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is seated in a fertile country on the river Unstruth, fifteen miles north-east of Eisenach, thirty north-west of Erfurt, and forty-five east-by-south of Cassel. Long. 10. 39. E. Lat. 51. 13. N.

MULHAUSEN, a considerable town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiss. It is populous, well-built, and adorned with handsome public structures. It is seated in a pleasant fruitful country, on an island formed by the river Ill, thirteen miles north-west of Basil, fifteen south of Colmar, and twenty east of Besfort. Long. 7. 32. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

MULHIEM, a town of Germany in the electorate of Cologne, near the river Rhine. Long. 6. 16. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

MULL, one of the western islands of Scotland, which is about twenty miles in length, and as much in breadth.

MULLER, or **REGIOMONTANUS** (JOHN) a celebrated astronomer of the fifteenth century, was born at Koningshoven in Franconia, in 1436, and acquired great reputation by publishing an abridgment of Ptolemy's *Almagest*, which had been begun by Purbach; and went to Rome to perfect himself in the Greek tongue, and to see the cardinal Bessarion; but finding some faults in the Latin translations of George de Trebizond; that translator's son assassinated him in a second journey he made to Rome in 1476, where pope Sixtus IV. had provided for him the archbishoprick of Ratibon, and had sent for him to reform the Calendar. Others say that he died of the plague, at forty years of age.

MULLERAS,

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MULLERAS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marquisate of Brandenburg, seated thirty-eight miles south-east of Berlin, upon a canal which joins the Oder and the Spree. This canal is fifteen miles in length, ten yards in breadth, and seven feet in depth. It was eight years before it was finished, and since that time the cities of Hamburg and Breslaw have carried on great trade by water. Long. 14. 50. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

MULTAN, a province of the empire of the Great Mogul, between Pengab, Attock, Hajackn, Bucorn, and Hindow. Its capital is of the same name, and is an ancient, large, and trading city, wherein there are a great number of Banyans. Long. 72. 20. E. Lat. 29. 40. N.

MULVIA, a river of Barbary in Africa, which rises in the mountains of Atlas, and running north divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and falls into the Mediterranean.

MUNCER (**THOMAS**) one of the followers of Luther, was a native of Zwickau in Misnia. He preached the doctrines of Luther in Saxony, and afterwards becoming the head or chief of a set of enthusiasts, maintained that the tyranny of sovereign princes and the injustice of magistrates, were grown so excessive, that God had ordered him to destroy them; and that, as all men were equal in his eye, they must return to the condition of equality in which he formed them, and having all things in common, live together like brethren, without any marks of subordination or pre-eminence. He assured them, that the design was approved of by heaven, and that the Almighty had, in a dream, ascertained him of its success. The peasants set about the execution of it, with all the ardour that enthusiasm inspires. They deposed the magistrates in all the cities of which they were masters; seized the lands of the nobles; and obliged those they got in their hands, to put on the dress commonly worn by the peasants, and instead of their former titles, to be satisfied with being called, like the lowest class of people, by their names. Vast numbers engaged in this wild undertaking; but Muncer, their leader and their prophet, wanted courage, and was destitute of the abilities necessary for conducting it. It was with difficulty he could be persuaded to take the field; and though he soon drew together eight thousand men, he suffered himself to be surrounded by a body of cavalry, under the command of the elector of Saxony, the landgrave of Hesse, and the duke of Brunswick. These princes, unwilling to shed the blood of their deluded subjects, sent a young nobleman to their camp, with the offer of a general pardon, if they would immediately lay down their arms, and deliver up the authors of the sedition. Muncer, alarmed at this, began to harangue them with his usual vehemence, exhorting them not to trust these deceitful promises of their oppressors, nor to desert the cause of God, and of Christian liberty.

But the sense of the present danger made a deeper impression on the peasants than his eloquence, and confusion and terror were visible in every face, when a rainbow, which was the emblem the mutineers had painted on their colours, happening to appear in the clouds, Muncer, with an admirable presence of mind, laid hold of that incident, and suddenly raising his eyes and hands towards heaven, "Behold," cries he, with an elevated voice, "the sign which God has given. There is a pledge of your safety, and a token that the wicked shall be destroyed." The multitude instantly set up a great shout, as if their victory had been certain; and passing in a moment from one extreme to another, murdered the unfortunate nobleman who had come with the offer of pardon, and demanded to be led towards the enemy. The princes justly enraged at this shocking violation of the laws of war, prevented them by beginning the attack; but the behaviour of the peasants in the combat was not such as might have been expected, either from their ferocity, or confidence of success; an undisciplined rabble was no equal match for well trained troops; above five thousand were slain in the field, almost without making resistance; the rest fled, and among the foremost Muncer, their general. He was taken the next day, and being condemned, was beheaded at Mulhausen, on the 15th of May, 1526.

MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the bottom of which runs a river. It was near this city that Julius Cæsar defeated the son of Pompey the Great. Long. 4. 13. W. Lat. 36. 32. N.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Danube, twenty-five miles south-west of Ulm. A body of the Imperial troops were defeated here by the French, in 1703. Long. 9. 43. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

MUNIA, or **MINIA**, formerly a considerable town of Egypt; but is now reduced to a village, which has nothing remarkable. It is seated on the river Nile. Long. 32. 20. E. Lat. 26. 19. N.

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MUNICH, a town of Germany, and the capital of Bavaria;

It is esteemed one of the handsomest cities of Germany, and is surrounded with thick walls, deep ditches, and bulwarks, and yet it is not very strong. The streets are broad and regular, and the houses well built, and painted on the outside. The elector's palace is seated on the extremity of the city, and has two thousand and sixty windows, twenty great halls, eleven courts, nine galleries, sixteen kitchens, and twelve cellars. In short, it is one of the most magnificent, largest, and most commodious palaces in Europe. In 1729 part of it was consumed by fire. However, the part that was burnt was soon rebuilt. The cabinet of rarities, the library, the arsenal, and the gardens of the elector, deserve the attention of the curious. In the church of Notre Dame, which is the cathedral, there are twenty-four large columns, twenty-five chapels, and thirty altars; the two towers, and the tomb of the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, which is of black marble and adorned with statues of bronze, are the most remarkable in this city. The Jesuits church is adorned on the inside with mosaic work. The Austrians, in 1742, laid siege to this city, which was obliged to surrender, and the inhabitants were forced to pay twenty-five thousand franks, by way of contribution. It is a place of little trade, though they have two fairs yearly, in which they sell large quantities of salt and wine. It is thirty miles south-east of Augsburg, sixty-two south of Ratisbon, and one hundred and seventy-five south-west of Prague. Long. 11. 41. E. Lat. 48. 22. N.

MUNSTER (**SEBASTIAN**) a learned writer, was born at Ingelheim, and became a Cordelier, but having embraced Luther's sentiments, quitted that order in 1529, and retired to Heidelberg, and afterwards to Basil, where he taught with reputation. He was a man of great candour and void of ambition, and was so well skilled in geography, the mathematics, and the Hebrew tongue, that he was surnamed the *Eldras* and the *Strabo* of Germany. His Latin translation of the Bible is esteemed. He was the first who wrote a Chaldee Grammar and Lexicon; he also published a Treatise on Cosmography, and several other works. He died of the plague at Basil, on the 23d of May, 1552, aged sixty-three.

MUNSTER, the bishoprick of, is seated in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, on both sides the river Ems. It is bounded on the south by the county of Mark, on the west by the duchy of Cleves and Zutphen, on the east by the bishoprick of Osnabrug and Paderborn, and on the north by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt. This bishoprick is one of the most considerable in Germany, for its fertility in corn and pastures, and for the number, force, and courage of its inhabitants. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, and divides it into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

MUNSTER, the capital of the bishoprick of the same name, whose bishop is one of the sovereign princes of the empire. It is an ancient place, seated in a large plain on the river Aa, in the most fruitful part of the country. It has nine gates, five abbeys, and many religious houses of both sexes; yet the houses are but indifferently built, and the streets are mean and irregular. It was a free city in 1661, when the bishop brought it under subjection, and to keep it in awe, built a strong citadel. In 1533 a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of this city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates; but it was taken from him in 1536, after a fourteen months siege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of thirty years continuance. It is seated seventy miles north-by-east of Cologne, seventy-seven south-by-west of Bremen, seventy-seven north-west of Cassel, and one hundred and twenty east of Amsterdam. Long. 7. 12. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in Alsace, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is thirty miles south-west of Strasburg, and subject to France. Long. 7. 12. E. Lat. 48. 8. N.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland, is bounded on the east and south-east by the province of Leinster; on the west by the Western ocean; on the north by the province of Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; and on the south and south-west by the ocean. It is about one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, and one hundred and twenty in breadth. The chief rivers are the *Sure*, the *Audliffe*, the *Lee*, the *Bande*, the *Leane*, and the *Cashon*. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys are embellished with corn-fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains five counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as also one archbishoprick, five bishopricks, one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and forty-three houses, seven hundred and forty parishes, and twenty-

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twenty-six boroughs. The principal town is Waterford.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, twenty-five miles south of Breslaw. Long. 16. 43. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

MUNSTER-MEINFELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, twelve miles south-west of Coblenz. Long. 7. 6. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

MUNUZA, a brave Moorish officer, and governor of Cordaigne for the Saracens, who had just conquered Spain, about the beginning of the eighth century, made a secret alliance with Eudo, duke of Aquitain, to the prejudice of the Saracens. He was passionately in love with that prince's daughter, and as he knew that it would be impossible for him to obtain her without making her a queen, he promised to do this, by engaging in a war with the Saracens, but though he was the most disagreeable man in Spain, and Eudo's daughter was an uncommon beauty; though he was a Mahometan and the princess a zealous Christian, her father's ambition prevailed over her reluctance, and she was delivered to Munuza, who took arms as soon as the marriage was concluded. However, Abderama, governor of Spain, soon obliged him to shut himself up in Puyceda, when beginning to want water, and finding that he was hated by the inhabitants, he privately left the city, and set out, through roads which he believed to be unknown, to retire with his wife to the duke of Aquitain; but the enemy pursuing him, the fear of being led captive made him throw himself from a precipice, on which his head was carried to Abderama, as was also his wife, whom Abderama thought too handsome for himself, and therefore sent her to the caliph.

MURAL CROWN, *Corona Muralis*, in Roman antiquity, a kind of a crown, resembling the battlement of a wall, which was given to him who first scaled the walls of a city in a general assault.

MURANO, an island of Italy, with a town of the same name, which they call a second Venice, and which the Venetians frequent for pleasure. It is only a quarter of a mile from Venice. Long. 12. 58. E. Lat. 45. 32. N.

MURATORI (LEWIS ANTHONY) a learned and celebrated Italian writer, born at Vignoles, in the territory of Bologna, in the year 1672. He early discovered an extreme fondness for the learned languages and sciences, and this was seconded by an excellent education. After having completed his first studies, he embraced the state of an ecclesiastic, and applied himself to polite literature, philosophy, theology, civil law, antiquities, and other sciences; by which means he became, in a manner, universally learned. He was scarce twenty-two years of age when he was made librarian of the Ambrosian library at Milan. In 1700 the duke of Modena, his sovereign, recalled him, and made him his librarian and keeper of the archives of his duchy. Muratori discharged this double employment during the rest of his life, and had no other benefice than the provostship of Santa Maria del Pomposo. He acquired the esteem of the learned throughout Europe, who had recourse to him for the lights they wanted. He became an associate to the Academies of the Arcades of Rome, Della Crusca, and Colomberia of Florence, the Academy of Etrusca at Cortona, the Royal Society of London, and of the Imperial Academy of Olmutz, and died in 1750, at seventy-seven years of age. He was interred in his own church, with this short inscription on his tomb.

*Hic jacent mortales exuvie Ludovici Antonii
Muratorii immortalis memoria viri.*

He wrote a great number of learned works, the principal of which are, 1. *Anecdota*, or a Collection of Pieces taken from the Ambrosian Library, two volumes, quarto, with learned notes and dissertations. 2. *A Treatise on the Perfection of the Italian Poetry*, two volumes, in quarto. 3. *Anecdota Græca*, three volumes, in quarto. 4. An excellent Genealogical History of the House of Modena, two volumes, in folio. 5. An excellent Collection of the Writers of the Italian History, twenty-seven volumes, in folio, with learned notes. 6. Another collection, under the title of *Antiquitates Italicae*. 7. A collection of ancient inscriptions, under the title of *Novus Thesaurus*, six volumes, folio. 8. The Annals of Italy, twelve volumes, in quarto, in Italian, &c. 9. Letters, Dissertations, Italian Poems, &c.

MURCIA, in pagan worship, the goddess of idleness. She had a temple at Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine. Her statues were always covered with dust and moss, to express her laziness. She is believed to be called Murcia, from the Latin word *Murcus*, or *Murcidus*, which signifies stupid, lazy, or indolent.

MURCIA, a kingdom in Spain, bounded on the north by New Castile, on the east by the kingdom of Valencia, on the west by Andalusia and Granada, and on the south

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by the Mediterranean sea. It is about sixty-two miles in length, and fifty-eight in breadth, and its principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, because it seldom rains, and therefore it produces little corn or wine, but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. It was taken from the Moors in 1265. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

MURCIA, a large, handsome, and populous town of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a bishop's see. It contains six parishes and a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top, either on horseback or in a coach. It is situated in a pleasant plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura, twenty-seven miles north of Carthage, thirty-seven south-west of Alicant, one hundred and twelve south of Valencia, and two hundred and twelve south-east of Madrid. Long. 0. 36. W. Lat. 37. 48. N.

MURENA (LUCIUS LICINIUS) a Roman consul, in the sixty-second year before the Christian era, distinguished himself in Asia, and revived the war against Mithridates. Cicero undertook his defence before the senate in that fine harangue, entitled *Pro Murena*.

MURET (MARK ANTHONY FRANCIS) in Latin *Muretus*, one of the most polite and best French writers of his time, was born at Muret, near Limoges, on the 12th of April, 1526. He had so happy a genius for polite literature and the sciences, that he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, without any instructor. After having taught some time in Provence, he became a professor at Paris. In 1554 he went into Italy, and in 1563 was professor of law, philosophy, and history, at Rome, where he died on the 4th of June, 1585, aged fifty-nine. His principal works are, 1. *Excellent Notes on Terence, Horace, Catullus, Tacitus, Cicero, Sallust, Aristotle, Xenophon, &c.* 2. *Orationes*. 3. *Variae Lectiones, Poemata, Hymni Sacri*. 4. *Disputationes in Lib. I. Pandectarum, de Origine Juris; de Legibus & Senatufconsulto; de Constitutionibus Principum, & de Officio ejus cui mandata est Jurisdictio*. 5. *Epistolæ, Juvenilia Carmina, &c.* Most of Muret's works have been printed in the Venice edition of 1727, in five volumes, octavo.

MURET, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Comminges. It is seated on the river Garonne, ten miles south of Toulouse. Long. 19. 5. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

MURILLIO, a Spanish painter. See **MORILLO**.

MURO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, twelve miles south-east of Conza, and twenty-two south-west of Cirenza. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the German ocean, on the east by Bamff, on the south by Mar and Badenoch, and on the west by Inverness. The climate and soil of this country is the best of all the North of Scotland, and the inhabitants boast they have forty clearer days than any of their neighbours. It is in general a champaign, low country, intermixed with pleasant hills. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay, which is very fruitful when manured. The principal rivers are the Ness, the Spey, the Nairn, the Findorn, and the Lossie. The chief town is Inverness. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon.

MURRHART, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey; seated at the river Mur, eight miles from Hall. Long. 9. 51. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

MURTOLA (GASPAR) an Italian poet, born at Genoa. He published a poem, *Della Creazione del Mondo*, which Marini ridiculed in some satirical sonnets; on which Murtola was so exasperated, that, resolving to be revenged, he fired a pistol at him; upon which he was seized as an assassin; but Marini, his enemy, generously obtained his pardon. Murtola wrote other poems, some in Italian, and others in Latin, and died in 1624.

MUSA (ANTONIUS) freed-man, and afterwards physician to the emperor Augustus, was a Greek, and the brother of Euphorbus, physician to Juba king of Mauritania. Musa cured the emperor Augustus of a very dangerous disease, but could not cure the young Marcellus. Augustus's recovery procured the physicians great privileges, and Musa obtained that of wearing a gold ring, which had never been permitted to any but those of the first rank. Suetonius observed, that the people erected to this physician a statue near that of Aesculapius; and Horace, in his first Epistle, mentions Musa and the cold baths which this celebrated physician prescribed even in the severest winters.

MUSEUS, a celebrated Greek Poet, who, it is believed, lived in the time of Orpheus, and before Homer, that is about

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about one thousand one hundred and eighty years before the Christian era. Julius Scaliger attributes the poem of Leander and Hero to this poet; but it is certain, that it was written by another Musæus, who lived after the fourth century, and that there are none of the works of the ancient Musæus now extant.

MUSÆA, *Músaia*, in Grecian antiquities, festivals in honour of the Muses at several places in Greece, especially amongst the Thespians, where solemn games were celebrated every fifth year.

The Macedonians had also a festival in honour of Jupiter and the Muses, which was celebrated with stage plays and games, and lasted nine days, according to the number of the Muses.

MUSCULUS (*WOLFGANGUS*) a famous Lutheran minister, was born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, on the 8th of September, 1497. His father, who was a cooper, seeing him fond of learning, designed him for a scholar, but he was obliged to provide for his own subsistence by begging his bread, and singing from door to door. One day singing at vespers in a convent of Benedictines, when he was but fifteen years of age, they offered him the habit of the order gratis, on which he applied himself to study, and became a very good preacher. He approved of Luther's sentiments, which he strenuously supported upon all occasions, and by this means brought over to his opinion many of his brother friars, and most of them forsook the order. At last he made an open profession of Lutheranism, and fled to Strasburg in 1527, where he married, but being reduced to great extremities, put his wife to service, and bound himself apprentice to a weaver, who dismissed him two months after, when he resolved to earn his bread by working at the fortifications of Strasburg; but the evening before he was to begin his labour, he was informed that the magistrates had appointed him to preach every Sunday in the village of Dorlisheim, where he at first suffered the rigours of poverty, with great resolution and constancy. About a year after, he became minister of Strasburg, and afterwards of Augsbourg, and at length retired to Bern in Switzerland, where he obtained a professorship of divinity. He was well acquainted with the Greek and Hebrew tongues, and published several works, as, 1. Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. 2. A translation from the Greek into the Latin of St. Chrysostom's Comment upon St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Thessalonians. 3. A translation of several Treatises of St. Athanasius, St. Cyril, the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoret, Evagrius, and Polybius. 4. *Loci Communes*, and other works. He died at Bern, on the 29th of August, 1563, aged sixty-six.

MUSES, in fabulous history, the goddesses of arts and sciences, were the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were born on Mount Pieris, and educated by the nymph Eupheme. They were called Pierides, from the place of their birth; Parnassides, from the hill of Parnassus in Phocis, where they resided; Heliconides, from Mount Helicon in Boeotia; Cytherides, from Mount Cytheron; and Hippocranides, Aganippides, and Castalides, from different fountains consecrated to them, or to which they were supposed to resort. Homer and Hesiod reckon nine of them, viz. Clio, Calliope, Erato, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Polyhymnia, Urania, Euterpe, and Thalia, each of whom had her particular province, tho' poetry seemed more immediately under their united protection. They were represented as young, beautiful, and adorned with garlands of flowers; each holding some instrument expressive of the science or art over which she presided, and the swan was the bird sacred to them. The palm, the laurel, and other trees were consecrated to them, and they were supposed to dwell with Apollo on Mount Parnassus.

The abbé Le Pluche traces the origin of these fabulous deities from the nine emblematical figures, exhibited by the Egyptians during the nine months when that country was freed from the inundation of the Nile, each of which had some instrument or symbol, expressive of the business of the month, as a pair of compasses, a flute, a mask, a trumpet, &c. which were merely hieroglyphical, to point out to the people what business was to be performed, whence they were called the Muses, from the word *Muse*, which signifies fared, or disengaged from the waters.

MUSGRAVE (*Dr. WILLIAM*) a learned physician and antiquary, was born at Charlton-Musgrave, in Somersetshire, about the year 1657, and studied at New-college, Oxford. Having distinguished himself by his knowledge in his profession, and his skill in natural philosophy, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and being made secretary in 1684, he continued the Philosophical Transactions from No. 167 to No. 178 inclusive. After having taken his degrees in physic, and his being admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, he went and settled at Exeter, where

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he, for a long time, practised physic with great reputation and success. Being a man of extensive learning, he composed, at his leisure hours, several curious and valuable works, as, 1. *De Arthritide Anomala sive interna Dissertatio*, in octavo. 2. *De Arthritide Symptomatica Dissertatio*, in octavo. 3. *Julii Vitalis Epitaphium, cum Commentario*, in octavo. 4. *De Legionibus Epistola*. 5. *De Aquilis Romanis Epistola*, in octavo. 6. *Inscriptio Terracenenfis, cum Commentario*. 7. *Geta Britannicus, &c.* 8. *Belgium Britannicum*. This learned physician died on the 23d of December, 1721.

MUSONIUS (*CAIUS RUFUS*) a Stoic philosopher of the second century, was banished into the island of Cyare, under the reign of Nero, for criticising the manners of that prince; but was recalled by the emperor Vespasian. He was the friend of Apollonius Tyanaeus, and the letters that passed between them are still extant.

MUSSELBOROUGH, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian. It is seated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Elk, six miles east of Edinburgh. It is famous for the defeat of the Scots near this place, in the reign of Edward VI. It is six miles east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 56. 0. N.

MUSSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord; noted for holding out a long siege in 1579. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

MUSTAGAN, a sea-port town of Barbary in Africa, and in the kingdom of Algiers; seated one hundred and forty miles west of the city of the same name. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 36. 33. N.

MUSTAPHA I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his brother Achmet in 1617, but was deposed two years after, when the Janizaries put him in prison, and placed his nephew Osman I. on the throne. However, in 1622, they revolted against Osman, and gave the crown again to Mustapha, who put Osman to death; but after he had reigned sixteen months, he was again deposed, and reduced to perpetual imprisonment, when Amurat IV. Osman's brother, was acknowledged emperor.

MUSTAPHA II. emperor of the Turks, was the son of Mahomet IV. and succeeded his uncle Achmet II. in 1695. The beginning of his reign was very successful. He defeated the Imperialists before Temeswar in 1696, and carried on a prosperous war against the Venetians, Poles, and Muscovites; but at length, being defeated by prince Eugene, he was obliged to conclude a peace with those several powers, and to retire to Adrianople, where he gave himself up to a life of voluptuousness and pleasure. This conduct excited one of the greatest insurrections that was ever known since the foundation of the Ottoman empire, during which Mustapha was deposed, in September, 1703, and died of melancholly six months after. Achmet III. his brother, was placed on the throne immediately after his deposition in 1703.

MUSTAPHA, the eldest son of Solyman, emperor of the Turks, was one of most accomplished princes of his age. He was governor of the provinces of Magnesia, Amasia, and a part of the Mesopotamia, where he was beloved and respected by the people. However, Roxillana, one of the emperor's wives, resolving to raise her children to the throne, accused him of rebelling against the emperor, on which Solyman sent for him to appear before him, and without allowing him to justify himself, had the inhumanity to order him to be strangled.

MUSURUS (*MARK*) a learned Greek writer, born at Candia, distinguished himself by his critical learning and the fineness of his genius, among the learned who appeared in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He taught Greek at Padua with extraordinary applause, and afterwards went to Rome, where he made his court to Leo X. who gave him the archbishoprick of Molvania, in the Morea, but died of the dropsy soon after, in 1517, aged thirty-six. He published some Epigrams, and other pieces in Greek, and the public is obliged to him for the first edition of Aristophanes and Athenæus.

MUTIA, *Mútiā*, in antiquity, festivals in honour of the Muses, observed at several places in Greece, especially among the Thespians, when solemn games were celebrated every fifth year. The Macedonians had also a festival in honour of Jupiter and the Muses. This last was first instituted by king Archelaus, and was celebrated with games and stage plays, and lasted nine days.

MUTIANO (*CIRIACO*) an eminent painter, was born at Brescia, in Lombardy, and applied to Titian's manner. To approve himself in the knowledge of design, he went to Rome, and worked with Taddeo Zuccherò. He there drew much after the antique and after good pictures, and painted a considerable number of portraits. He finished the designs of the basso relievos of Trajan's column, begun by Julio Romano. He was employed by pope Gregory XIII. and out of favour to him, that pope founded the

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academy of St. Luke at Rome. Though Mutiano understood historical painting, he was more fond of landscapes, in which he was a greater master. He accompanied the trunks of his trees with whatever he thought would render them agreeable. He commonly imitated the chefnut-tree, and was used to say, that no trees were so proper to be painted. Cornelius Cort engraved seven large landscapes, which are very fine, after his designs. Mutiano died in 1590, aged sixty-two. By his will he left two houses to St. Luke's academy at Rome, and ordered, that if his heirs died without issue, all his estate should go to that academy, to build an hospital for the benefit of such young students as came to Rome and wanted relief.

MUTIUS (CAIUS) surnamed Cordus, and afterwards Scævola. Was one of the illustrious Roman family of the Mutians, and rendered his name famous in the war between Porfenna king of Tuscany, and the Romans. That prince resolving to restore the family of Tarquin the Proud, went to besiege Rome in the five hundred and seventh year before the Christian æra. Mutius resolved to sacrifice himself for the safety of his country, and boldly entering the enemies camp, killed Porfenna's secretary, whom he took for Porfenna himself. He was immediately seized, and led to the king, who demanding what could have induced him to commit such an action: "Know, Porfenna," he boldly replied, "that we are three hundred Romans, who have sworn before the gods, that we will all of us die or stab thee in the midst of thy guards," and a sacrifice being then offering, he put his right hand on the burning coals, and added, "But since my hand has missed thee, it shall be punished," and then suffered it to burn with a stedfastness, that made all the spectators tremble. The king amazed at the intrepidity of this young Roman, ordered that he should have his freedom and return to Rome, and soon after concluded a peace with the Romans. From this noble action Mutius obtained the surname of Scævola, or left-handed, which was enjoyed by his family.

MUTIUS SCÆVOLA (Q.) surnamed the Augur, was an excellent civilian, and instructed Cicero in the laws. He was made prætor in Asia; was afterwards consul in the one hundred and seventeenth year before the Christian æra, and performed very important services for the republic.

He ought not to be confounded with Quintus Mutius Scævola, another excellent civilian, who was prætor in Asia, tribune of the people, and at length consul in the ninety-fifth year before the Christian æra. He governed Asia with such prudence and equity, that his example was proposed to the governors who were sent into the provinces. Cicero says, "That he was the most eloquent orator of all the civilians, and the most able civilian of all the orators." He was assassinated in the temple of Vesta, during the wars of Marius and Sylla, in the eighty-second year before the Christian æra.

MUTUNUS, or MUTINUS, in pagan worship, an infamous deity of the Romans, who resembled the Grecian Priapus. The new married women went to pray before his statue, where they performed very scandalous ceremonies, with which the fathers often reproached the pagans.

MUXARA, a sea-port town in the kingdom of Granada. It is seated on a mountain by the Mediterranean sea, twenty-seven miles north-east of Almeria, and sixty south-west of Carthagen. Long. 1. 47. W. Lat. 37. 4. N.

MYAGRUS, in pagan worship, a deity whose office was to hunt away the flies. The Arcadians sacrificed to him, probably because the flies were so very troublesome in that hot country, that the assistance of a particular divinity was thought necessary to drive them away.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the coast of the Zuyder-Zee, seven miles east of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

MYCONE, one of the islands of the Archipelago, about thirty-six miles in circumference, and is seated thirty miles from the island of Naxia. The harbour of Mycone is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships. This place produces the best sailors in these parts, there being at least five hundred in the island, and above one hundred barks; besides forty or fifty large saicks for trading to Turkey and the Morea. The trade to Turkey consists in goats-skins, and that to the Morea in wine, of which some will carry eight hundred barrels. This island produces near thirty thousand barrels in a year. The soil is very dry, and its mountains of a great height. It has been observed by ancient writers, that the inhabitants here grew quickly bald, which is true to this day, for they lose their hair before they are twenty-five years old; however, the people are handsome and comely. This island produces barley enough

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for the inhabitants, and abundance of swine. Water is very scarce in summer, but in the town of Mycone there is a large well, which is the only one in the island. This place contains about three thousand inhabitants. In this island are plenty of partridges, quails, wood-cocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheat-ears; the grapes are delicious, and the figs excellent. There are fifty churches in this island, and almost all the inhabitants are Christians of the Greek persuasion. There are also many chapels, and some monasteries. The English, French, and Dutch have all consuls here. The habits of the women are very disagreeable; and yet an ordinary suit shall cost them two hundred crowns, and some amount to one hundred and fifty sequins. However, it must be observed, that these dresses commonly last them as long as they live. The town lies in Long. 25. 12. E. Lat. 36. 52. N.

MYRMILLONES, in Roman antiquity, a sort of gladiators who were armed with a sword, a shield, and an head-piece, on the top of which was the figure of a fish, and who commonly fought against the Retarii. See **RETIARI**.

MYRON, an excellent Grecian statuary, who lived about the four hundred and forty-second year before the Christian æra. The cow he represented in brass was an admirable piece of workmanship, and was the occasion of many fine epigrams in Greek.

MYRRHA, in fabulous history, the mother of Adonis, and the daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, or of Assyria, conceived a criminal passion for her father, and by the assistance of her nurse, lay with him, without being known; but at length, that prince being desirous to see the lady who had granted him the favour, caused a light to be brought, and discovered that he had lain with his own daughter. Cinyras was so enraged, that he took a sword in order to slay her, when she fled and escaped to the country of the Sabeans, where she was transformed into the tree from whence the myrrh distils. This however did not prevent the child with which she was pregnant from growing, and making its way out of the trunk. It was a beautiful boy, was nursed by the Naiades, and was called Adonis. See **ADONIS**.

MYSIA, *Mysia*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival celebrated in honour of Ceres, surnamed *Myfia* from *Myfius*, an Argian, who dedicated a temple to her. It continued seven days, upon the third of which all the men and dogs were shut out of the temple, while the women, together with the bitches remained within it, and having that night performed the accustomed rites, returned on the following day to the men, with whom they passed away their time in jesting and laughing.

MYSIA, formerly a country of Asia Minor, having Troas with the Hellespont on the west, Phrygia on the east, and Bithynia with the Propontis on the north. The principal towns were Pergamus, Adralittus, and Antander. This country is now a part of Beefangel in Proper Natolia.

MYTENS (DANIEL) an admired painter, in the reigns of the kings James I. and Charles I. was born at the Hague, and had certainly studied the works of Rubens before his coming to England. His landscapes in the back grounds of his portraits, are evidently in the style of that school, and some of his works have been taken for Vandyck's. The date of his arrival in England is not known; but though he drew several persons of the court, he was not employed as the king's painter till the reign of king Charles. At Hampton-court are several whole lengths of princes and princesses of the house of Brunswick Lunenburg, and the portrait of Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham; and at Kensington is Mytens's own head. At St. James's is Jeffery Hudson the dwarf, holding a dog by a string, in a landscape, coloured warmly and freely, like Snyder or Rubens. Mytens also drew the same figure in a very large picture of king Charles I. and his queen, which was in the possession of the late earl of Dunmore, but the single figure is much better painted. Mytens remained in great reputation till the arrival of Vandyck, who being appointed the king's principal painter, the former, in disgust, asked his majesty's leave to retire to his own country; but the king learning the cause of his dissatisfaction, treated him with much kindness, and told him that he could find sufficient employment both for him and Vandyck; upon which Mytens consented to stay, and probably grew intimate with his rival, for the head of Mytens is one of those painted among the professors, by that great master. He however left England soon after, but lived many years afterwards; and it is said, that in 1656 he painted part of the ceiling of the town-hall at the Hague. The subject is, Truth writing History on the Back of Fame. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England.*

Mytelone

N.

NAAMAN, general of the king of Syria's army; being seized with a leprosy, obtained letters from his master to Jehoram king of Israel, and went to present them to that king. Jehoram, on seeing these letters, in which the king of Syria desired him to cure Naaman, thought his embassy was a snare laid for him, and demanded if he took him for a God, when the prophet Elisha informed the king, that if Naaman came to him, he should know that there was a prophet in Israel. The general went with a great retinue to the prophet's house, who ordered him to be told that he must go and wash seven times in the river Jordan. This answer Naaman considered as a mark of contempt, and retired with anger; but his servants observing that it was very easy to perform the prophet's injunction, washed himself seven times in Jordan, and was cured; on which he immediately went to thank Elisha, and offered him great presents, which that prophet refused to accept. This happened about the eight hundred and eighty-fourth year before the Christian æra.

NAB, a river which rising in Franconia runs from north to south through the palatinate of Bavaria, and falls into the Danube above Ratibon.

NABAL, a rich man who dwelt near Mount Carmel, refused giving refreshments to David with great insolence, on which that prince sent four hundred men to exterminate him and his family; but Abigail, Nabal's wife, by her prudence and generosity, appeased David's resentment. Nabal, on being informed of the danger to which he had been exposed, fell sick and died within ten days, and after his death David married Abigail.

NABIS, a famous tyrant of Sparta, to whom Philip king of Macedon delivered the city of Argos as a depositum. Nabis committed there the greatest cruelties, and invented a machine in the form of a statue that resembled his wife, which he caused to be clothed in magnificent habits, but under these were concealed spikes of iron, and her arms and hands were also thus covered with sharp points. When any one refused him the money he demanded, he used to say, "Perhaps I am not able to persuade you, but I hope Apega" "my wife will be able to do it;" on which, they being brought together, the statue embraced him in its arms, and made the unhappy wretch send forth the most dismal cries. Nabis, joining with Philip against the Romans, Flaminius besieged him in Sparta, and obliged him to demand a peace, which he granted; but scarce had the Roman general left Greece, when Nabis besieged Gythium, a city belonging to the Achæans, who had the celebrated Philopœmen for their general. This general had great experience by land, but having no knowledge of maritime affairs, was beat at sea; however, in a few days after, he defeated Nabis near Sparta, and at length the tyrant was slain, about the one hundred and ninety-fourth year before the Christian æra.

NABONASSAR, the first king of the Chaldeans or Babylonians, is remarkable for the famous æra which bears his name, and which begun on the 26th of February, in the seven hundred and forty-second year before the Christian æra. He is believed to be the same with Belshis or Bala-dan, mentioned in Scripture, who was the father of Merodach, who sent ambassadors to king Hezekiah.

NABONNIDES, the last king of the Assyrians and Babylonians, whose kingdom was destroyed by Cyrus, in the five hundred and thirty-eighth year before the Christian æra.

NABOPOLASSAR, or **NABOLASSAR**, governor of Babylon; seized the empire of Nineveh, and dethroned Saracus or Chiniladan in the six hundred and twenty-sixth year before the Christian æra. He reigned twenty-one years, and was succeeded by his son Nebuchadnezzar II. or the Great.

NABUCHODONOSOR. See **NEBUCHADNEZZAR**.

NABURG, a town of Germany in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the west side of the river Nab, ten miles south-east of Amberg. Long. 11. 8. E. Lat. 49. 22. N.

NADAB, king of Israel, succeeded his father Jeroboam in the nine hundred and fifty-fourth year before the Christian æra. He gave himself up to impiety, and was treacherously killed by Baasha, one of his generals, who seized his throne, after he had enjoyed it only two years, and put his whole family to death.

NADAL (**AUGUSTIN**) a French poet, born at Poitiers, coming to Paris to acquire friends and protectors, attached himself to the family of Aumont, by whose credit he, in 1706, obtained a place in the Academy of Inscriptions. In 1712 Lewis XIV. nominated him secretary to the duke d'Aumont, ambassador-extraordinary to Anne queen of England, in relation to the peace of Utrecht, and rendered himself admired for his abilities and his amiable character. He acquired some reputation by his poems and other works, of which he printed a collection, in 1738, in three volumes, duodecimo. This Collection contains Dissertations on the Vestal Virgins, on the Luxury of the Roman Ladies, and on several other subjects: Remarks on the Tragedy of Herod and Mariamne; five Tragedies; a Paraphrase on Solomon's Song, and two entertainments, intitled Esther, and the Terrestrial Paradise. He died at Poitiers, in 1740, at sixty-six years of age; and the year before his death, published a Poem on Confidence in the Mercy of God, and an Epistle on the Purity required in the Morals of Ecclesiastics.

NADASTII (**FRANCIS**, count of) president of the sovereign council of Hungary. Being unable to obtain from the emperor the dignity of palatine, conspired against him, in the year 1665, in conjunction with the count de Serin Frangipani, and Ragotki; but after several unsuccessful attempts to poison the emperor, his conspiracy was discovered, on which he was beheaded in the town-house of Vienna, on the 30th of April, 1671. His children were condemned to quit the name and arms of his family, and took that of Cruzemberg.

Thomas, count of Nadasti, one of his ancestors, was one of the greatest captains in the sixteenth century, and commanded a body of Hungarians in the army of the emperor Charles V.

NADRAVIA, a province of the kingdom of Prussia, in the circle of Smaland, where there are a great number of rivers.

NÆNIA, in pagan worship, a goddess supposed to preside over the doleful performances sung at funerals, in honour of the dead, to flutes and other instruments, by women hired for that purpose. According to Horace, these funeral songs were first invented by Simonides, a Greek lyric poet, and called Nænia, from the name of the goddess who presided over them. The flutes at the funerals of both Greeks and Romans, were not only used to accompany the voice of those who sung the Næniæ, but to point out the time when the assistants were to strike their breasts, in token of their sorrow, which was to be performed in cadence with the music.

NAERDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated at the head of the canals of the province. The foundations of it were laid by William of Bavaria, in 1350. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1572, and by the French in 1672; but it was retaken by the prince of Orange the next year. It stands at the south end of the Zuyder-Zee, ten miles east of Amsterdam, and twelve north-east of Utrecht. Long. 5. 3. E. Lat. 51. 22. N.

NÆVIUS (**CNEIUS**) a famous Latin poet of Campania, was bred a soldier, but quitted the profession of arms, in order to apply himself to poetry, which he prosecuted with great diligence; and composed a history in verse, and a great number of comedies. But it is said, that his first performance of this last kind, being brought upon the stage at Rome, in the two hundred and twenty-ninth year before the Christian æra, Metellus, who was then in great power, was so highly incensed by the satirical strokes it contained, that he procured his being banished from the city, on which he retired to Utica in Africa, where he at length died, in the two hundred and second year before the birth of Christ. We have only some fragments left of his works.

NAGERA, or **NAGARA**, a town of Spain in Old Castile, and the territory of Rioja, with the title of a duchy, and a fortress. It is famous for a battle fought there in 1369, and is seated in a fertile country on the brook Najerilla, thirty miles north-west of Calahorra, and one hundred and twenty-five north of Madrid. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 42. 25. N.

NAGRACUT,

NAGRACUT, a town of India, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a rich temple to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is seated on the river Ravi, three hundred and ten miles north of Agra. Long. 78. 10. E. Lat. 33. 12. N.

NAHAR-MALEK, a town of Irac-Arabi, near the Euphrates, twenty miles from Kufah. Long. 45. 40. E. Lat. 31. 20. N.

NAHARVAN, an ancient town of Irac-Arabi, on a branch of the river Euphrates, five miles from Kufah. Long. 45. 37. E. Lat. 31. 25. N.

NAHUM, one of the twelve lesser prophets, lived after the ruin of the twelve tribes by Salmanazar, and before Sennacherib's expedition against the tribe of Judah. His prophecies are in Hebrew, in a figurative style, full of comparisons. They are contained in three chapters, and principally relate to the ruin of Nineveh.

NAIADES, in pagan mythology, the nymphs of rivers and fountains, who were adored by the Pagans as a kind of inferior deities, and were represented as young and beautiful virgins.

NAILOR (JAMES). See **NAYLOR**.

NAIN (LEWIS SEBASTIAN DE) one of the most learned and judicious critics and historians France has produced, was born on the 30th of November, 1637. He was remarkable for his humility and piety, and died on the 10th of January, 1698, aged sixty-one. His principal works are, 1. *Memoirs on the Ecclesiastical History of the six first Ages of the Church*, sixteen volumes quarto. 2. *The History of the Emperors*, in six volumes quarto.

NAIRNE, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, seated in the shire of Inverness, and in the county of Murray, at the entrance of the frith of Murray, eighteen miles east of Inverness. Long. 3. 31. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

NAMUR, a province of the Netherlands, is bounded on the north by Brabant, on the east by Liege and Luxemburg, and on the south and west by the province of Hainault. Its territory is mountainous and unequal, and is watered by the rivers Maese, Sambre, and Mehagne. It is full of forests and game, especially on the south part. It contains mines of iron and lead, quarries of all sorts of marble, several kinds of stone, slate, pit-coal, with many forges and glass-works, in which the riches and trade of the country chiefly consist.

NAMUR, a city of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Namur, seated at the confluence of the rivers Maese and Sambre, between two mountains, and defended by a very strong castle, seated on a craggy rock. The castle and its fortifications take up as much room as the city itself. In 1692 the French besieged this town, and took it in six days after the trenches were opened; but it was retaken by king William in 1695, who took it in sight of an army of one hundred thousand French, though there were sixty thousand men in garrison. At length it was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. It was taken by the French in 1746, but was given up after the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. The cathedral church is an old building, with a chapter consisting of twenty canons, and is a bishop's see. There are here six convents for men, and seven for women. It is twelve miles south-west of Hui, five north of Dinant, thirty south-west of Liege, thirty-two south-east of Brussels, and one hundred and fifty north-east of Paris. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 50. 22. N.

NANCI, the capital city of Lorraine, is divided into two towns, the Old and the New. The New Town has streets as straight as a line, handsome houses, and a very fine square. The Old Town, which is separated from the former by ditches and fortifications, contains the duke's palace. The kings of France have often made themselves masters of it, and have demolished the fortifications. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna, in 1736, who took possession of it after the death of Stanislaus, father of the late queen. It is seated on the river Meuse, sixty-five miles north-west of Strasbourg, twenty-five south-east of Metz, and one hundred and seventy east of Paris. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

NANFIO, an island of the Archipelago, inhabited by Greeks. Their whole trade consists in onions and wax. They have such numbers of partridges, that to preserve their corn, they every year, about Easter, search for their eggs, and generally get ten or twelve thousand, of which they chiefly make omelets. This island is seated to the east of Santorini, and is about sixteen miles in circumference. Long. 26. 10. E. Lat. 34. 46. N.

NANGASAKI, a famous city of Japan, seated on the west side of the island of Bongo, about sixty miles south of Nippon. It has a well frequented harbour, and they carry on a considerable trade with the Dutch and Chinese. The Dutch factors reside near this city, but are never suffered to come into it till they have delivered up their guns, helms, sails, and rigging, as pledges of their good behaviour. Long. 131. 1. E. Lat. 32. 34. N.

NANI (JOHN BAPTISTA) a noble Venetian and procurator of St. Mark, was born on the 20th of August, 1616, and was the son of John Nani, who possessed the same post, and gave him an extraordinary education. Nani was five years ambassador in France. He obtained from that kingdom considerable succours against the Turks, in the war of Candia, and at his return was made superintendant of the affairs of war, and of the treasury. In 1654 he was sent ambassador to the emperor, and was of signal service to the republic of Venice. The senate having employed him in writing the history of that republic, he composed the first part, which was greatly admired, but when he was printing the second, he died, on the fifth of November, 1678, aged sixty-two. He also wrote some other works.

NANKIN, or **KIANG-NAN**, a province of China. See **KIANG-NAN**.

NANKIN, a city of China, the capital of the above province, is about sixteen miles in circumference, and near three miles from a great river, from which there are several canals which enter the town. The plan of Nankin is irregular; this arises from the nature of the ground, which is very uneven and hilly. It was formerly the Imperial city, and had a magnificent palace, now quite demolished, as is also the observatory. There were superb temples, stately monuments, and public buildings, which are gone to decay; they having been destroyed by the Tartars. About a third part of this city is quite desolate; the streets are narrow, but are handsome, well paved, and bordered with neat shops richly furnished. Here are now no public buildings worth mentioning, except the gates, a few idol temples, and the celebrated tower of China-ware, which is two hundred feet high, and consists of nine stories. This city had formerly a very fine harbour; but at present the mouth is almost stopped up. It is above six hundred miles from Peking the capital city. Long. 118. 35. E. Lat. 32. 7. N.

NANSAMUND, a county of Virginia in North America, has the Isle of Wight County on the south, through which the river of Nansamund runs.

NANTES, an ancient rich and very considerable town of France, in Brittany, with a bishop's see, an university, and a mint. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the richest merchants; was formerly the residence of the dukes of Brittany, where they built a very strong castle on the side of the river, and is well fortified. There are here several parishes, and a great many religious houses, and the cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. There are several fine bridges over the river Loire, which is navigable. The suburbs are so large, on account of the number of people that come from all parts to settle here, that they exceed the city. The Spaniards trade here with wine, fine wool, iron, silk, oil, oranges, and lemons, and they carry back cloth, stuffs, corn, and hard-ware. The Dutch send salt-fish, and all sorts of spices; and in return have wine and brandy. The Swedes bring copper, and the English lead, tin, and pit-coal. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is thirty-seven miles south-west of Angiers, and two hundred and seventeen south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 31. W. Lat. 47. 13. N. The territory of Nantes lies on both sides the Loire, and feeds a great number of cattle. Large vessels can come no higher than port Launai, which is twelve miles from Nantes.

NANTUCKET, an island on the coast of New England, in North America, seated eighty miles south of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to the whale-fishery on the coast, and have gone to Greenland for the same purpose. Long. 70. 10. W. Lat. 41. 12. N.

NANTUEIL (ROBERT) a celebrated portrait painter, and engraver to the French king's cabinet, was born at Rheims in 1630, where his father kept a small shop; however, resolving to give his son a liberal education, he put him to a grammar school, and as soon as he was advanced in classical learning, made him go through a course of philosophy. Robert had however from his infancy a strong inclination to drawing; this made him lay aside his studies, and as he did not neglect to cultivate his genius, every thing he undertook was so happily executed, that he became the delight of the whole town. Rheims however was not a place where he could reap any great profit from his productions, so that being engaged in marriage while very young, he was unable to maintain his family. In this exigence he resolved to seek out for a better situation. He left his wife, and repaired to Paris, where having no better way of making himself known, he, on his seeing some young abbes standing at the door of a victualling house near the Sorbonne, asked the mistress if an ecclesiastic of Rheims did not lodge there; telling her, that he had unfortunately forgot his name, but that he might easily know him by his picture; upon which he shewed her a portrait, finely executed. The abbes hearing what passed, cast their eyes on the picture, and were

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so charmed with it, that they could not leave admiring it, nor scarcely agree who should extol it most. When seizing the opportunity, "If you please, gentlemen," said he, "I will draw all your pictures for a small matter, as well, and as highly finished as this." The price he asked was so reasonable, that all the abbés sat to him one after another; and then bringing their friends, customers came in faster than he could supply them; on which he raised his price, and having in a short time got a considerable sum in the house, returned to Rheims, told his wife his success, and shewing her the money, easily persuaded her to sell what they had, and remove to Paris, where his merit soon became sufficiently known.

He particularly applied himself to drawing portraits in crayons, and afterwards engraving them. In this way he did the portrait of Lewis XIV. and afterwards engraved it as big as the life; which had never been attempted by any artist before him, and his majesty was so pleased with it, that he not only rewarded him with a present of a hundred louis d'ors, but created a new place for him, and made him designer and engraver to his cabinet, with a salary of one thousand livres per annum. Nantueil afterwards did the portrait of the queen-mother in the same manner, as also that of cardinal Mazarine, the duke of Orleans, marshal Turenne, and some others. The grand duke of Tuscany would have Nantueil's portrait by himself, in crayons, in order to place it in his gallery, where he had a collection of all the famous designers and engravers, especially such as were done by their own hands. It would be tedious to mention all his works; but entire collections of them are to be met with among the curious, consisting of two hundred and forty prints and upwards, where are represented almost all the persons of the greatest families in France, in the most noble and natural manner. A collection which greatly surpasses any other, both in the number and beauty of the prints.

Nantueil had no sooner obtained an easy fortune, than he sent for his father to come and share his happiness. The good old man came, and though meanly clothed, was received at the coach-door by his son in a genteel dress, with all imaginable tenderness and marks of joy; and the sight was so affecting as to draw tears from the spectators; and from this moment his highest happiness consisted in giving his father all imaginable satisfaction. As to the rest of his character, he had a natural eloquence; he even made agreeable verses, and recited them admirably well. His conversation, by the advantage of pleasing wit, and some learning, made him sought for by all people of fashion. He was well respected at court, but as he was fond of pleasure, did not amass a very great fortune. He died at Paris, on the 18th of December, 1678, aged forty-eight.

NANTWICH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for horned cattle, horses, cloaths, flannels, hardware, pewter, and bedding. It is at present a very flourishing and populous town, though it has formerly suffered much by fire. The church is a very neat structure, in the form of a cross, with a steeple in the middle. It is famous for making very white salt. The salt spring is remarkable for being but a few feet distant from a river whose water is sweet and good. It is nineteen miles south-east of Chester, and one hundred and sixty-two north west of London. Long. 22 min. W. Lat. 53. 6 N.

NAOGEORGIUS (THOMAS) a Latin poet, born in the year 1511, at Stubingen in Bavaria. He composed several Latin poems, in which he describes the errors and superstitions of the church of Rome in a very satirical manner. He died about the year 1578.

NAPÆÆ, in fabulous history, the tutelar guardians of valleys and flowery meads. They were of the number of the terrestrial nymphs, or goddesses of an inferior order.

NAPLES (the kingdom of) is a country formerly known by the name of Great Greece, and takes up the south part of Italy, and properly enough represents the lower part of a boot. It is a peninsula, having the gulph of Venice to the north, the sea of Greece to the east, and the sea of Naples to the west. It is one of the finest and best parts of Italy; and has undergone many changes: the Normans became masters of it in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of king of the Two Sicilies, for about two hundred and sixty years past. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it became under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got possession of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty

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of Vienna, who was lately in possession of it, but is now king of Spain, and was succeeded by his second son. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purse of seventy thousand crowns of gold, and a white palfrey.

This kingdom is about two hundred and fifty miles in length, and seventy in breadth. The Appenine mountains cross the whole country from east to west, and divide it into two parts. The soil contains a great mixture of sulphur, of which there are many mines, and several volcanoes. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for this reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. These are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Besides these they have sugar, aniseed, pepper, and manna. The wine that is produced here is excellent; and the best of this is called Lacrymæ Christi. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, cotton, olive oil, honey, wax, iron, and alum: likewise deer, fish, and fowl, are very common. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem here. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives, but those of several other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are fond of hunting; but those in the cities pass their time in going to shews and spectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their husbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are so inclined to knavery and theft, that, in Calabria, one would think the seventh commandment was quite forgot. The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V. but in 1740, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen persuaded the king, that it was upon account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom of Naples is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NAPLES, a city of Italy, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. Its situation is extremely agreeable; and if Italy may be called the garden of the world, one may certainly say, that Naples is the garden of Italy. This city is very populous, it containing about three hundred thousand inhabitants. The circumference of the walls is not above seven miles; but the grandeur, beauty, and magnificence of the suburbs, make amends for their small extent. The Mediterranean or Tuscan sea washes the walls of Naples on the south. The other side of the city is beset with mountains and fruitful hills, which not only defend it from the injuries of the weather, and shelter it from the winds, but supply it with excellent water. Besides, it is defended by a high castle called St. Elmo, cut out of a rock, on the top of a mountain to the west of the city. The new castle called Il Castel Nuovo, is one of the most considerable fortresses of the city, where there is always a good garrison. Near the castle is a tower, wherein the masters of families imprison their sons when they are disobedient. Near this is the haven, and a little farther the royal palace, which is one of the finest and most magnificent in all Italy. Near the dock where the gallies are built there is an arsenal, wherein all the necessaries for sea armaments are kept. Over-against this is the place where the great guns, mortars, and bullets are founded. The third fortress of Naples is the Castel d'Ovo, or the castle of the Egg; it is built on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and the way to it is over a bridge two hundred paces long. It is well furnished with cannon, and has a strong garrison. The harbour of Naples is large and well kept, and is secured by a well-built mole, which advances into the sea like a half moon.

The houses of this city are built of stone, lofty, uniform, and generally in the modern taste; the roofs are flat, and surrounded with balustrades, on which the inhabitants divert themselves on summer evenings. There is scarce a great family in the kingdom but has a palace in this city. There are many large handsome squares, with abundance of fountains of extraordinary size and beauty; among which are three of most remarkable magnificence, which are supplied with water from a spring at the foot of mount Vesuvius. They have a great number of churches and convents, of excellent structure, adorned with a vast variety of curious pictures. In general, there are said to be one hundred and twenty convents of men, forty of women, and three hundred churches. The cathedral church dedicated to St. Januarius is a magnificent old structure, remarkable for a little modern chapel, esteemed one of the finest in Europe. The Jesuits church is one of the best that society has in Italy; and every part of it is beautified with most costly ornaments. The church of St. Mary della Annunziata is also a very beautiful structure, and the hospital which belongs to it has an income of two hundred thousand crowns a year, and maintains about two thousand infirm

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people, and about eight hundred orphans. Naples is an archbishop's see, and has an university which is not so much esteemed by foreigners as the Academy of Virtuosi, among whom there are generally a great many learned men. The commerce of Naples chiefly consists in soap, snuff, wine, silk, silk waistcoats, stockings, and corn. It is seated on the sea-side, one hundred and twenty miles south-east of Rome, one hundred and seventy north-by-east of Palermo, two hundred and twenty-five south-east of Florence, and three hundred south of Venice. Long. 14. 45. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

NAPLOSA, an ancient town of Palestine, twenty-five miles from Jerusalem, seated in a very fruitful vale, full of olive-trees and excellent fruits. It was formerly a bishop's see, and at present is the capital of a small government of the same name. It is almost as large as Jerusalem, and there are still some Samaritan Jews therein.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, a city and harbour of Turkey in Europe, seated in the Morea, with a castle and an archbishop's see. It is inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Jews. It stands on a gulph of the same name, forty-six miles north-east of Mistra, and fifty-two south-west of Athens. Some say it contains sixty thousand Greek inhabitants. Long. 23. 31. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

NAPOLITANO. See **FILIPPO D'ANGELI**.

NARA, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle. It is twenty-five miles from Meaco. Long. 133. 15. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

NARBONNE, a city of France in Lower Languedoc, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a canal cut from the river Aud, which divides it into two parts. This canal is but five miles from the sea, and is large enough for bearing barks laden with merchandize, by which means a great trade is carried on. From one part of the town to the other there is a bridge, with rows of houses on each side, inhabited by the richest merchants. The fortifications of Narbonne are strong, and defended by ditches full of water. This being a very ancient place, there are a great number of antiquities and works of the ancient Romans. It is five miles from the sea, thirty north-east of Perpignan, forty-six south-west of Montpellier, and three hundred south of Paris. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, and on the coast of Chili, one hundred miles south of the island of Chiloe, where sir John Narborough refreshed his men when he was sent to the South Sea in the reign of Charles II. to see if it was feasible to settle colonies on the coast of Chili. Long. 85. 10. W. Lat. 45. 12. S.

NARCISSUS, in fabulous history, the son of the river Cepheissus and Liriope, the daughter of Oceanus, was a youth of great beauty. Tiresias foretold that he should live till he saw himself. He despised all the nymphs of the country, and made Echo languish till she became a mere sound, by refusing to return her passion; but one day coming weary and fatigued from the chase, he stopped on the bank of a fountain to quench his thirst, when seeing his own form in the water, he became so in love with the shadowy image, that he languished till he died. On which, the gods being moved at his death, changed him into the flower which bears his name.

NARDO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a plain, twenty miles north-west of Otranto, twenty-two south of Brindes, and one hundred and seventy-five east-by-south of Naples. Long. 19. 12. E. Lat. 40. 41. N.

NARENDA, an ancient and famous town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, and is seated on a gulph of the same name, sixty miles north-east of Ragusa, and fifty-two south-east of Spalatro. Long. 18. 26. E. Lat. 42. 56. N.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in the pope's territories, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a mountain near the river Nera, and makes a very agreeable appearance at a distance. There are here the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of the arches of which is one hundred and fifty feet high, and two hundred broad. It is forty miles north-east of Rome. Long. 13. 41. E. Lat. 42. 41. N.

NARSES, king of Persia, succeeded his father Varanes III. in 295, and died in 301.

He ought not to be confounded with Narses, the celebrated Persian eunuch, and one of the greatest generals of his age, who commanded the Roman army against the Goths, and defeated them in 552, in two battles; in the last of which their king Totila was slain. Narses continued to obtain fresh victories; but it is said, that the empress Sophia being incensed against him, sent him orders to lay down his arms, and to come and spin among the women, thus reproaching him for being an eunuch. It is added, that this great man replied, "He would spin her a thread

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"which she should not easily untwist." The cardinal Baronius imagines, that this last circumstance was invented to embellish the story.

NARSINGA, a town of the East Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the government of Bisnagar. It was formerly the residence of a king, and is two hundred miles north-west of Fort St. George. Long. 78. 12. E. Lat. 14. 54. N.

NARVA, a town in the empire of Russia and in Livonia, with a castle and a harbour. It is a large place, and was taken from the Danes in 1558. The Swedes got possession of it in 1518, and they defeated the Muscovites in 1700, when they besieged it. The czar Peter the Great retook it in 1704. It is seated on the river Narva, which divides Livonia from Russia, forty-six miles south-west of Wiburg, one hundred and forty north-east of Riga, and one hundred south-west of Petersburg. Long. 27. 41. E. Lat. 59. 21. N.

NARVAR, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; seated seventy-five miles south of Agra. Long. 79. 10. E. Lat. 25. 17. N.

NASEBY, a village near Bothwell in Northamptonshire, remarkable for the decisive victory gained by the parliament over the royalists, on the 14th of June, 1645. Long. c. 50. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

NASH (RICHARD) commonly called Beau Nash, and King of Bath, was born at Swansea, in Glamorganshire, on the 18th of October, 1674. His father was a gentleman, whose principal income arose from a partnership in a glass-house; and who resolved to straiten himself, in order to give his son a learned education. He therefore put him to Carmarthen school, and from thence sent him to Jesus college, Oxford, in order to prepare him for the law: but the youth soon discovered that, though much might be expected from his genius, nothing could be hoped from his industry; he went through all the mazes of a college intrigue before he was seventeen, and was just upon the point of marriage when the whole affair coming to the knowledge of his tutors, it was prevented by his being sent home to his father. The army now seeming the most likely profession for displaying his inclination for gallantry, he purchased a pair of colours: but soon finding that the profession of arms required attendance and duty, he became disgusted with the life of a soldier, and quitting it, entered his name as a student in the Middle Temple, where, though poor, he distinguished himself by the splendor of his dress. King William was at this time raised to the throne, and it having been long customary for the inns of court to entertain our monarchs on their accession to the crown, or some such occasion, with a pageant, this ceremony was for the last time exhibited in honour of that prince, and Mr. Nash was chosen to conduct the whole with proper decorum. He had here an opportunity of exerting all his abilities, and the king was so well pleased with his performance, that he made him an offer of knighthood: but this he declined accepting; perhaps from his not being able to pay the fees required upon a man's obtaining that honour. Soon after he was invited by some gentlemen of the navy on board a man of war, that had failing orders for the Mediterranean, where, while the glass passed freely round, the ship set sail, and he was obliged to make the voyage in the company with whom he had spent the night. During this voyage he was in an engagement, in which his particular friend was killed by his side, and he himself is said to have been wounded in the leg.

At length Mr. Nash came to Bath, which was then a mean and contemptible city, that had no elegant buildings, no open streets, nor uniform squares. The lodgings were meanly furnished, and no order or decorum was observed by the visitants; besides one of the greatest physicians of that age, resolved to ruin the city, by writing against the efficacy of the waters, and accordingly published a pamphlet, which he called *Casting a Toad into the Spring*. Nash humorously assured the people, that, if they would give him leave, he would charm away the poison of the doctor's toad, as they usually charmed away the venom of the tarantula, by music. He was accordingly empowered to set up a band of music, on which the company sensibly increased, Nash triumphed, and the sovereignty of the city was decreed him by all ranks, while Tunbridge soon became a colony to his kingdom. No person could be more fit for this post: he had some wit, he understood rank and precedence with the utmost exactness, was fond of shew and finery, and generally set a pattern of it to others. On the other hand he was extremely charitable, and frequently shamed his betters into a similitude of sentiment, if they had them not before. By his means new houses were built, the roads near the city repaired; the streets instantly began to be better paved, cleaned, and lighted; and the company, instead of assembling in a booth to drink tea, or chocolate, or to game, were supplied with a handsome assembly-

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sembly-house; and the greatest order and decorum were established in the pump-room, the baths, and in the assembly-rooms. Thus he rendered the city of Bath the theatre of summer amusements, for all people of fashion, and all admired him as a very extraordinary character. He kept the men in order by prohibiting the wearing of swords, and the ladies in good humour. His equipage was sumptuous, and he usually travelled to Tunbridge in a post-chariot and six greys, with out-riders, footmen, French horns, and all other appendages of expensive parade; and to distinguish himself he always wore a white hat. He had no other means of supporting this extravagance but the profession of a gamester, and a share in the profits of keeping the gaming tables. But what is still more extraordinary, he was generous, humane, and a man of such honour, that when he found a novice in the hands of a sharper, he generally forewarned him of the danger, and when he had won at play a person's whole estate, he has, after severely chiding him for his folly, returned it to him again, and been contented with a comparatively trifling sum. His generosity and humanity extended to all the distressed that fell under his notice, whom he relieved out of his own purse, and for whom he took the pains to make public collections. But of all the instances of his bounty, none does him more honour than his having a principal share in establishing the hospital at Bath. With respect to the ornaments of that city, he erected an obelisk, thirty feet high, in honour of the prince of Orange, who was recovered by drinking the Bath waters; and another, seventy feet high, in honour of Frederic prince of Wales. On the other hand the corporation of Bath placed a statue of Nath, at full length, in the pump-room, between the busts of Newton and Pope. At length Nath, as he grew in years, was in want of that bounty he had most liberally dispensed to others, on which the corporation of that city allowed him ten guineas, which he received the first Monday in every month, and at his death, which happened on the 3d of February, 1761, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, they allowed fifty pounds for his funeral, which was conducted with great solemnity, and six of the senior aldermen supported his pall.

NASSAU, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is bounded on the north by the duchy of Westphalia and by the county of Wirgetstein; on the east by Hesse and by the county of Solmes; on the south by the archbishoprick of Mentz; and on the west by the county of Katzenellenbogen and by the archbishopricks of Treves and Cologne. It is about fifteen miles in length from north to south, and twenty in breadth from east to west. It is full of mountains and woods, and yet is fertile, and contains mines of iron and lead.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, the capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Lohn, twelve miles south-east of Coblenz, twenty north-west of Mentz, and thirty south-east of Bonn. Long. 7. 55. E. Lat. 50. 13. N.

NATA, a town of South America, under the government of Panama, and is seated in an agreeable fertile country, on the bay of Parita. Long. 82. 10. W. Lat. 9. 12. N.

NATAL, a country on the south-east coast of Africa, to the north of the Hottentots. The inhabitants are well made, civil to strangers, and apply themselves to tillage. The men have as many wives as they please, or rather as many as they can buy; for the women here are bought and sold. In other things they seem to live a very harmless life, and the oldest men are the governors. There are a great many elephants, river horses, and other animals usual in these parts. Several Europeans have touched here, and agree that it is a plentiful country, but no nation of Europe has hitherto thought it worth while to settle any colonies here. It lies between twenty-three and thirty degrees south latitude, and between twenty-two and thirty-two degrees of east longitude.

NATANGEN, a circle of the kingdom of Prussia, on the river Pregel. It is divided into four parts, Proper Natangen, Bartenland, Sudavia, and Galindia; of all which Brandenburg is the capital.

NATHAN, a prophet among the Jews, justly celebrated for the politeness and address, and at the same time the forcible manner in which he reproved David for his adultery, in about the one thousand and thirty-fifth year before the Christian era. He also contributed to raise Solomon to the throne.

NATHAN, a rabbin of the fifteenth century, rendered himself famous by his Hebrew Concordance, at which he laboured ten years. This Concordance has been translated into Latin, and since improved by Buxtorf. This rabbin is sometimes called Isaac, and sometimes Mardocheus, according to the custom of the Jews, of changing their name in violent diseases, when, if they recover, they retain the last as a sign of repentance and change of manners.

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NATIVIDAD, a sea-port town of Mexico, in North America, and in the province of Mechoachan, seated on the Pacific ocean, one hundred and fifty miles west of the city of Mexico, and is subject to Spain. Long. 111. 10. W. Lat. 18. 51. N.

NATOLIA, a large peninsula, which lies between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, as far as the sea of Marmara and the Archipelago. It was formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, and consequently of all Asia. It advances eastward as far as the river Euphrates, which separates it from Diarbeker and part of Turcomania. It is a large country, it being about six hundred and fifty miles in length from east to west, and three hundred and forty from north to south. As it lies between thirty-six and forty-four degrees of latitude, the air must needs be very temperate, and is very wholesome. The soil is generally fruitful, there being neither forests, marshes, nor sandy plains. It is crossed almost the whole length from east to west by the great mountain Taurus, and is watered by a great number of rivers. This country was formerly divided into a great number of territories; the most considerable in the middle of which were Cappadocia, Galatia, Lycaonia, and Pisidia. Natolia at present is divided into four parts, Proper Natolia on the west; Amasia and Caramania, both which are to the east of the former; and Aladuli, which is towards the Euphrates to the east of Caramania.

NAVAGERO (**ANDREW**) in Latin *Naugerius*, was a noble Venetian, and one of the most illustrious personages of the sixteenth century. He was esteemed for his eloquence and erudition, and more on account of the important services he performed for his country. He was sent by the Venetians as their ambassador to the emperor Charles V. and composed in Latin Epigrams, Eclogues, and Elegies, which are written with much taste and delicacy. He died at Blois, as he was going on an embassy to king Francis I. on the 8th of May, 1519, aged forty-seven.

NAVAL CROWN, *Corona Navalis*, in antiquity, a diadem set round with figures resembling the beaks of ships, and bestowed on such as had distinguished themselves by their bravery in an engagement at sea.

NAVARETE (**FERDINAND**) a Spanish Dominican, who was sent as a missionary into China, and afterwards, in 1678, became bishop of St. Domingo, and died in 1689. He wrote an Account of China, which is esteemed, and of which only the two first volumes have been published. This work is translated into English, and several other languages.

NAVARINO, a large, strong, and populous town of Greece, in the Morea and in Belvedera, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. The Turks took it from the Venetians in the year 1498, and the Venetians retook it in 1686; but they were obliged to surrender it to the Turks in 1699. It is seated on a hill near the sea, nine miles north-east of Modon, and ninety south-west of Corinth. Long. 21. 51. E. Lat. 37. 2. N.

NAVARE, a kingdom of Europe, between France and Spain, divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenean mountains on the east, which parts it from Gascony; by the kingdom of Arragon on the south; by Old Castile on the west; and by Biscay on the north. It is a very mountainous country, but has some fruitful valleys, and abounds in game of all sorts, and mines of iron. The inhabitants are laborious, active, and fit for business of every kind. It is divided into five districts whose capitals are Pampeluna, Stella, Tudella, Olita, and St. Gueca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and has but one district, the capital of which is St. John Pied de Port. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenean mountains, and is a mountainous barren country. In general this kingdom is not very rich, though it yields a little wine, fruit, and corn, in some places. However, there are tolerable pastures, and the air is very pure, and not so hot as in the rest of Spain. Navarre had its own kings for the space of seven hundred and ninety-four years, that is from 718 to 1512, when Ferdinand the Catholic took it from John d'Albret, under pretence of his being excommunicated by the Pope.

NAVARREINS, a town of France in Bearn, seated on the river Gave, twelve miles from Oleron. It was built by Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, in a very fertile plain. It is sixteen miles south east of Bayonne. Long. 1. 12. W. Lat. 43. 41. N.

NAUCLERUS (**JOHN**) provost of the church of Tübingen, and professor of law in the university of that city, was descended from a noble family of Suabia, and took the name of Vergean, which in German signifies Mariner, and which he afterwards changed into that of Naclere, which has the same signification in Greek. He was living in the year 1501. He composed a Chronicle, which is more exact than those of the authors that wrote before him.

NAUCRATES, a Greek poet, was one of those whom Ar-

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temisia employed in writing Elegies on Mausolus, about the three hundred and fifty-second year before the Christian æra. **NAUDE (GABRIEL)** a critic and physician in the seventeenth century, was born at Paris, and became librarian to the cardinals Bagni and Antonio Barberini at Rome, and afterwards to cardinal Mazarine, who made him canon of Verdun, and prior of Lartige in Limosin. Christina, queen of Sweden, at length invited him into her dominions, and bestowed many marks of her favour and esteem upon him. He returned from thence, and died at Abbeville; on the 29th of July, 1653, aged fifty-three. His principal works are, 1. *Syntagma de Studio Liberali*. 2. *Syntagma de Studio Militari*. 3. An Apology for the Great Men, who have been accused of Magic. 4. Instructions concerning the Chimerical Society of the Rosicrucians. 5. Advice on collecting a Library. 6. An Appendix to the Life of Lewis XI. 7. The Science of Princes, or Political Considerations on the Body of a State, &c. Naude's works abound with many curious and interesting particulars.

NAUGRECUT, a town of India, on this side the Ganges, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated one hundred and fifty miles north-east of Lahor, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Long. 78. 10. E. Lat. 33. 12. N.

NAUMACHIA, in antiquity, a spacious place at Rome, hollowed in the form of a basin, it might be filled with water at pleasure, and was surrounded with buildings like the circles and amphitheatres, to accommodate the spectators, who went thither to see the naval combats, that were exhibited to the people.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and in Misnia, with a bishop's see, which has been secularised. It is seated on the river Sale, thirty-seven miles north-east of Urfort, fifty-five south by west of Wittemberg, and sixty west of Dresden. Long. 12. 0. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

NAUPLIUS, in fabulous history, the son of Neptune and Amymon, one of the Danaides, was king of Seriphus and Eubœa. He seeing that Palamedes, his son, was unjustly condemned to suffer death by Ulysses, ran through all Greece, taking with him young men, in order to corrupt the wives of those who were gone to the siege of Troy. At length seeing, from an elevated place, the Grecian fleet driven by a tempest, he set up a light on the top of a rock, named Cepharæus, to draw them thither, and occasion their being shipwrecked; on which the Grecian vessels were dashed to pieces, and all perished, except Ulysses and Diomedes, on whom he particularly wished to be revenged, at whose safety Nauplius was so afflicted, that he threw himself into the sea.

NAUSICAA, or **NAUSICÆ**, in fabulous history, the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, in the island of Corcyra, received Ulysses, whom a shipwreck had cast on the coast of that island; ordered cloaths to be given him, and made use of her interest with the king her father, in order to serve him. This princess fills a distinguished rank in Homer's *Codysey*.

NAXKOU, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laland, with a commodious harbour. It has a plentiful fishery, and the soil is fertile and yields good pasture. It is fifty-five miles south-west of Copenhagen. Long. 11. 37. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, an island of the Archipelago, twenty-five miles in length, and eighty-eight in circumference. The whole island is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees; and there are a great many springs and brooks. This island has no harbour, and yet they carry on a considerable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of mastic, though olive-oil is exceeding cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and they live in great dread of the Turks; for when the meanest of their ships appear here, they always wear red caps like galley slaves, and tremble before the lowest officer; but, as soon as they are gone, they put on their caps of velvet. The ladies are so vain, that when they return out of the country, they have forty women in their train, half on foot and half on asses, one of whom carries a napkin or two, another a petticoat, another a pair of stockings, and so on, which is a very ridiculous sight to strangers. There are four archbishop's sees in this island, and a great many villages, which are so thin of people, that the whole island does not contain above eight thousand inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the Mountain of Jupiter; however, there are but few antiquities, except some small remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some say they have mines of gold and silver, however there is one of emery, which is so common here, and so cheap, that the English often ballast their ships with it.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, a considerable town, and capital of the Isle of Naxos, over-against the Isle of Paros, with a castle, and two archbishop's sees, the one Greek and the other Ro-

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man. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Long. 26. 10. E. Lat. 36. 41. N.

NAYLOR (JAMES) a remarkable enthusiast, among the people called Quakers, was born of reputable parents at Ardesloe, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, in or about the year 1616, and educated amongst the Independents: he married at about the age of twenty-two, and settled at Wakefield; but on the breaking out of the civil wars in 1641, he entered as a common soldier in the parliament army, under lord Fairfax, and was afterwards a quarter-master in a troop of horse, under general Lambert; but being disabled for that service, by sickness in Scotland in 1649, he left it, and returned home. In 1651, having heard the doctrine of the Quakers preached by the famous George Fox, he was convinced of their principles, received into their community, and soon distinguished as an eminent preacher among them. He was zealous in the exercise of his function, and well approved by his brethren for a considerable time; but being a man of great natural parts, and very eloquent as a preacher, he made such an impression on the minds of a few weak people, principally women, who professed to be of the same society, that they began to consider him as more than human, and to pay him a sort of adoration; inasmuch, that in some letters they wrote to him, they styled him, "the everlasting son of righteousness, the prince of peace, the only begotten son of God, the fairest of ten thousands, &c." They are also reported to have kneeled before him in Exeter prison, (to which, as the persecution was hot against the Quakers, he was about that time committed) and to have kissed his feet, in acknowledgment of his divinity. These instances of fanaticism, he was so unhappy as not to reject, from a deluded imagination, that as, according to his faith, the spirit, or power of Christ dwelled in all men, he had no authority to refuse any tribute of reverence, which their fight of a superior degree of that power residing in him, induced them to pay to it. This extravagant notion not only procured him the censure of his brethren, who declared him no longer a member of their community; but, as he soon grew more enthusiastical, in a very short time subjected him to severe punishment; for being discharged from Exeter prison in the course of the same year, he suffered himself to be conducted into Bristol on horse-back in a kind of religious triumph, somewhat after the manner of our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem: a man went uncovered before him; a woman led his horse, whilst several others spreading their handkerchiefs and sc-ris, exclaimed, "Holy! holy! holy is the Lord God of hosts!—Hofannah to the highest!—holy! holy! holy is the Lord God of Israel!" In consequence of this frantic conduct, they were all immediately committed to prison, from whence Naylor was soon after removed to London, and tried by the parliament for blasphemy. The trial lasted several days; for, notwithstanding the different offences, above-mentioned, were confessed by the prisoner, several of the members could not be brought to believe that any thing he had said or done amounted to blasphemy; but being at last convicted, he was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory; once in Palace Yard, Westminster, and once at the Old Exchange, London, wearing at each place an inscription of his crimes; to be once whipped through the streets, from Westminster to the Old Exchange, by the common hangman; to have his tongue bored through, at the last mentioned place, with a hot iron, and his forehead branded with letter the B; afterwards to be sent to Bristol, and conveyed into, and through the city on a horse, with his face backward; to be there publicly whipped on a market-day, and then committed close prisoner to Bridewell, in London, during the pleasure of parliament. Many humane people, of different persuasions, who rather inclined to pity him as an enthusiast than to see him punished as a blasphemer, did not fail to present petitions to parliament, for a mitigation of the severity of this sentence; but with little success, being only able to obtain a little longer interval between the days on which he suffered the different parts of his sentence in London. His punishment was inflicted with the greatest severity, and borne with amazing patience and resignation; occasioned, perhaps, in some measure, by a conviction of his errors; as he soon became very penitent, and during a confinement of two years in Bridewell, wrote several papers in condemnation of his former conduct. And when discharged from thence, he went to Bristol, where, in a meeting of his friends, he made a public recantation, in so affecting a manner, that they were mostly convinced of the sincerity of his repentance, and became reconciled to him. It having been also reported of this extraordinary man, that he was guilty of adultery with those women before-mentioned whilst he was under confinement, we think it incumbent upon us, as impartial biographers, to insert his own declaration, which he gave out in writing, concerning it.—"As to that accusation, as if I had committed adultery with some

some of those women who came with us from Exeter prison, and also those who were with me at Bristol the night before I suffered there, of both which accusations I am clear before God, who kept me at that day, both in thought and deed, as to all women, as a little child."—During the short time he lived afterwards, he bore the reproach of his former conduct with becoming patience, evincing to the world, by his seriousness and humility, a rectified judgment and Christian disposition. But being on a journey from London to Wakefield, in 1660, he was taken ill, and died at the house of one of his friends, near King's-Rippon in Huntingdonshire, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He wrote several books and papers in vindication of himself from the unjust accusations of his adversaries, and also in support of the principles of the quakers. *Sewall's Hist. of the Quakers.*

NAZARETH, a town of Palestine, in Asia, famous for its being the place of abode of Jesus Christ in the former part of his life. It is now nothing but a small village, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by other small ones. The monks of the order of St. Francis have a convent here. Long. 35. 40. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.

NAZIANZEN, (GREGORY). See GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

NEALCES, a celebrated painter, lived two hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, in the time of Aratus the Sicyonian general, who was his patron and intimate friend. He was remarkable for having a strange vivacity of thought, a fluent fancy, and a singular happiness in explaining his intentions. Thus being to paint a naval fight betwixt the Egyptians and Persians, and being willing to make it known that the battle was given upon the Nile, whose waters are of the same colour with the sea, he drew an ass drinking on the bank of the river, and a crocodile endeavouring to surprize him. This artist is frequently mentioned by writers for a lucky hit, which was not a little surprising. He was just upon the point of finishing a horse, and only wanted to express the foam about his mouth and bit; but after many vain attempts, perceiving he was utterly unable in any measure to satisfy himself, in a fit of impatience, he threw the sponge which the painters then used for the pencil, full against the picture, when, to his great amazement, he found that his rage had finished his design much more happily than he could have done it by the utmost labour of his art.

NEANDER, (MICHAEL) a German protestant divine, distinguished by his skill in the learned languages and his works, was born in 1523, at Soza in Silesia, where he had the first part of his education. He afterwards studied at Wittemberg, and at length had a school at Nordhausen in 1549, and in a few years after was promoted to be rector at Ilfeldt, in Germany, which employment he sustained during forty years till his death, which happened on the 26th of April, 1595, at Pfortsheim, in the Black-Forest, to which the academy had been removed. His works are very numerous, and many of them drawn up for the use of schools. Among these are: 1. *Grammatica Hebraea.* 2. *Theocriti Idyllia Græco-Latina cum Argumentis.* 3. *Lycophrona Græco-Latinus.* 4. *Appollonius Græce & Latine.* 5. *Moschi & Bionis Idyllia in linguam Latinam conversa, &c.*

NEARCHUS, one of Alexander the Great's captains. That prince being desirous of sending somebody to examine the coast of the sea from the Indies to the gulf of Persia, Nearchus was the only one who dared to undertake so dangerous a commission, as sailing on that sea which was entirely unknown; and on his undertaking the voyage, the king expressed his acknowledgments in the most obliging terms. As the season for a favourable wind was not yet come, he did not set sail till about the end of September, and was then too soon. He, therefore, met with contrary winds for some days after his departure, but coasting along the shores for twenty-four days, from the mouth of the Indus, came at last to the gulf of Persia, and arrived at the isle of Harmasia, now called Ormus. He there found that Alexander was but five days journey from him; on which, leaving his fleet in a place of safety, he went to him. Alexander seeing Nearchus come alone, was uneasy about his navy, which he thought had been entirely destroyed, and that by some good fortune Nearchus had escaped the general destruction; therefore, taking Nearchus aside, he told him the joy he felt on seeing him return; but that, at the same time, he could not forbear being deeply concerned at the loss of his fleet. Your fleet, said he, thanks to the gods, is not lost, and then told him the situation in which he had left it. Alexander could not refrain from tears, and told him, that this good news gave him more joy than the conquest of Asia. He heard with singular pleasure the recital of his voyage, and sent him to navigate the Euphrates as far as Babylon, which Nearchus also performed. He wrote the History of Alexander the Great, which Arrian has done little more than copy; and also his voyage from the mouth of the Indus to Babylon, which is well written.

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NEATH, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Trinity Sunday, July 13, and September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which it has a bridge, where small vessels come for their lading of coals. It is governed by a portreeve annually chosen and sworn by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath. On the other side of the river, there are the ruins of a stately monastery, and the abbey house, which is a large structure, is still in good repair. It is seventy-two miles east-by-south of St. David's, and two hundred and two west-by-north of London.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I. king of Nineveh and Babylon, who is mentioned in the book of Judith, defeated and slew Phraortes the second king of the Medes, who was also called Arphaxad, and sent his general Holofernes against the Israelites, who was killed by Judith. This Nebuchadnezzar is believed to be the same with Nabopolassar.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II. surnamed the GREAT, king of the Assyrians and Babylonians, succeeded his father Nabopolassar, and rendered himself master of almost all Asia. He took Jerusalem from Jehoiachim king of Judah, who had revolted against him, and carried him captive to Babylon, in the six hundred and sixth year before the birth of Christ. He, however, at length gave him his liberty and his dominions, only reserving to himself a tribute; but that king revolting again three years after, he was taken and put to death in the five hundred and ninety-ninth year before the Christian era. Jehoiachim, or Jechonias, succeeded him, and was carried captive loaded with irons to Babylon, with his wife, children, and ten thousand of the inhabitants of Jerusalem. On this occasion Nebuchadnezzar took all the treasures of the Temple, with the sacred vessels which had been made by Solomon's order. In the room of Jechonias he placed Mattathias, that prince's uncle, on the throne, to whom he gave the name of Zedekiah; but that prince revolting like his predecessors, Nebuchadnezzar, sent an army into Judea, which defeated his forces, and took Jerusalem in the five hundred and eighty-eighth year before the Incarnation, when Zedekiah was carried to Nebuchadnezzar, who was then in Syria, and who ordered his children to be slain in his presence, and his eyes put out, loaded him with chains, carried him to Babylon, and sent Nabuzardan to finish the destruction of Jerusalem. In short, having subdued almost all the East, he caused a golden statue of himself to be erected, and ordered all his subjects to worship it, when three young Hebrew lords refusing to bow the knee before the statue, were thrown into the fiery furnace, but were miraculously delivered. It was this prince who in the second year of his reign saw in a dream a large statue, the head of which was of gold, the breast and the arms of silver, the belly and thighs of brass, and the legs of iron. The prophet Daniel explained this mysterious dream, and declared to that prince, that the four metals of which the statue was composed, represented the four great monarchies, which, according to the interpretation of the learned, were the Assyrians, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans. Nebuchadnezzar had another dream, in which he saw a tree which reached up to heaven, covered the earth with its branches, and gave shelter to every animal, but was in a moment cut down and laid in the dust. Daniel also explained this dream; and, according to his prediction, Nebuchadnezzar was in imagination transformed into a beast, and eat grass like an ox, when being driven from his palace, he lived seven years in the fields; but at length recovering the use of his reason, he acknowledged the power and goodness of God, and was restored to his throne; but died a year after, in the five hundred and sixty-third year before the birth of Christ, having reigned forty-three years. He was succeeded by his son Evilmerodach.

NECAUS, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and the province of Bugia, with a superb mosque. It is seated in a country abounding with good figs, fifty miles from Tetzteza, and one hundred and twenty-five from Constantine. Long. 7. 25. E. Lat. 35. 20. N.

NECESSITY, in pagan worship, is represented by the poets as a goddess, whose power was so absolute, that even Jupiter himself was forced to stoop to it.

NECHO, king of Egypt, began his reign in the six hundred and ninety-first year before the Christian era, and was killed eight years after by Sabacon, king of Ethiopia. Psammiticus, his son, succeeded him, and was the father of Necho II. who reigned in the six hundred and sixteenth year before the Christian era. This Necho II. is celebrated in history for attempting, tho' in vain, to cut a canal from the Nile to the Arabian gulph. He sent the Phœnicians to sail round Africa by sea, defeated Josias and the Babylonians, and gained many victories; but he was conquered in his turn by Nebuchadnezzar, who confined him within his ancient limits.

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- limits. He died about six hundred years before the Christian era.
- NECKARS-GEMUND**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar. Long. 27. 30. Lat. 49. 26.
- NECKARS-ULM**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Neckar, between Hailbron and Wimpfen. It belongs to the grand master of the Teutonic order. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.
- NECTARIUS**, a famous patriarch of Constantinople, was born of a noble family at Tarsus, and succeeded St. Gregory Nazianzen, when only a catechumen, and was baptized in order to take upon him the office of patriarch. He suppressed the office of penitentiary in his church, and died in 397. He was succeeded by St. John Chrysostom.
- NED-ROMA**, an ancient city of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, built by the Romans, and seated in a fertile country, ten miles from the sea, and seven from mount Atlas.
- NEEDHAM**, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on October 28 for toys. It is but a poor town, and stands low on the south side of the river Orwell, it being a wide long poor street. It has some trade in Suffolk blues and coarse broad-cloths, and the women are employed in spinning of wool and making of bone-lace. It is eight miles north-west of Ipswich, and seventy-three south-east of London. Long. 1. 6. E. Lat. 52. 18. N.
- NEEDLES**, two capes or points at the west end of the Isle of Wight, very difficult to pass on account of the sands and rocks.
- NEEFS**, (**PETER**) a Flemish painter, imbibed the first principles of his art from Steenwick, but finding that he had no genius for subjects of fancy or portraits, attached himself to Gothic architecture, perspective, and the inside of churches, which he executed with minute exactness, and the most steady patience, and disposed his lights so properly, that his pictures have a surprising effect. The smallest ridges in the channelled ornaments of the roofs, and the least projection of the cornices are marked out with the utmost care; and it is remarkable, that notwithstanding the great number of ridges and profiles, his manner never appears dry or hard. As he painted figures but indifferently, Teniers, and others, supplied that defect for him.
- He had a son of his name, who was likewise one of Steenwick's disciples, but was much inferior to his father.
- NEERCASSEL**, (**JOHN DE**) a catholic bishop of Holland, was consecrated under the title of bishop of Castoria, in 1662. He performed the office of Apostolical Vicar in Holland, and died on the 8th of June, 1686, aged sixty. He wrote the following treatises in Latin, viz. 1. On Reading the Scriptures. 2. On the Love of Penitence. 3. On the Worship of God and the Holy Virgin.
- NEFTA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and in the province of Zeb, on the road which leads from Barbary to the country of the Negroes, and is very populous. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 33. 0. N.
- NEGAPATAN**, a strong town in the East Indies, with a fort on the coast of Coromandel. It is a Dutch colony which was taken from the Portuguese, and has the benefit of a river which formerly bounded the dominions of Malabar. It washes the walls of the fort, but its waters are reckoned very unwholesome, so that they are obliged to fetch their water twelve miles off from another river. This colony produces little besides tobacco, and the natives are all heathens. It is twenty miles south of Trankabar, and fifty-eight south of Pondicherry. Long. 79. 12. E. Lat. 11. 21. N.
- NEGOAS**, a large island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, between Luzon and Mindanao. It is very populous. Long. 120. 10. E. Lat. 10. 12. W.
- NEGOMBO**, a strong town of the island of Ceylon, built by the Portuguese, and taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. It is a sea-port town, seated on the west coast of the island. Long. 78. 10. E. Lat. 7. 31. N.
- NEGRAIS**, a sea-port town of Pegu, in India, beyond the Ganges, seated on the east side of the bay of Bengal, two hundred and forty miles west of the city of Pegu. Long. 92. 10. E. Lat. 17. 10. N.
- NEGRIL-POINT**, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica in America.
- NEGRO-CAPE**, a promontory of Angola, on the west coast of Africa, being the most southerly country in Africa to which Europeans resort to purchase slaves. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 17. 0. N.
- NEGRO-LAND**, a country in Africa which lies between ten and twenty degrees of north latitude; the great river Niger running through it from east to west, or at least it is generally so imagined, for there is no certainty of the course of this river, for some suppose the river Gambia and

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- Senegal are parts of it. It is bounded on the north by Zaar, or the Desart; by the kingdom of Abyssinia on the east; by Guinea on the south; and by the Atlantic ocean on the west.
- NEGROPONT**, an island in the Archipelago, formerly called Eubœa. It is the greatest of them all, it being ninety miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth where broadest. It is near the north coast of Livadia, antiently named Achaia, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, over which there is a bridge. It is very fruitful in corn, wine, flesh, and fowl; but what this island has been always remarkable for, is the variable tides, but none of them all rise much above a foot. This island has quarries of pure marble. The Venetians were in possession of Negropont some time, but it was taken from them by the Turks in 1469, since which time they have kept possession of it. The principal towns are Negropont, Eretria, Caristo, or Castell-Rosso, and Atalanta.
- NEGROPONT**, (the Strait of) is between the city of Negropont and Livadia, and is not above fifty paces in breadth. They have built a tower in the middle which answers to two bridges; that on the side of Terra-Firma is of stone, and that on the side of the city is of wood, and may be drawn up to admit the passage of vessels.
- NEGROPONT**, the capital city of an island of the same name, is joined to Livadia by a bridge as is mentioned above. The walls of the town in which the Turks reside are two miles round, and the suburbs where the Christians inhabit are much larger. There is a captain bashaw resides here, who is admiral of the Turkish fleet, and beglerbeg, or viceroy of the island, and of the neighbouring continent of Greece. All sorts of provisions are exceeding cheap. It was taken by Mahomet II. in 1469, after six months siege, and the loss of about forty thousand men. It was besieged by the Venetians in 1688, but to no purpose. It is thirty miles north-east of Athens, now Scitines, seventy north-east of Corinth, and about two hundred and sixty south-west of Constantinople. Long. 24. 36. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.
- NEHAVAND**, an ancient town in Persia, famous for a great battle fought between the caliph and the king of Persia, who then lost his kingdom, in 638. The Arabs call it the victory of victories. It is thirty-five miles from Hamadan. Long. 65. 15. E. Lat. 34. 10. N.
- NEHEMIAH**, a pious and learned Jew, obtained the favour of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, who made him cup-bearer, and gave him the permission to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. He performed that great work four hundred and fifty-four years before the Christian era, in spite of the enemies of his nation, and afterwards had it solemnly dedicated. Nehemiah lived twelve years in that city, during which he governed the Jews, with equal wisdom and piety, and then returned to Artaxerxes's court, but some time after being informed, that during his absence the Jews had fallen from their piety, he a second time obtained permission to go to Jerusalem, where he corrected the abuses that had taken place among his countrymen, and died in his native country at the end of the reign of Darius Nothus, or the beginning of that of Artaxerxes Mnemon. He was the author of the canonical book in the Old Testament which bears his name.
- NEISSE**, a handsome town in Germany, in Lower Silesia, encompassed with thick walls, which are surrounded with deep ditches. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in wine and linen cloth, and most of the houses are well built, particularly the bishop's palace is a most magnificent structure. The air is very wholesome, and provisions in the times of peace are very cheap. In 1729, this city suffered greatly by a flood and fire. The Prussians besieged and took it in 1741, after which they augmented its fortifications, and made it a place of importance. They built a citadel there to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is forty-three miles south-east of Breslau, twenty-seven north-east of Glatz, and is seated on the river Neisse. Long. 16. 10. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.
- NEIVA**, a river of Muscovy, which separates Carelia from Ingria, and on which the capital city of Petersburg stands. It rises in the lake Ladoga, and falls into the gulph of Finland.
- NELLENBURG**, a town of Germany, capital of a land-gravate of the same name in Austrian Swabia, between the bishoprick of Constance, the canton of Schaffhausen, and the principality of Furstemburg. It is twenty miles north-east of Schaffhausen, and twenty north of Constance. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 47. 56. N.
- NELSON**, (**ROBERT**) a learned and pious English gentleman, was the son of Mr. John Nelson, a considerable Turkey merchant of London, and was born on the 22d of June, 1656. He had the first part of his education at St. Paul's school, London, but the principal part was under a private tutor in his mother's house, after which he studied at Trinity college, Cambridge. He travelled in 1682, and after

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after staying abroad three years, returned to England, when he married the lady Theophila Lucy, the relict of Sir Kingsman Lucy, and the daughter of John earl of Berkley; but his lady enjoying an ill state of health, he went with her to Aix in Provence, and afterwards travelled with her through all France and Italy, and returned to England through Germany. He was greatly revered in the foreign courts he visited, and was a gentleman of a very exemplary life; a sincere friend, and of so generous and public a spirit, that no good design was ever proposed, but he readily and cheerfully embraced it. He was a great promoter of the societies for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, and for promoting Christian knowledge at home, and a considerable benefactor to charity-schools. He died at Kensington on the 16th of January, 1715, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was interred in the cemetery of St. George's chapel, now a parochial church near Lamb's conduit, where a monument is erected to his memory. He published 1. Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture. 2. A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England. 3. Letters to an English Priest of the Roman Communion. 4. A Letter on Church Government. 5. The great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice. 6. The Practice of true Devotion. 7. The Life of Dr. George Bull, late Lord Bishop of St. David's. 8. An Address to Persons of Quality and Estate. 9. The whole Duty of a Christian, &c.

NELSON, a fort and settlement on the west side of Hudson's Bay in Canada, in North America, seated at the mouth of Nelson river, on a bay of the sea, six hundred miles north-west of Fort Rupert, and twenty-five south-east of Fort Churchill. It is subject to Great Britain, and is in the possession of the Hudson's Bay company. Though it is no farther north than fifty-seven degrees of latitude, yet the weather is intensely cold, and more so than might be expected from its situation. This port was first discovered by Sir Thomas Button, and named after a master of a ship who died there. It is of great consequence for carrying on the trade in furs. Long. 91. 12. W. Lat. 57. 12. N.

NEMEA, a town in the Morea, thirty miles south of Corinth, where the ancients celebrated games to the honour of Hercules.

NEMÆAN GAMES, in Grecian antiquity, were so called from Nemæa, a village and grove between the cities of Cleonæ and Phlius, where they were celebrated every third year. The exercises were chariot races, &c. and the victors were crowned with parsley, which was an herb used at funerals, and the presidents were elected out of Corinth, Argos, and Cleonæ, and dressed in black cloaths, the habit of mourners, because these games were a funeral solemnity instituted in memory of Opheltes, otherwise called Archemorus. This Archemorus was the son of Euphetes and Creusa, and was nursed by Hypsipyle, who leaving the child in a meadow while she went to shew the besiegers of Thebes a fountain, she on her return found him dead, and a serpent folded about his neck, whence the fountain, before called Langia, was from this child named Archemonnes, and the captains, to comfort Hypsipyle for her loss, instituted these games. Others are of opinion that they were instituted by Hercules after his victory over the Nemæan lion, in honour of Jupiter, who, according to Pausanias, had a magnificent temple at Nemæa, where he was honoured with solemn games, in which men ran races in armour. Others again say they were instituted in memory of Archemorus, and revived by Hercules.

NEMESIS, *Nemesis*, in Grecian antiquity, anniversary festivals in memory of the deceased, so called from the goddess Nemesis, who was thought to defend the relics and memories of the dead from injuries.

NEMESIANUS (AURELIUS OLYMPIUS) a Latin poet, born at Carthage, who wrote a poem on the chase, intitled *Cynegeticon*, and four Eclogues, which are still extant. This poet lived under the reign of Carus and his sons Carinus and Numerianus, about the year 281. People were so fond of his poem in the eighth and ninth centuries, that young men were obliged to read it in the public schools.

NEMESIS, in Pagan worship, the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, or, according to others, of Oceanus and Nox, had the care of revenging the crimes which Human Justice left unpunished. She was also called Adraستا, because Adraustus king of Argos first raised an altar to her; and Rhamnusia, from her having a magnificent temple at Rhamnus in Attica. She had likewise a temple at Rome in the Capitol. She is represented with a stern countenance, holding a whip in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other.

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher, who turned Christian, and was made bishop of Emisa in Phœnicia, the place of his birth, lived at the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth century. He wrote a book on the nature of man, which is printed in Greek and Latin in the *Bibliotheca Pa-*

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trum. Nemesis there attacks the fatality of the States, and the errors of the Manicheans, but maintains the opinion of the pre existence of souls; another edition of this work was printed at Oxford in 1670, folio.

NEMOURS, (MARY DE LONGUEVILLE dutches of) sovereign counts of Neuchatel and Valengin, was born in 1625, and died in 1707, leaving Memoirs, which are well written, and contain many curious particulars.

NEMOURS, a town of the Isle of France in the Gatinois, with the title of a duchy. It consists principally of one large street, wherein there is a covered market place, and an ancient priory of Malta, which is the parish church of the town. The castle consists of several round towers, and serves for a prison. It is seated on the river Loing, ten miles from Fontainebleau, and forty four from Paris. Long. 2. 51. Lat. 48. 26. N.

NEOCASTRO, a fort in Romania, and in the middle of the Bosphorus, where the Turks keep a strong garrison. Here they put Christian prisoners of great consequence. It is twelve miles from Constantinople. Long. 28. 57. E. Lat. 41. 18. N.

NEOMENIA, *Neomēnia*, or *Neomēnia*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival observed upon the appearance of every new moon, in honour of all the gods, and especially of Apollo, as the original author of light. At this festival games and public entertainments were made by the rich, to whose tables the poor flocked in great numbers; and the Athenians offered solemn prayers and sacrifices for the prosperity of their commonwealth during the ensuing month. At the sacrifices cakes were offered. Plutarch observes that the Greeks on these festivals first worshipped the gods, and then the demigods and heroes.

NEOTS (ST.) a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and fairs, held on Ascension Thursday, Corpus Christi Thursday, June 13, and December 17, for all sorts of cattle; likewise on August 1, for servants. It is a large well-built town, with a handsome church, which has a fine steeple. It is commodiously seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a good stone bridge, which leads into Bedfordshire. It is about seventeen miles north-west of Cambridge, and fifty-seven north-north-west of London. (Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.)

NEPER (JOHN) a Scots baron at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was well skilled in the mathematics, invented logarithms, and is famous for the tables which bear his name. He wrote several works, and died in 1617, aged sixty-seven.

NEPHALIA, in Grecian antiquity, feasts and sacrifices so called from *Νηφάλια*, Sober, because they offered mead instead of wine. These sacrifices were commonly offered by the Athenians to Apollo and Luna, to Memory, and to Venus, Aurora, and the nymphs, when they burnt any kind of wood, except that of the vine, the fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, which were looked upon as the symbols of drunkenness.

NEPI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Treglia, twenty miles north of Rome, and ten south-west of Magliano. Long. 12. 27. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

NEPOMUCENUS, or NEPOMUCK, canon of Prague, was born at Nepomuck in Bohemia, about the year 1320. He distinguished himself by his virtue and learning, and refused several bishopricks that were offered him. Queen Jane the wife of Wenceslaus, put herself under his direction, and being accused of carrying on a criminal conversation with one of the lords of the court, the king resolved to oblige Nepomucenus to reveal what that princess said in confession, and on his refusal ordered to him to be thrown into the river Moldaw, where he was drowned in 1383. He was afterwards canonized.

NEPOS (CORNELIUS) a celebrated Latin historian, born at Hostilia near Verona, flourished in the time of the emperor Augustus. He was the friend of Cicero and Atticus, and composed several excellent works, of which there are only extant the Lives of the most illustrious Greek and Roman Captains. They were long attributed to Æmilius Probus, who is said to have published them under his own name, in order to insinuate himself into the good graces of Theodosius.

NEPTUNE, in Pagan worship, the god of the sea, was the son of Saturn and Vesta or Ops, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. He assisted Jupiter in his expeditions, on which that god, when he arrived at the supreme power, assigned him the sea and the islands for his empire. He was however expelled from heaven with Apollo, for conspiring against Jupiter, when they were both employed by Laomedon king of Phrygia in building the walls of Troy, but that prince dismissing Neptune without a reward, he sent a sea monster to lay waste the country, on which he was obliged to expose his daughter Hesione. He is said to have been the first inventor of horsemanship and chariot-racing, on which

which account Mithridates king of Pontus threw chariots drawn by four horses into the sea in honour to this god, and the Romans instituted horse-races in the Circus at his festival, during which all other horses left working, and the mules were adorned with wreaths of flowers.

In a contest with Minerva he produced a horse by striking the earth with his trident; and on another occasion, in a trial of skill with Minerva and Vulcan, produced a bull, whence that animal was sacrificed to him. His favourite wife was Amphitrite, whom he long courted in vain, till sending the dolphin to intercede for him, he met with success, on which he rewarded the dolphin by placing him among the stars. He had also two other wives, one of whom was called Salasia, from the salt water, the other Venilia, from the ebbing and flowing of the tides. He had likewise many concubines, by whom he had a great number of children. He is represented with black hair, with a garment of an azure or sea-green, holding his trident in his hand, and seated in a large shell, drawn by sea-horses, attended by the sea-gods Palemon, Glaucus, and Phorcys, and the sea-goddesses Thetis, Melita, and Panopea, and a long train of tritons and sea nymphs.

It is observable that the Egyptians, to express navigation and the annual return of the Phœnician fleet, which visited their coast, used the figure of Osiris carried on a winged horse, or holding a three forked spear or harpoon in his hand, and thus the maritime Osiris of the Egyptians was considered as a deity by those who were unacquainted with the meaning of the symbol.

NERAC, a town of France in Gascony, with a large castle. The river-Baise divides it into two parts. It is eight miles from Condom, five from Garonne, ten from Agen, and three hundred and thirty south-by-west of Paris. Long. 6. 14. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

NERINSKOL, a strong town of Siberia in Asia, and capital of the province of Dauria. It is an indifferent strong town, provided with several brass guns, and a large garrison of both horse and foot. It is seated among high mountains; but there is a sufficient quantity of low ground to yield pasture for camels, horses, and cows, and some part of the hills affords a soil proper for tillage. Among the hills round the city there are several fine garden trees and plants; fine white and yellow lilies, and vast quantities of red and white pionies, which yield a very fragrant smell. Rosemary, thyme, marjoram, lavender, and several unknown odoriferous plants, grow here spontaneously in great abundance; but they have few fruits, the principal being red and black currants. The houses are low and meanly built, but the citadel is a handsome structure, and the church makes an agreeable appearance. Long. 117. 24. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

NEREIDS. See the following article.

NEREUS, in fabulous history, a marine deity, was the son of Oceanus and Thetis. He settled in the Ægean sea, was considered as a prophet, and had the power of assuming what form he pleased. He married his sister Doris, by whom he had fifty daughters called the Nereids, who constantly attended on Neptune, and, when he went abroad, surrounded his chariot.

NERO (**DOMITIUS**) emperor of Rome, the son of Caius Domitius Ænobarbus and Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, was adopted by the emperor Claudius in the year 50, and succeeded him in 54, to the prejudice of Britannicus, the son of Claudius and Messalina, who by right of birth had the next claim to the empire. At the beginning of his reign he declared he would follow the example of Augustus, and made himself beloved by his liberality and clemency. One day, when the sentence of a person condemned to death was presented to him in order for him to sign it, he cried, "I heartily wish I could not write;" and as the senate returned him thanks for his just administration, he replied, "It will be time enough for this when I have deserved it." In short, the whole empire resounded with his praises whilst he followed the wise advice of Burrhus and Seneca, one of whom had been his governor, and the other his preceptor. But when he had reigned five years, he abandoned himself to the most shameful excesses, and the most extravagant crimes that ever entered into the imagination of man. He placed himself on the throne in a female habit, and committed the most abominable kind of lewdness, particularly with Sporus, whom he kept in his house dressed like a woman, on which it was said by way of raillery, that "it would have been happy for the world if his father Domitius had had such a wife." He poisoned Britannicus; put his mother and his wife Octavia to death; and killed with a kick Poppæa, whom he had married, and who was big with child. Even Seneca could not escape his cruelty, but by his order was bled to death. This inhuman prince frequently said that he wished the whole human race had but one head, that he might have the pleasure of cutting it off. In the year 64 he set the city of Rome on fire, in order to have the honour of re-

building it, and giving it his name. While it was burning, he mounted upon a tower, dressed like a comedian, and there sung a poem on the ruin of Troy. He afterwards accused the Christians of burning that city, published cruel edicts against them, and began the first persecution of the church. In the year 66 he took a journey into Achaia, and resolved the following year to cut through the isthmus of Corinth, which failed of success from the great sums he squandered in superfluous expences. He commonly laid ten thousand crowns on one cast of the dice, and used to angle with a golden rod and a scarlet line. His detestable conduct rendered him the abhorrence of mankind. The Roman army in Gaul refused to serve him, and Galba revolted against him in Spain; at which news Nero fell into despair, and finding that he was abandoned by every body, cried in a rage, "Have I then neither friends nor enemies?" He afterwards escaped in disguise, but fearing lest he should be taken by those who pursued him, put an end to his life by his own hand, on the 9th of June, 68, at the age of thirty-two, after a reign of thirteen years and eight months, wanting two days. He was succeeded by Galba.

NERO, a fortress at the west end of one of the Banda Islands, of the same name, in the East Indies. This is one of those forts by which the Dutch command the navigation of those seas, and defend their dominion of the islands where only mace and nutmegs grow. It is sometimes called Fort Nassau. This island is of the figure of a horse-shoe, and is eight miles long, and three broad. There is a great number of large snakes or serpents which are not venomous. They have a many paroquets and birds of a very singular kind, and the capital town is of the same name. The mountains are covered with trees which bear nutmegs. It is sixty miles south of the island of Ceram, and one hundred and twenty south-east of Amboyna. Long. 129. 15. E. Lat. 4. 30. S.

NERVA (**COCCÆIUS**) emperor of Rome, succeeded Domitian on the 18th of September, 96. He was the first emperor who was not a Roman, or originally of Italy; for though he was born at Narni, a town of Umbria, his parents came from Crete. He immediately recalled those who had been banished for religion, and took all possible measures to restore the empire to its ancient lustre; but finding that his age was an obstacle to this great design, he adopted Trajan, who was esteemed for his virtue and courage, and died on the 27th of January, 98.

NERY (**PHILIP DE**) founder of the congregation of the Priests of the Oratory in Italy, was born on the 23d of July, 1515. He acquired extraordinary reputation for his piety and zeal; engaged cardinal Baronius, who entered his congregation, to write his Ecclesiastical Annals, and died at Rome in 1595, aged eighty. He was canonized by pope Gregory XV. in 1622.

NESLE, a town of France in Picardy, with the title of a marquise. It is seated on the river Lingon, eight miles north-east of Roye, seventeen south-west of St. Quentin, and seventy north-by-east of Paris. Long. 2. 59. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

NESTOR, in fabulous history, king of Pylos, and the son of Neleus and Chloris. He subdued the Cleans, and conquered the Centaurs, who would have carried off Hippodamia. He afterwards went to the siege of Troy with Agamemnon, who had a particular esteem for him, on account of his wisdom and eloquence. He was then, according to Homer, so old, that he had seen three generations of men.

NESTORIUS, a famous bishop of Constantinople, was born at Germanica, a city of Syria, and was educated in a monastery in the suburbs of Antioch. He distinguished himself by his piety and eloquence, and was raised to the see of Constantinople in 428, in the room of Sisinius, when he acquired the admiration of the clergy and laity by his virtue and abilities. However, Anastatius, a priest of Antioch, whom he had brought with him to Constantinople, observing in his Sermons, that the Virgin Mary ought not to be called the mother of God, Nestorius publicly applauded him, and maintained that there were two persons in Jesus Christ, as well as two natures, and that the Virgin Mary ought not to be called the mother of God, but only the mother of Christ; for this he was charged with heresy, and was condemned in a council held at Rome in 430. He was warmly opposed by St. Cyril, and a general council was assembled against Nestorius at Ephesus, in 431, in which St. Cyril presided. Every thing was there carried against him, with the greatest precipitation and passion, and he was condemned, deposed, and sent to his monastery; and afterwards the emperor Theodosius the Younger banished him to the city of Oasis in Egypt, but that city being destroyed by the Blemmyæ, Nestorius wandered about from place to place, and died in a poor and miserable situation, some time after.

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NESSUS, in fabulous history, a famous centaur. See the article *DEJANIRA*.

NETHERLANDS, a country of Europe, anciently called *Belgic Gaul*, which formerly comprehended the whole extent of land between France, Germany, and the Ocean. It was called the Netherlands because it is near the sea, where several rivers fall into it. The Netherlands anciently belonged to the duke of Burgundy; but came at length to Maximilian, archduke of Austria, by his marrying the heiress of the last duke of Burgundy, to whom they belonged. After which, the emperor Charles V. their grandson, reunited them to Spain, when he came to be king of that country. Philip II. his successor, being desirous of establishing the Inquisition there, and the duke of Alba, who was their governor, treating the people with much severity, they revolted, and were supported by William of Nassau, prince of Orange. Nevertheless, the duke of Parma conquered nine of these provinces out of seventeen; but the emperor having taken some part of these, the rest were ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. These provinces had the name of the Spanish Netherlands when they belonged to Spain; but now they are called the Austrian Netherlands, to distinguish them from the States of Holland, and the French Netherlands.

Flanders is a particular province of the Austrian Netherlands, and has given its name to the other eight, whose inhabitants are called Flemings. The land of this country produces plenty of corn and pastures, but no wine. The cities are very numerous, populous, and almost all fortified, being frequently harassed by war. The principal rivers are the Maese, the Scheld, the Lys, the Scarpe, the Dylle, and the Samber. They have made two canals, for the more easy transportation of merchandize, one of which begins at the harbour of Ostend, passes to Bruges, and then goes to Ghent, where the Lys and the Scheld unite. The other is that of Brussels, and passes to Antwerp. Of the nine provinces of the Austrian Netherlands, three lie to the east, namely, the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, and Luxembourg. The counties of Flanders and Artois are to the west; but this last has belonged to France a long while. The counties of Hainault and Namur are to the south; and the three duchies and the four counties, the marquise of the Holy empire, and the lordship of Mechlin, are to the north. Artois, part of Flanders, Hainault, and the Cambrésis, are in the possession of the French, and are called the French Netherlands. Likewise the Dutch are in possession of the north part of Brabant and Flanders, which are therefore called Dutch Brabant and Dutch Flanders. See *FLANDERS*.

The United Netherlands lie to the north of the former, and are bounded by Lower Germany on the east, by the Austrian Netherlands on the south, and on the west and north by the ocean. The name of the United Provinces proceeds from a treaty made at Utrecht in 1579, for their mutual defence against the king of Spain, since which time they have thrown off his yoke, and at the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the king of Spain was obliged to acknowledge them a free and independent people; and this country is called Holland, after their most considerable province. The number of these provinces is commonly said to be seven, though they are in reality eight; for two of them, namely, Guelderland and Zutphen, have but one voice in the assembly of the States-General. These eight form one duchy, three counties or earldoms, and four lordships, whose names are as follows, according to the priority of their voices: the duchy of Guelderland, the county of Zutphen, which with the former makes one province; the county of Holland, that of Zealand, the lordships of Utrecht, of Friesland, of Over-Yssel, and Groningen. Each of these eight provinces, which compose what are called the States General, is a sovereign state, and is governed according to its own laws and customs. Even every city, though under its province in many things, enjoys a supreme power in all the rest, and has a council or particular senate. The deputies of the cities have each their voice, and the nobles of every province have but one altogether. All the deputies form three assemblies, which are always held at the Hague, namely, the states-general, the council of state, and the board of accounts. The assembly of the states-general has the principal direction of affairs, and give audience to foreign ministers. The most important matters, that is, those that concern peace and war, alliances, the value of money, and the privileges of the union, require the consent of all the provinces before they can be determined; but the rest are decided by a plurality of voices. Each province decides in its turn every week, and the ministers ought to apply to the president of the province, who has the direction of affairs at that time. The council of state executes the decisions of the states-general, and is composed of twelve deputies, two of whom are for the province of Guelderland, three for Holland, two for Zealand, one

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for Utrecht, two for Friesland, one for Over-Yssel, and one for Groningen. Affairs of this board are determined by a plurality of voices. The board of accounts takes notice of the state of the finances, and is likewise composed of the deputies of the provinces. Besides these three assemblies, they have several tribunals, of which that of the admiralty judges of marine affairs. The council of Brabant assemblies at the Hague for the affairs of Dutch Brabant, and that of Flanders at Middleburg in Zealand, for the affairs of Dutch Flanders. See the article *HOLLAND*.

NETSCHER (*GASPARD*) an eminent painter, born at Prague in Bohemia, in 1639; his father dying while he was an engineer in the Polish service, his mother was obliged, on account of her religion, suddenly to leave Prague, with her three sons. When she had proceeded three leagues, she stopped at a castle; but it being soon after besieged, two of her sons were starved to death, and she seeing herself threatened with the same fate, found means to escape out of the fortress by night, and to save her only remaining child. She was in want of every thing except courage; however, carrying her son in her arms, she reached Arnheim in Guelderland, where she found means to support herself, and breed up her son. At length a doctor of physic took young Netscher into his patronage, with the view of giving him an education proper for a physician; but Netscher's genius leading him to painting, he could not forbear scrawling out designs upon the paper on which he wrote his themes, and it being found impossible to conquer his fondness for drawing, he was sent to a glazier, who was the only person in the town that understood drawing. Netscher soon finding himself above receiving any farther assistance from his master, was sent to Davenport, to a painter named Terburg, who was an able artist and burgo-master of the town, and having acquired under him a great command of his pencil, went to Holland, where he worked for a long time for the dealers in pictures, who paid him very little for his pieces, which they sold at a high price. Disgusted at this ungenerous treatment, he resolved to go to Rome, and for that purpose embarked on board a vessel bound for Bourdeaux. But his marrying in that city prevented his travelling into Italy, and therefore returning to Holland, he settled at the Hague, where observing that portrait-painting was the most profitable, he applied himself solely to it, and acquired such reputation, that there is not a considerable family in Holland that has not some of his portraits; and besides, the greatest part of the foreign ministers could not think of quitting Holland without carrying with them one of Netscher's portraits, whence they are to be seen all over Europe. He died at the Hague, in 1684, aged forty-eight.

NETTER (*THOMAS*) an English divine, of the order of the Carmelites, more generally known by the name of Thomas Waldensis, was so called from Walden in Essex, the place of his birth. He was employed by the kings Henry IV. V. and VI. in several important affairs, and was present at the council of Constance. He died in 1430. He wrote a treatise, intitled *Doctrina Antiquitatum Fidei Ecclesie Catholice*, and other works.

NETUNO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana. It is but poorly peopled, though situated on a fertile soil, and the people are almost all hunters. It is seated at the mouth of the river Loricina, by the sea-side, twenty-seven miles south-east of Rome, and fifteen south-west of Veletri. Long. 13. 32. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

NEUBRIGENSIS (*WILLIAM*) an English historian, and regular canon of the order of St. Augustin, wrote a History of England, and other works, and died in 1208.

NEUBURG, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name in the dominions of the Elector Palatine. It is seated on the river Danube, twelve miles east of Donawert, five west of Ingolstadt, twenty north-east of Augsburg, and forty-four north-by-west of Munich. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Entz, with a castle. Long. 9. 36. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany in the Brisgaw, near the Rhine, between Basil and Brisac. Long. 7. 42. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Lower Austria, seated on the river Danube, five miles from Vienna, with a famous monastery. Long. 16. 47. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Funen. It is very famous for its harbour, and for the defeat of the Swedes. It is fifty-five miles south-west of Copenhagen. Long. 11. 1. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, and capital of Nivernois. It is seated on the river Loire, where the little river Nievre falls into it. It contains eleven parishes, and several convents and abbeys, besides the cathedral church. The palace of the dukes of Nevers is a spacious pile of buildings.

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buildings. There is a handsome bridge over the Loire, at the end of which is a great causeway, which reaches to the town. It is thirty miles north of Moulins, and seventy-five south-east of Orleans. Long. 3. 21. E. Lat. 46. 46. N.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of Chatinois. It is handsome and populous, has an abbey of the nuns of St. Claire, a commandery of Malta, and several convents of men and women. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Mouzon; which there falls into the Maese. The country about it is fertile in corn, good wine, and all the necessaries of life. It is twenty-five miles south-west of Nanci, and one hundred and fifty-one south-by-east of Paris. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

NEUFCHATEL, a sovereign country of Switzerland, bounded on the west by the Franche Comté, on the north by the bishoprick of Basil, on the east and south by the cantons of Bern and Friburg, and by a lake of the same name, seventeen miles long and five broad. This country is forty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, together with Valengen, both which form a little state, for they are a free independent people, though they have a prince at their head, there being no laws made, no taxes raised, or magistrates appointed but by the states. The whole country is of the reformed religion, except two Roman catholic villages. Upon the death of the dukes of Nemours, sovereign of this country, in 1707, the states made choice of the king of Prussia to succeed her. It lies almost entirely among the mountains of Jura, containing three cities, one town, twenty-four large villages, and above three thousand houses scattered among the mountains. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil as fertile as can be expected in such a situation, and produces good wine.

NEUFCHATEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of a sovereignty of the same name, seated on the side of the lake of Neufchatel. It is a handsome place, tolerably large, and built partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain. The houses are generally good and well built; and there are several handsome structures both public and private. The castle is on an eminence which commands the town, and is a large building after the antique manner. On the side of the castle, is a fine antique temple, with a handsome terrace, from which there is a prospect of the town and lake. In going down the town, about the middle, is an ancient large thick tower, built with huge stones. In the plain, there are the town-house, and the new church, which is very neat and commodious. On the side of the lake, there is a handsome square, about which there are several beautiful houses. The land about this place consists of a hard rock, which is covered partly with trees and partly with vineyards. It is thirty-seven miles north of Lausanne, twenty-five west of Bern, and seventeen north-west of Friburg. Long. 6. 41. E. Lat. 47. 21. N.

NEUFCHATEL-EN BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and the territory of Bray. It is seated in an agreeable commodious place, on the river Arques, twenty miles south-east of Dieppe, twenty-two east of Rouen, and seventy-five north-west of Paris. Long. 1. 16. E. Lat. 49. 55. N.

NEUFGERMAIN (LEWIS DE) a French poet under the reign of Lewis XIII. who, having something of the madman, served as a make-game to the duke of Orleans, cardinal Richelieu, and the wits of that age. He styled himself Heteroclite Poet to his Highness, sole Brother to his Majesty. His favourite method was to write verses that ended with the name of the person whose eulogium he made. This restraint made him publish so ridiculous a medley, that it is no wonder persons took a delight in proposing such names to him as might give his imagination some employment. Few of Voiture's compositions are more ingenious than those he wrote in ridicule of the Heteroclite Poet.

NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1645. Long. 14. 21. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

NEUHAUSEL, a town of Hungary, called in their own language Owar. It is seated on the river Neytracht, in a marshy plain. It is fortified with a citadel, in form of a star with six rays, with a high bastion at each point. It is surrounded with a ditch full of water, thirty-six yards broad and three deep. It was taken by the Turks, in 1663, and retaken by the Imperialists, in 1684. It was blocked up by the malecontents, in 1704; but was relieved by general Heister. It is fifteen miles north of Komora, twenty south-east of Leopoldstadt, thirty-two south-east of Presburg, and sixty-five south-by-east of Vienna. Long. 18. 35. E. Lat. 48. 1. N.

NEVIS, one of the Caribbee Islands, in the American Ocean, divided from the east end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. There is but one mountain, and that is in the middle of it, very high, and covered with great trees up to the top. The plantations are all round the mountain, beginning from the sea-side. There is here a remarkable mineral spring of hot water, which is good for the same

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distempers as those at Bath, in England. The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys; but the rising ground is stony. The staple commodity is sugar. It abounds with lizards, the land-pike, and the soldier-crab; the largest lizards are about five feet in length, and a foot in circumference, and are of various colours; they have prickles on their backs, like combs, which they can raise or depress at pleasure. Long. 62. 0. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

NEUMAN (GASPARD) a learned German divine and orator, acquired great reputation by his eloquence and the beauty of his style in German. He was pastor and inspector of the churches and schools in Breslaw, and died on the 27th of January. 1715. He wrote, 1. *Disput. de Dispensatione circa Legem Naturæ.* 2. *Epistola de Scientia Literarum hieroglyphica.* 3. *Biga Difficultatum Physico-Sacrarum.* 4. *Clavis Domus Heber.* 5. *De Punctis Hebræorum Literariis.* 6. *Genesis Lingua sanctæ.* 7. *Trutina Religionum, &c.*

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Breslaw, thirty-two miles south-east of Lignitz, and fifteen west of Breslaw. Long. 7. 0. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Wagria, on the Baltic Sea. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1644. Long. 11. 3. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, near the river Elbe, with a castle. It is seated in one of the finest countries for hunting in the world. Long. 12. 0. E. Lat. 53. 38. N.

NEUSTADT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a magnificent castle, an arsenal, and a very handsome park. It is thirty miles south of Vienna, and fifty-five south-east of Gratz. Long. 17. 0. E. Lat. 47. 48. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, seated on the river Sale. Long. 10. 35. E. Lat. 49. 34. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, with a strong castle. It is fifteen miles north-west of Hanover. Long. 9. 48. E. Lat. 52. 34. N.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by John Casimir, by stratagem, in 1579. It is seated on a small chain of mountains, eight miles north of Landau. Long. 9. 15. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

NEUVILLER, a town of France, in Alsace, at the foot of a high mountain. Long. 7. 27. E. Lat. 48. 22. N.

NEWARK, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, on the Friday before Passion Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 2, and November 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, linen and woollen cloth, and on Monday before December 11, for horses, horned cattle, pigs, and sheep. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twelve assistants. The members of parliament are chosen by the inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot. It is a large town, and tolerably handsome; seated on the river Trent, over which it has a handsome bridge, and is seventeen miles north-east-by-east of Nottingham, and one hundred and twenty-three north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of the Isle of Anglesea, in North Wales, with a market on Tuesdays; and five fairs, on June 22, August 10, August 21, September 25, and November 11, for cattle. It is seated near the river Brant. It is a borough, and is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a recorder. It is fifteen miles south-west of Beaumaris, and two hundred and fifty-eight north-west of London. Long. 4. 30. W. Lat. 53. 15.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs; on Holy Thursday, for horses and other cattle; on July 5, for horses, cows, and hogs; on September 3, for cheese and horses; and on St. Simon and Jude, for the same. It is seated on the river Kennet, and is a large well-frequented town, with a spacious marketplace. It arose from the ruins of an ancient town called Spinæ, which now is a village named Speen; and from hence part of Newbury still has the name of Speenham's Land. The first bloody battle was fought here between king Charles I. and the parliament, in which the king was victor. Newbury is governed by a mayor and high steward, and has very good inns. It is fifty-eight miles east of Bristol, and fifty-six west of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Fridays; and three fairs, on June 22, July 18, and November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome bridge, which leads into Cardiganshire. It is but an indifferent town, and its castle, from whence it has its name, was destroyed in the late civil wars. It is fifteen miles north of Carmarthen, and two hundred and twenty west north-west of London. Lon. 4. 32. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on Easter-Monday,

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day, Whit Monday, the Monday before the 15th of July, the Monday next after the 11th of September, July 6, and November 6, all for cattle. It had its name from an older castle, which formerly stood there. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, two justices, and twenty-four common-council men, or capital burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has a court, holding pleas for any sum under forty pounds; and the members are chosen by the burgesses, who are upwards of five hundred. They have a manufacture of felt hats. It had formerly four churches, which are now reduced to one. The adjacent parts yield great plenty of pit-coal. It is fourteen miles north of Stafford, thirty one north-north-west of Litchfield, and one hundred and forty-nine on the same point from London. Long. 2. 12. W. Lat. 53. 0. N.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and a fair on August 12, which continues nine days, and also on October 29, for nine days, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs on the three first days, and woollen and linen cloth, and various other goods, for the remainder of the time. It is seated on the river Tyne, over which there is a handsome bridge that leads to the bishoprick of Durham. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a sheriff, a town-clerk, the clerk of the chambers, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a sword-bearer, with a cap of maintenance, a water-bailiff, with a great mace, and seven sergeants at mace. It is a large place, having four parish-churches, and is beautified with handsome buildings, it having many merchants and tradesmen, who deal considerably both by sea and land; but it is chiefly noted for its coal-trade. The town is surrounded by a stone wall, through which there are seven gates. It sends two members to parliament, and is ninety four miles north of York, fourteen north of Durham, and two hundred and seventy two north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

NEWFOREST, a part of Hampshire, seated on the English Channel. It is appropriated for the growth of oaks, by act of parliament, for the building of the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island belonging to North America, and is the first land that is made in sailing to the river St. Lawrence in Canada. It is of a triangular form, three hundred and fifty miles in length from north to south, and two hundred in breadth from east to west, where it is broadest. It is a much colder country than England, the ground being covered with snow five months in the year, though it lies in between forty-seven and fifty-two degrees of north latitude; however, it is much hotter than with us in summer. It is a mountainous barren country, but well supplied with wood and water, and has several commodious bays and harbours. The fishing-banks on this coast are frequented by most European nations, and there are seldom less than five or six hundred sail of ships laden with cod-fish annually. The French had once some settlements here; but the property of this island was yielded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, and by the late peace. It is so uncomfortable a country, that not above four or five hundred English families remain here all the year, besides the garrisons of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts; but in the fishing season, there may be about ten thousand people more. There is plenty of fish in and about the island, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. The inhabitants receive most of their provisions, as well as cloathing and furniture, by the ships which come annually from England.

NEW HOLLAND. See **HOLLAND (NEW)**.

NEWMARKET, a town both in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on Whit-Tuesday and October 2, for horses and sheep. It is seated in a very healthful air, near a spacious heath, famous for horse-races. It consists of a street well-built and full of inns; and the townsmen live chiefly upon passengers and those who frequent the races. It consists of two parishes, one in Suffolk and the other in Cambridgeshire; but the market-place and the whole street is in Suffolk. It is forty-eight miles south-west-by-south of Norwich, and sixty-one north-east-by-north of London. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

NEWNHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 11 and October 18, for horses and sheep. It is seated on the west side of the Severn, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. It is twelve miles south-west of Gloucester, and one hundred and fifteen west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 28. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a fair, on Whit-Monday, for old horses and toys. It is in the Isle of Wight, and is a large, populous, and well-frequented town, governed by a mayor, and has the only markets in the whole island, which are very considerable for corn, cattle, and other commodities. It is seated within four miles of the sea, on

NEW

a creek navigable for small vessels, which come up to the very quay. It sends two members to parliament. It is fifteen miles south of Southampton, and ninety three south-west of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

NEWPORT, a sea-port town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, seated nine miles south-west of Ostend, sixteen north-east of Dunkirk, and six north-east of Furnes. Long. 2. 40. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, and on December 10, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and fat cattle. It is seated in a plain, on the borders of Staffordshire. It has a free school and a market-house; and the market is considerable for cattle and provisions. It is fifteen miles east of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and forty north-west of London. Long. 2. 26. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Holy-Thursday, Whit-Thursday, August 15, and November 6, for cattle. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is an indifferent good town, and was once of note for its strong castle, now demolished. It is twenty-four miles west-by-north of Monmouth, and one hundred and fifty-four from London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, on June 27, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, by the river Nevers. It is but a poor town, and is governed by a portreeve and a bailiff. It has a handsome church, and an ancient ruinous castle. It is twenty miles north-east of St. David's, and two hundred and thirty-six west-south-west of London. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 52. 6. N.

NEWPORT, a market-town in Cornwall, and with Launceston makes one borough, which see.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on April 22, June 22, October 22, and December 22, all for cattle. This town is of great note for making bone-lace. It is seated on the river Ouse and a branch thereof, over which there are two bridges. The market is plentiful for corn, provisions, and cattle. It is thirty eight miles east-north-east of Oxford, forty-one west-south-west of Cambridge, and fifty-two north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 52. 5. N.

NEWSOLL, a handsome town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle, which is worth the notice of a traveller. Near this town are the greatest copper-works in all Hungary. It is fifty miles north-east of Leopoldstadt. Long. 19. 49. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

NEWTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a borough by prescription, consisting of a steward, bailiff, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has two fairs, on May 17 and August 12, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It is forty-five miles south of Lancaster, five miles north of Warrington, and one hundred and eighty-seven north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

NEWTON, a market-town in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and five fairs, on the last Tuesday in March, June 24, the last Tuesday in August, October 24, and December 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, over which there is a bridge. It is an indifferent town, and was formerly a corporation, which privilege is lost. It is ten miles south-west of Montgomery, and one hundred and sixty-nine north-west of London. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

NEWTON, a town of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, which formerly had a market, now disused; but it has a fair on July 22, for old horses and toys. It is a mayor town, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the north-west coast of the island, about two miles and a half from the sea, twelve south from Southampton, and ninety-four south-south-west from London. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

NEWTON (ADAM) was born in Scotland, and became master or principal of the head school in the college of St. Maixant in Poitou, and upon his return to his native country, became preceptor to prince Henry, the eldest son of James I. king of Great Britain, and afterwards was made dean of Salisbury. He wrote a translation of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent.

NEWTON (DR. JOHN) an eminent mathematician, was born at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, in 1622. He studied at Oxford, and after being created master of arts, applied himself with great diligence to astronomy and the mathematics. After the restoration of Charles II. he was created doctor of divinity, made one of the king's chaplains, and rector of Rofs in Herefordshire, which living he held till his death, which happened at Rofs, on Christmas-day, 1678. He wrote, 1. *Astronomia Britannica*, in quarto. 2.

Help

Help to Calculation, with Tables of Declination, Ascension, &c. in quarto. 3. *Trigometria Britannica*, in folio. 4. Mathematical Elements, in quarto. 5. A perpetual Diary, or Almanac. 6. Description of the Use of the Carpenter's Rule. 7. Introduction to Geography. 8. Introduction to Astronomy. 9. Cosmography. 10. The Art of Natural Arithmetic, &c.

NEWTON (Sir ISAAC) a justly celebrated philosopher and mathematician, and one of the greatest geniuses the world has produced, was born at Woolstrop, in Lincolnshire, on Christmas-day, 1642, and was descended from the elder branch of the family of Sir John Newton, baronet. His father dying young, his mother put him to the free-school at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, when he was twelve years of age, and removed him from thence some years after, in order to accustom him betimes to look into his own affairs; but finding him intirely devoted to his books, she sent him again to Grantham, and when he was eighteen years of age, removed him to Trinity college, Cambridge. M. de Fontanelle tells us, "That in learning mathematics he did not study Euclid, who seemed to him too plain and simple, and unworthy of taking up his time. He understood him almost before he read him, and a cast of his eye upon the contents of his theorems, was sufficient to make him master of them. He advanced at once to the Geometry of Des Cartes, Kepler's Optics, &c. It is certain, that he had made his great discoveries in geometry, and laid the foundation of his two famous works, the *Principia*, and the Optics, by the time he was twenty-four years of age." In 1664 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1668 that of master, being elected the year before fellow of his college. He had before this time discovered the method of fluxions, and in 1669 he was chosen professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge; upon the resignation of Dr. Barrow. The same year, and the two following, he read a course of optical lectures in Latin, in the public schools of the university; an English translation of which was printed at London in 1728, in octavo, as was the Latin original the next year, in quarto. From the year 1671 to 1679 he held a correspondence, by letters, with Mr. Henry Oldenburg, secretary of the Royal Society, and Mr. John Collins, fellow of that Society, which letters contain a variety of curious observations. After having revised and enlarged his *Principia*, he published it first in 1687, in quarto, and of this work the highest encomiums have been made, both by Englishmen and foreigners, who have treated it rather as the production of a celestial intelligence, than that of a man. The very same year in which this great work was published, the university of Cambridge was attacked by King James II. when he was one of its most zealous defenders, and was accordingly nominated one of the delegates of that university to the high-commission court; and the next year he was chosen one of their members for the convention parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved. In 1696 Mr. Mountague, then chancellor of the exchequer, and afterwards earl of Halifax, obtained for him of the king, the office of warden of the mint, in which employment he was of signal service, when the money was called in to be recoined. Three years after he was appointed master of the mint, a place of very considerable profit, which he held till his death. In 1699 he was elected one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1701 he was a second time chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal Society, and continued in the chair for twenty-three years without interruption, till the day of his death. In 1704 he published at London, in quarto, his Optics, and in 1705 he was knighted by Queen Anne. In the reign of King George I. he was better known at court than before: the princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, used frequently to propose such difficulties to him, as none but himself could answer to her satisfaction, and she was often heard to declare in public, that she thought herself happy in living at the same time, and conversing with him. He had written a Treatise of ancient Chronology, which he had no thoughts of publishing, but having communicated the chief particulars to that princess, she thought them so new and ingenious, that she desired to have an abstract of the whole work, which she could never part with. However, a copy of it stole abroad, and was carried over to France, where it was published in French with some observations, which were afterwards answered by Sir Isaac. But in 1728 the Chronology itself was published at London in quarto, and was attacked by several persons, and as zealously defended by Sir Isaac's friends.

This great man had all along enjoyed a settled and equal state of health to the age of eighty, when he began to be afflicted with an incontinence of urine. However, for the five following years, he had great intervals of ease, which he procured by the observance of a strict regimen; it was then believed that he certainly had the stone, and when

the paroxysms were so violent, that large drops of sweat ran down his face, he never uttered the least complaint, or expressed the smallest degree of impatience; but as soon as he had a moment's ease, would smile and talk with his usual cheerfulness. Till then he always read and wrote several hours in a day. He had the perfect use of all his senses and understanding till the day before he died, which was on the 20th of March, 1726-7, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The honours paid to the body of this great philosopher, have been the admiration of foreigners, and have been a greater honour to the nation, who have given such public testimonies to his merit. He lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster, and on the 28th of March his body was conveyed into Westminster abbey: the pall being supported by the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburg, and the earls of Pembroke, Suffex, and Macclesfield. The bishop of Rochester read the funeral office, being attended by all the clergy of the church. The corps was interred just at the entrance into the choir, where a noble monument is erected to his memory.

He was of a middling stature, and in the latter part of his life somewhat inclined to be fat. His countenance was pleasing, and at the same time venerable. He never made use of spectacles, and lost but one tooth during his whole life. He was of a very meek disposition, and had the greatest modesty, which he never lost, though the whole world conspired against it. He was candid and affable, and always put himself upon a level with his company. When decency upon any occasion required expence and shew, he was magnificent, without grudging it, and with a very good grace; but at all other times that pomp was intirely retrenched, and the expence reserved for acts of beneficence. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote, 1. *Arithmetica Universalis*. 2. *Analysis per Quantitatum Series Fluxiones & Differentias*, &c. 3. Many pieces in the Philosophical Transactions. 4. Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Apocalypse of St. John, and other works.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on October 2, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, and is a large country town, noted for weaving bays and fays. It is sixteen miles south-west of Ipswich, and fifty-seven north-north-east of London. Long 0 55. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, the capital of a country of the same name. It is seated on the river Neitra, and has a bishop's see. It is forty miles north-east of Presburg. Long. 19. 0. E. Lat. 48. 28. N.

NIAGARA, a considerable river of North-America, in the country of the Iroquois. There is a cataract in this river between the lake Erie and Ontario, where the water falls from high rocks, one hundred and fifty-six feet perpendicular, but not with such a prodigious noise as some travellers have given out. The mist, which this fall occasions, may be seen at the distance of fifteen miles; for it rises as high as the clouds, and forms a most beautiful rainbow.

NICAISE (CLAUDE) an eminent antiquary in the seventeenth century, born at Dijon. He early applied himself to the study of ancient monuments, and being canon of the Holy Chapel of Dijon, his fondness for the study of antiquities made him go to Rome, in order to resign his canonry. He remained several years in that city, where he acquired the esteem and friendship of a great number of the learned, and of persons of distinction; and at his return to France held a correspondence, by letters, with almost all the learned in Europe. He died at the village of Velley, in October, 1701, aged seventy-eight. He published several works, and among others a Discourse on the Syrens, in which he endeavours to prove, that they were birds, and not fishes, or marine monsters.

NICANDER, a Greek grammarian, poet, and physician, born at Claros, lived for a long time in Etolia, and acquired great reputation by his works, of which there are only two excellent poems now remaining, his *Theriaca*, and his *Alexipharmica*. He flourished about the one hundred and fortieth year before the Christian æra. The ancients frequently cite his works with praises.

NICANOR, general of the king of Syria's army, was sent into Judea against the Jews; but was twice defeated by Judas Maccabeus, in the one hundred and sixty-fifth and one hundred and sixty-second year before the Christian æra. In the last of these battles he lost his life.

NICARAGUA, a province of Mexico in America, in the audience of Guatamala, belonging to the Spaniards. It is bounded on the north by the province of Honduras; on the east by the sea; on the south by Costa Rica and the Pacific ocean; and on the west by Guatamala. The air of this province is the best and clearest in the whole kingdom of Mexico, and the soil is excellent. It abounds in corn, fruit, very fine timber, wax, cordage, tar, and sugar. That which adds much to its beauty is a noble lake of the same name.

name, about one hundred and thirty miles in circumference. The Spaniards generally employ themselves in trade or farming, for both which this country is happily seated. Its native commodities are of great value, particularly chocolate, of which they have great plenty.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, about fifty miles in circumference. It is very narrow, and a chain of mountains runs quite across it. It contains at present about one thousand people, and the two principal towns have not above one hundred houses each. They are all of the Greek communion, and their language comes nearer the old Greek than any of the rest of the islands, because they have few strangers settled among them. The old name of this island was Icaria. Long. 26. 14. E. Lat. 37. 12. N.

NICASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is sixteen miles south of Cosenza. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 39. 21. N.

NICE, a district of Italy, in the territory of Piedmont, bounded on the north by the marquisate of Saluzzo, on the east by Tende and the territory of Genoa, on the south by the Mediterranean and the county of Boglio, and by Provence in France on the west, from which it is separated by the river Var. It is a mountainous country, and produces wine and oil, though but little corn.

NICE, a town of Italy, and capital of the county of Nice, is seated on the Mediterranean sea, it is a bishop's see, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. It is a handsome place, and has a cathedral and three parish-churches, with a college and several religious houses. It stands in a very fruitful country, at the foot of the Alps. It is well fortified, and has a strong castle; but has been often taken by the French, and the last time in 1744; but it was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is about three miles from the mouth of the river Var, eighty-two south-by-west of Turin, and eighty east of Aix. Long. 7. 21. E. Lat. 43. 51. N.

NICE, a town of Bithynia, in Lesser Asia, and in Turkey in Europe. It is now called Iznich. It was formerly the metropolis of Bithynia, and was rich and great, but was most famous for the general council held there in 325. It was the residence of the Greek emperors, after Constantinople was taken by the Turks. Long. 30. 10. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

NICEARCHUS, one of the most excellent painters of antiquity, was chiefly admired for his Venus in the midst of the three Graces; for a Cupid, and an Hercules looking dejected and angry, at his having suffered himself to be overcome by love.

NICEPHORUS I. emperor of the East, surnamed Logotheta, was treasurer and chancellor of the empire, but in 802 seized the throne, and banished the empress Irene to the island Meteline. He favoured the Iconoclastes, and defended the liberties of the Greek church against the encroachments of the church of Rome; sent ambassadors to Charlemagne, and concluded a treaty with that prince, for regulating the bounds of their respective dominions. He afterwards declared his son Stauratius, Augustus, and obtained a great advantage over the Bulgarians, by which Chromnus, their king, was reduced to beg for a peace; but Nicephorus not being willing to grant it, the Bulgarians became desperate; attacked him in the night; routed his army, and killed him in his tent, on the 25th of July, 811. Chromnus caused a cup to be made of that emperor's skull, which he used at solemn festivals. Stauratius, his son, escaped with great difficulty, and died of his wounds the following year.

NICEPHORUS II. emperor of the East, surnamed Phocas, and one of the greatest commanders of his time; after having obtained several victories over the Saracens and Russians, was acknowledged and crowned emperor on the sixth of August, 963. On the death of the emperor Romanus the Younger, he continued both by himself and his generals, to make great progress against the Mussulmans; but the empress Theophania caused him to be assassinated on the 11th of December, 969, by ten conspirators, at the head of whom was John Zimisces, who succeeded him.

NICEPHORUS III. surnamed Botoniates, was declared emperor of the East on the first of October, 1077. He made war on Nicephorus Briennus; took him prisoner; put out his eyes, and punished all who revolted against him. But wanting the gratitude he ought to have had for Alexis Comnenus, the strongest support of his throne, the latter deprived him of it, on the first of April, 1081, and caused him to be shut up in a monastery, where he died some time after.

NICEPHORUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Tarasius in 806, and defended the worship of images in opposition to the emperor Leo the Armenian, for which he was banished in 815, and confined in a monastery, where he died in 821, aged seventy. He wrote, 1. *Historia Brevi-*
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rium. 2. *Chronologia Tripartita*, and other works in Greek.

NICEPHORUS CARTOPHYLAN, that is, Keeper of the Archives, a Greek author, at the beginning of the ninth century, wrote several works which are to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and in the Collection of *Jus Græco-Romanum*.

NICEPHORUS BLEMNIDAS, a learned priest and monk of Mount Athes, flourished in the thirteenth century. He refused the patriarchate of Constantinople, he being more favourable to the Latin church. He composed two treatises on the Procession of the Holy Ghost, one addressed to the emperor Theodore Lascaris, and the other to James, patriarch of Bulgaria, in both which he refuses those who maintain that we ought not to say the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son. These two tracts are printed in Greek and Latin, by Allatius, and there are several other pieces of our author in the Vatican library.

NICEPHORUS (GREGORIAS) a Greek historian, in the fourteenth century, was librarian to the church of Constantinople, and had a great share in the transactions of his time. He wrote a history which extends from the year 1204 to 1341. The best edition of this work is that of the Louvre, in Greek and Latin, in 1702.

NICEPHORUS (CALISTUS) a Greek historian, who flourished in the fourteenth century under the emperor Andronicus Palæologus the Elder, wrote an Ecclesiastical History in twenty-three books, eighteen of which are still extant, containing the transactions of the church from the birth of Christ to the death of the emperor Phocas, in 610. We have nothing else left besides the arguments of the five other books, from the commencement of the reign of the emperor Heraclius, to the end of the reign of that of Leo the Philosopher, who died in the year 911. Nicephorus dedicated his History to Andronicus Palæologus the Elder. It was translated into Latin by John Langius, and has gone through several editions, the best of which is that of Paris, in 1630.

NICERON (JOHN FRANCIS) an able mathematician, was born at Paris, and in 1632 entered into the order of the Minims, among whom he applied himself to the study of optics. He was the friend of the celebrated Descartes, and died at Aix, on the 22d of September, 1646, at thirty-three years of age. His principal work is intitled *Theatrum Opticum*, in folio.

NICERON (JOHN PETER) a famous author, was related to the former, and was born at Paris on the 11th of March, 1685, and entering into the order of Barnabites, taught humanity and divinity with great success, and at last applied himself to the composition of several works which have done him honour, the principal of these is his *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters*, with a critical Account of their Works; which is printed in French, in forty-two volumes, duodecimo. The three last volumes were published after his death, which happened at Paris, on the eighth of July, 1738, when he was fifty-three years of age.

NICETAS (DAVID) a Greek historian, said to be born in Paphlagonia, wrote the Life of St Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, of which there are two translations into Latin, one by Frederic Lucius, bishop of Termoli, and the other by father Matthew Raderi, printed at Ingolstadt in 1604. This Nicetas also composed several panegyrics in honour of the apostles and other saints, which are inserted by Combefis, in the last continuation of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.

NICETAS, surnamed **SERRON**, deacon of the church of Constantinople, and cotemporary with Theophylact in the eleventh century, and afterwards bishop of Heraclea. There is ascribed to him a Catena upon the Book of Job, compiled of passages taken from several of the fathers, which was printed at London in 1637. We have also by the same author, several Catene upon the Psalms and Canticles, printed at Basil in 1552, and a Commentary upon the Poems of St Gregory Nazianzen, printed at Venice, under the name of Nicetas of Paphlagonia, with several funeral Orations upon the Death of Gregory Nazianzen, and a Latin Commentary, which is inserted among the works of that father.

NICHOLAS I a Roman, and a deacon of the Roman church, succeeded pope Benedict III. on the 24th of April, 858, and was consecrated the same day in St. Peter's church, in the presence of the emperor Lewis II. He sent legates to Constantinople in 860, to enquire into the deposition of Ignatius, and excommunicated Photius. He also excommunicated Lothaire, with Valdrada, that prince's concubine; laboured at the conversion of the Bulgarians; held several synods; wrote many epistles, and died on the 13th of November, 867, in the tenth year of his pontificate, and was succeeded by Adrian II.

NICHOLAS II. before called Gerard of Burgundy, from his being born in that province, became bishop of Florence, and was elected pope at Sienna, on the 28th of December, 1058, and died at Florence on the 22d of July, 1061. There are nine of his Letters extant. He was succeeded by Alexander II.

NICHOLAS III. before called John Cajetan, was a Roman, of the family of the Urfini, and succeeded pope John XXI. on his election at Viterbo, on the 25th of November, 1277. He was learned; gave encouragement to learned men, and had great abilities; but he tarnished the honour he derived from them by his too great attachment to his relations, and his unjust hatred of Charles of Anjou, king of Sicily; it is even said, that he joined with Peter of Arragon in the conspiracy of the Sicilian Vespers; but did not live till that massacre was executed, he dying of an apoplexy on the 22d of August, 1280. There is attributed to him a treatise *De Electione Dignitatum*. He was succeeded by Martin IV.

NICHOLAS IV. a native of Ascoli, in the marquise of Ancona, succeeded pope Honorius IV. on the 15th of February, 1288, and died on the fourth of April, 1292. There are several works attributed to him. Celestine V. was his successor.

NICHOLAS V. before called Thomas de Sarzana, succeeded pope Eugenius IV. on the 16th of March, 1447. He immediately endeavoured to restore the peace of Italy, and of the church, in which he had the happiness to succeed, by prevailing on Felix V. to renounce his claim to the papacy, and by receiving to communion cardinal d'Arles, who had been deposed by Eugenius IV. Nicholas was of a mild and peaceful disposition, liberal, magnificent, zealous in promoting both the welfare of the people, and the cause of religion. He embellished the city of Rome, and acquired universal esteem by his benefactions, and the protection he granted to the learned. Under his pontificate, polite literature, which had been for some ages buried in Gothic ignorance, began to revive. He caused the strictest search to be made for the most excellent Greek and Latin manuscripts, to enrich his library; and gave magnificent rewards to those who translated books from the Greek, and made the sciences flourish. At last, this great pope discovering a conspiracy formed against him, and receiving the news of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, was so deeply afflicted at these events, that a disease with which he had been for some time tormented increased, and carried him off, on the 14th of March, 1455, at the age of fifty-seven. He was succeeded by Calixtus III. Dominic Georgi, chaplain to pope Benedict XIV. published, in Latin, a very curious account of the Life of Pope Nicholas V. which was printed at Rome in 1742, quarto.

NICHOLAS V. the antipope, before called Peter de Corbiere. See JOHN XXII.

NICHOLAS of Damascus, a philosopher, poet, and historian, in the reign of Augustus, was considered as one of the most learned men of his time. There are only some fragments of his works remaining.

NICHOLAS the Grammarian, a learned patriarch of Constantinople, surnamed Mufalon, succeeded Eustachius in 1084. He wrote several decrees and synodical epistles, and died in 1111.

NICHOLAS EYMERIC, a famous Dominican friar, born at Gironne, was inquisitor-general under pope Innocent VI. and afterwards chaplain to Gregory XI. and judge of heretical causes. He died at Gironne on the fourth of January, 1399. His principal work is intitled *The Directory of the Inquisitors*, the best editions of which are those that have Penne's corrections and commentary. There are in this work, horrible and pernicious maxims, according to which, private men, and even kings and princes, may be secretly condemned by the Inquisition, without being heard, and afterwards put to death, by poison or otherwise. It is astonishing, that a book which contains such detestable principles, should have been printed at Barcelona, Rome, and Venice. The commentary is no less dangerous than the book itself.

NICHOLAS (ST.) a considerable town of France in Lorraine, with a handsome church dedicated to that saint; to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is seated on the river Meurte, five miles east of Nanci, eight west of Lunéville, and one hundred and eighty east of Paris. Long. 6. 12. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

NICHOLAS (ST.) a sea-port town of Russia, in the province of Dwina, seated on the White Sea, at the mouth of the river Dwina, six miles below Archangel. Long. 41. 5. E. Lat. 64. 0. N.

NICHOLAS (ST.) an island in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the most considerable of the Cape de Verd Islands. It is of a triangular shape, and is about ninety miles long on one side, and sixty on each of the other two. It is mostly high land, being mountainous and barren all round near the sea-coast. The town, which is of the same name, is the most

populous and compact of all in these islands. The women work well with their needles, and are more modest than those in the rest of these islands. The soil produces maize or Indian corn, plantanes, bonanoes, water and muskmelons, lemons, limes, and oranges, both sweet and sour. Long. 23. 35. W. Lat. 17. 0. N.

NICIAS, an Athenian captain, celebrated for his valour and riches, was the son of Niceratus, and raised himself by his merit to the highest military employments. He obtained several victories, persuaded the Athenians to consent to a truce of fifty years with the Lacedæmonians, and in the war of Sicily was nominated one of the commanders in chief of that expedition; but persisting in besieging Syracuse with his fleet, he was defeated, and taken prisoner with Demosthenes the other commander, after which they were both put to death, in the four hundred and thirteenth year before the Christian æra.

NICIAS, a celebrated painter of Athens, flourished about three hundred and twenty-two years before the Christian æra, and was universally extolled for the great variety and noble choice of his subjects; the force and relieve of his figures; his skill in the distribution of the lights and shadows; and his dexterity in representing all sorts of four-footed animals, beyond any master of his time. His most celebrated piece was that of Tartarus or Hell, as it is described by Homer, for which king Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, offered him sixty talents, or eleven thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, which he refused, and generously presented it to his own country. He was likewise much esteemed by all his contemporaries, for his excellent talent in sculpture.

NICOBAR, the name of several islands in the East Indies, at the entrance of the bay of Bengal. They take their name from the principal island, where the ships generally call when they pass that way. The middle of the principal island, called Nicobar, is in seven degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and is about thirty six miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. The south end of it is pretty high, with steep cliffs against the sea; but the rest is low, flat, and level. It produces abundance of tall trees fit for any use, for the whole seems to be but one entire grove. Cocoa-nut trees grow in groves fronting the sea; and there are others, called by the natives amelory trees: these are as big as our large apple trees, and as high. Their houses are built on posts, and are small, low, and of a square form. The men employ themselves in fishing; and every house has two or three canoes belonging to it, which are sharp at both ends, and very thin and light. These islands lie between seven degrees forty minutes and ten degrees fifteen minutes north latitude, and between ninety-three degrees and ninety-five degrees five minutes east longitude.

NICOCLES, the son of Evagoras, king of Cyprus and Salamine, succeeded his father, who was assassinated by the eunuch Thrahydeus, in the three hundred and seventy-fourth year before the Christian æra. He was a magnificent and voluptuous prince, and to him Isocrates addressed his two discourses intitled Nicocles.

NICODEMUS, a member of the Jewish Sanhedrim, went to discourse with our Saviour by night, and became his disciple. After our Lord's death he took care of his burial. There is a book attributed to him, intitled *The Gospel of Nicodemus*, which is supposititious, and filled with idle tales unworthy of credit.

NICOLE (PETER) one of the best and most learned writers France has produced, was born at Chartres on the 13th of October, 1625. John Nicole, his father, advocate of that city, educated him with great care, and made him read the most celebrated authors of prophane antiquity; and being indued with great penetration of mind, and a happy memory, he improved so well under his father's instructions, that at fourteen years of age he had finished the ordinary course of the study of the languages, and had read most of the Greek and Latin authors, which were very numerous, in his father's library. In 1642, he was sent to Paris to study philosophy and divinity, where he, at the same time, applied himself to Hebrew, perfected himself in the Greek, and spent part of his time in the instruction of the youth under the care of Messrs. de Port Royal. He was made a bachelor of the Sorbonne, on the 19th of June, 1649, and was preparing to become a licenciate, when he was prevented by the disputes which were occasioned by Jansenius's five famous propositions, and by his friendship for M. Arnauld. He then retired to Port Royal, where he fixed, and laboured with M. Arnauld, in many of the works which that celebrated doctor published in his own defence. In 1664, they went together to Chatillon, near Paris, where they lived with M. Varet, and continued to write in concert. From that time Nicole lived in several places, sometimes at Port Royal, and others at Paris, in the Abbey de Haute Fontaine, at Grenoble, &c. He was obliged, in 1679, to leave France on account of his writings in favour of the Jansenists, when he retired to Brussels, then to Leige,

Leige, and afterwards to several other places; but, in 1683, was permitted to return to Paris, where he continued to apply himself to study, and composing works, by which he acquired great reputation. He had great simplicity of manners, was fond of peace and retirement, and was not at all versed in the affairs of the world; he was, nevertheless, of an agreeable conversation, and knew how to render his company interesting by his solid and uncommon reflections. He died at Paris, on the second attack of an apoplexy, on the 16th of November, 1695, aged seventy. He published many works in Latin and French, all of which are well written. The principal of them are: 1. Moral Essays in thirteen volumes duodecimo; among which are two volumes of letters. 2. Visionary and Imaginary Letters. 3. Lawful Prejudices against the Calvinists. 4. A Treatise on the Unity of the Church, against Jurieu. 5. Moral Reflections on the Epistles and Gospels for the Year. 6. The pretended Reformed convicted of Schism. 7. Instructions on the Sacraments. 8. Theological and moral Instructions on the Creed. 9. A Refutation of the principal Errors of the Quietists. 10. Theological and Moral Instructions on the Lord's Prayer, &c. 11. Many works in defence of Janfenius and M. Arnauld. 12. Several pieces against the Morals of relaxed Casuists. 13. Theological and Moral Instructions on the Decalogue. 14. A Collection of Latin Epigrams, entitled, *Epigrammatum Delectus*. 15. A Latin translation of the Provençal Letters, with Notes, &c. under the name of Wendrock. In 1732, was published the History of the Life and Works of M. Nicole.

NICOLE, (CLAUDE) an eminent French poet, was of the same family with the former. He was counsellor, and then president in the election of Chartres, where he died on the 22d of November, 1685, at seventy-four years of age. There is a collection of his poems, the most complete edition of which is that of Paris in 1693, which, for the most part, consists of translations and paraphrases in French verse, from the Latin poets, as the fourth book of Virgil, some Odes and Satyrs of Horace, seventeen Elegies of Ovid, and his Art of Love, twelve Elegies of Propertius, the Satyrs of Persius, some of Martial's Epigrams, &c.

NICOLO, one of the most considerable and populous islands of Tremeti, in the gulph of Venice, to the east of St. Domino, and to the south of Capparata. It has an harbour defended by several towers, and a good fort, in which there is an abbey with a fine church. Long. 15. 37. E. Lat. 42. 7. N.

NICOLO, a celebrated painter born at Modena, went to Paris in 1552, and there was greatly admired for his pictures, of which there are great numbers still to be seen at Paris, and elsewhere. He died in that city in a very advanced age.

NICOLSON, (WILLIAM) a learned English bishop, was the son of Mr. Joseph Nicolson, rector of Hemland in Cumberland, and was born at Orton in that county, about the year 1655. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, where being taken notice of by Sir Joseph Williamson, his countryman, fellow of the same college, and then secretary of state to king Charles II. he was sent to travel into Germany; and, in his return, he visited France. In his travels he met with many hardships, and at his coming back to his college, wrote an account of what he had observed abroad. At length he became chaplain to Edward Rainbow, bishop of Carlisle, who, in 1681, gave him a prebend in that church: the same patron collated him to the vicarage of Torpenhoe, and afterwards to the archdeaconry of Carlisle. In 1702, he was promoted to the see of Carlisle, and created doctor of divinity at Oxford, by diploma. In 1717, he was deeply engaged in the Bangorian controversy, and the next year was translated to the bishoprick of Londonderry in Ireland. He was afterwards raised to the archbishoprick of Cashell, and made primate of Munster; but a few days after his promotion, died suddenly at Derry, on the 13th of February, 1726-7. He published, besides several letters in the Philosophical Transactions, and some single Sermons, 1. Several parts of the English Atlas, published by Pits, folio. 2. The English Historical Library, folio. 3. The Scottish Historical Library, octavo. 4. The Irish Historical Library, octavo. 5. A True State of the Controversy betwixt the present Bishop and Dean of Carlisle, (Dr. Atterbury) touching the Regal Supremacy, 4to. &c.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Asia, in Natolia, with an archbishop's see of the Greek church, and is now called Isthmit. It was ruined by an earthquake in 358; but it is still a populous trading town, seated in a fruitful country. It stands on the banks of the Propontis, now called the sea of Marmora, and is one of the most important towns of all the East; is built on the side of a hill, embellished with fountains, and full of vines, fruit-trees, and corn. The melons are very famous, and as good as any in these parts, which are the best in the world. There are a great number

of Greek and Roman antiquities with inscriptions in both languages, with a great many mosques and Greek churches exceeding well built. It is fifty miles south-east of Constantinople. Long. 30. 41. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

NICOMEDES I. king of Bithynia, succeeded his father Zipoetes, in the two hundred and seventy-eighth year before the Christian era, and built the city called from his name, Nicomedia. Among other children he left, Zeilas and Prusias, who successively reigned after him.

NICOMEDES II. surnamed, by way of derision, PHILOPATOR, dethroned his father Prusias king of Bithynia, and caused him to be assassinated in Jupiter's temple at Nicomedia, in the one hundred and forty-eighth year before the Christian era. He afterwards enjoyed a peaceful reign, till towards the end of his life, when, fearing the power of Mithridates, whose sister he had married, and who was the widow of Ariarates, he prevailed on a young man to pretend that he was Ariarates's third son, on which the Romans to mortify the two rival kings, took Cappadocia from Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from Nicomedes, who died within a year after, in the ninetyeth year before the Christian era.

NICOMEDES III. the son of the former, succeeded his father, and was dethroned by his elder brother, and afterwards by Mithridates, but was restored by the Romans. He died without issue, leaving the Romans the kingdom of Bithynia, who reduced it into a province.

NICOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria. Near this city was fought the first battle between the Turks and Western Christians, in 1396, when the emperor Sigismund lost the battle and twenty thousand men; but though Bajazet got the victory, he lost sixty thousand men. It is seated on the river Danube, thirty-five miles south-west of Rotzig, and one hundred and thirty north-west of Adrianople. Long. 25. 33. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

NICOPOLI, an ancient town of Armenia, in Asia, built by Pompey. It is seated on the river Cerauna, two hundred and sixty miles from Erserum, and two hundred and fifty from Cogny. Long. 37. 55. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOPPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, seated to the west of the Baltic sea, and one hundred and twenty-five miles south of Stockholm. Long. 10. 41. E. Lat. 58. 48. N.

NICOPPING, the capital town of the island of Falster, in the Baltic sea, subject to Denmark. It is forty-eight miles south-west of Copenhagen. Long. 9. 48. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

NICOSIA, a large and handsome town of Asia, and capital of the island of Cyprus, where a Turkish bashaw resides. It was taken by the Turks in September 1570, after forty-two days siege. It is one hundred miles west of Tripoli in Syria, and one hundred and sixty south-west of Aleppo. Long. 34. 46. E. Lat. 34. 56. N.

NICOT, (JOHN) lord of Vilemain, and master of requests of the French king's household, was born at Nismes, and was sent ambassador to Portugal in 1559, whence he brought the plant which, from his name was called Nicotianæ; but is now more known by the name of Tobacco. He died at Paris on the 10th of May, 1603. He wrote a French and Latin Dictionary in folio; A Treatise on Navigation, and other works.

NICOTERA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, thirty-five miles north-east of Reggio, and one hundred and eighty south-east of Naples. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 38. 56. N.

NICOYA, otherwise called St. LUCAR, a sea-port town of Mexico in America, in the province of Costa Rica. It is seated on a bay of the South Sea, forty five miles south-east of Nicaragua. Long. 88. 0. W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

NICSARA, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, thirty-seven miles from Tocat. Long. 36. 20. Lat. 39. 25. N.

NIDAW, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the banks of the lake Bienna. It has a castle well-built, in which the bailiff resides. It is fifteen miles north-west of Bern, and sixty south-west of Zurich. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

NIDHARD or NITHART (JOHN EVERARD) confessor to the queen the mother of Charles II. of Spain, was born in the castle of Falkenstein in Austria, on the 8th of December 1607, and entered into the society of the Jesuits in 1631. Having passed through his academical studies, he taught philosophy and canon law at Gratz, whence he was sent for to the court of the emperor Ferdinand III. where he was made confessor to the archduchess Anna Maria, whom he followed into Spain when she married king Philip IV. This princess, who in Germany was allowed a decent liberty, and was indulged in all her wishes, did not meet with the like pleasures at her husband's court, and this alone gave

gave rise to Nidhard's advancement. At the court of Spain every thing is managed with such exactness, that a queen is not permitted to eat and drink any thing but what is supervised by a particular officer; and if she happen to be thirsty between meals, she has nothing but a glass of water. The prince's could scarcely be prevailed upon to comply with a way of life so different from that which she had hitherto led; but father Nidhard perceiving this, carried her every morning, when he went to say mass to her majesty, a bottle of the best wine he could procure, which he used to give to a trusty person, and which the queen had the pleasure of drinking, whenever she imagined she wanted a glass. Her majesty was so much affected with the assiduity with which this priest did her this little piece of service, that she resolved to acknowledge it if ever it should lie in her power; and accordingly having been chosen queen regent after the death of king Philip IV. she raised Nidhard to the post of inquisitor-general, and gave him a great share in the administration; but at length a party was formed against him, headed by Don John, the natural son of Philip IV. which rose to such a height of power, that, notwithstanding the queen's protection, Nidhard was in 1669 obliged to leave the court, when he went to Rome, where the queen made him her ambassador, and he was at length made cardinal. He wrote some books on the Immaculate Conception, and died on the first of February 1681, aged seventy-three.

NIEBLA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, which is very ancient, and inclosed in walls that are tolerably good. It is seated on a river called Rio Tinto, forty miles west of Seville. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

NIEMECZ, a strong place in Moldavia, between Socozaw and Cronstadt. Long. 26. 56. E. Lat. 46. 58. N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Minski in Lithuania, and runs west by Novogorod, and then turning north, passes by Grodno and Kowno, where it joins the Wilia, and then running west, falls into a bay of the Baltic sea near Memel.

NIENBURG, a rich and strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a great trade in corn and wool. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Weser, thirty miles north-west of Hanover, and thirty-seven south-west of Bremen. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 52. 44. N.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishoprick of Paderborn, seated on the river Lippe, twenty miles east of Lippestadt. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

NIEPER, or **BORISTHENES**, one of the most considerable rivers of the north of Europe. Its source is in the middle of Muscovy, running west by Smolensko, and then south through Poland, flows into the Russian Ukrain, when it passes by Kiof and Circassia, and continuing its course south-east, separates Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary, and then falls into the Black sea near Oczakow.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony and the duchy of Mecklenburg. It is sixteen miles south of Schwerin. Long. 11. 36. E. Lat. 52. 41. N.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony and in the marquisate of Brandenburg, twenty-five miles north-east of Berlin. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 52. 51. N.

NIESTER, a river of Poland, which rises near Lemburg, and running south-east, divides Podolia in Poland, and Moldavia in Turkey, and afterwards dividing Bessarabia from Budziac Tartary, falls into the Black Sea near Belgorod.

NIEUWENTYT (BERNARD) an able philosopher and learned mathematician, was born at Westgraafdyk, in the year 1654, and became counsellor and burgomaster of the town of Purmerend, where he was esteemed for his integrity and learning, and died on the 30th of May, 1718, aged sixty-three. He wrote, 1. An excellent treatise in Dutch, entitled, the Existence of God demonstrated by the Works of Nature, which has been translated into French, and printed in quarto. 2. A Refutation of Spinoza, in Dutch, quarto. 3. Some pieces against the Infinitesimals, &c.

NIGER, a great river of Africa, which is said to have its source near that of the Nile. Some say it runs from east to west through the middle of Negroeland, discharging itself into the Atlantic ocean by three channels; the most southerly of which is called Rio-Grande, that in the middle Gambia, and that on the north Senega. But this is mere conjecture; for after several trials that have been made of the two last of these rivers, the channels have not been found deep enough to go up very far into the country, though they have failed farthest up the Senega. However, it is certain, that there is such a river as the Niger, because it was seen by Leo the geographer, when he was in these parts; but whether it reaches far to the west beyond Tombuto is very uncertain.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (PUBLIUS) one of the most learned men in ancient Rome, lived at the same time with Cicero.

He composed several pieces on various subjects, which appeared so subtle and abstruse, that they were not regarded. He was well skilled in the languages, was an able philosopher and astrologer, which did not prevent his applying himself to the affairs of state. He became praetor and senator; he assisted Cicero with great prudence in defeating Cataline's conspiracy; but at length joining Pompey's party against Caesar, he was banished, and died in exile, in the forty fifth year before the Christian era. Cicero, who bestows great praises upon him, wrote him a fine letter of consolation.

NILE, a great river of Egypt in Africa, which has its source in Abyssinia, in about eight degrees north latitude. It runs generally from south to north through Abyssinia, Senna, and Nubia into Egypt in one stream, till it comes below Cairo to the Delta, where it divides into several branches, the two principal of which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean, the one at Damietta, and the other at Rosetta. There are several cataracts in this river in Upper Egypt, but not so dreadful as ancient authors have reported. There are great rejoicings every year in Egypt, when the Nile rises to a certain height, because their future harvest depends upon it. At the time of its rising they publish every day, how many cubits and inches it is risen. But to know this we must remember, that each cubit contains twenty-four inches: when the water is augmented to sixteen cubits, then they open a sluice, which runs cross the city of Cairo, and when it is come to twenty-two cubits, it is reckoned very advantageous, if it ascends no higher; for if it rises to twenty-four, it puts them into a terrible consternation, and then they publish that it extends from one mountain to the other; and they are likewise in a great fright, when the water ascends very slowly, because they are then afraid that it will not rise high enough to render the land fertile: the inundation generally continues from the 20th of July to the beginning of November, at which time the dry land begins to appear. If it can be called dry after it has been so long soaked in the water. As soon as the land is fit they sow their corn, and in April it becomes yellow and fit for reaping. When the water is let into the great canals, it is conveyed from thence into reservoirs and cisterns, to be distributed into their fields and gardens. But we should have observed, that all the low wet places are sowed with rice, which grows best in the water. This overflowing of the Nile is owing to the great rains, which fall annually between the tropics upon the high mountains of Abyssinia, near which the source of the Nile is, and from which the water falls down in great torrents into that river. The Nile does not contain a great number of fish, perhaps because there are so many crocodiles and other voracious animals. The water, when it is clear, is very fit for drinking.

NIMEGUEN, a large, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded there in 1679. It has a magnificent town-house, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It is seated on the river Vahal or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Maese, thirty-five miles south-east of Utrecht, forty north-west of Cologne, fifty south-east of Amsterdam, and seventy north-east of Antwerp. Long. 5. 50. Lat. 51. 55.

NIMPO, a city and sea-port town of China, in the province of Chekiang. It is seated on the eastern sea of China, over-against Japan. It is a city of the first rank, and stands at the confluence of two small rivers, which, after their union, form a channel that reaches to the sea, and is deep enough to bear vessels of two hundred tons burthen. The walls of Nimpo are five thousand paces in circumference, and are built with free-stone. There are five gates, besides two water-gates for the passage of barks into the city; a tower several stories high, built of brick, and a long bridge of boats, fastened together with iron chains, over a very broad canal. This city is commanded by a citadel built on a very high rock, by the foot of which all vessels must necessarily pass. The Chinese merchants of Siam and Batavia go to this place yearly to buy silks, which are the finest in the empire. They have also a great trade with Japan, it being but two days sail from hence; and thither they carry silks, stuffs, sugar, drugs, and wine, and bring back copper, gold, and silver. Long. 122. 0. E. Lat. 30. 0. N.

NINEVEH, a city of Assyria, which is thought to be one of the most ancient in the world. It was enlarged by Ninus, who some take to be the Nimrod of Moses. When Jonas went to preach against it, he was said to be three days in passing through it. It was a long while the capital of the Assyrian empire, but is now ruined, and it is hard to find the place where it stood.

NINON LENCLOS, a celebrated lady in the court of France, was of a noble family, and born at Paris in the year 1615; but rendered herself famous by her wit and gallantries. Her mother was a lady of exemplary piety, but her father early inspired

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inspired her with the love of pleasure. Having lost her parents at fourteen years of age, and finding herself mistress of her own actions, she resolved never to marry; she had an income of ten thousand livres a year, and, according to the lessons she had received from her father, drew up a plan of life and gallantry, which she pursued till her death. Never delicate with respect to the number, but always in the choice of her pleasures, she sacrificed nothing to interest; but loved only while her taste for it continued; and had among her admirers the greatest lords of the court. But though she was light in her amours, she had many virtues. She was constant in her friendships, faithful to what are called the laws of honour, of strict veracity, disinterested, and more particularly remarkable for the exactest probity. Women of the most respectable characters were proud of the honour of having her for their friend; at her house was an assemblage of every thing most agreeable in the city and the court; and mothers were extremely desirous of sending their sons to that school of politeness and good taste, that they might learn sentiments of honour and probity, and those other virtues that render men amiable in society. But the illustrious Madam de Sevigné, with great justice remarks in her letters, that this school was dangerous to religion and the Christian virtues; because Ninon Lenclos made use of seducing maxims, capable of depriving the mind of those invaluable treasures. Ninon was esteemed beautiful, even in old age, and is said to have inspired violent passions at eighty. She died at Paris, in 1705. This lady had several children, one of whom named Chevalier de Villiers, occasioned much discourse by the tragical manner in which he ended his life. He became in love with Ninon, without knowing that she was his mother; and when he discovered the secret of his birth, stabbed himself in a fit of despair. There have been published the pretended Letters of Ninon Lenclos to the Marquis de Sevigné.

NINOVE, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Denre, five miles from Alost, and thirteen west of Brussels. Long. 4. 11. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

NINUS, the first king of the Assyrians, was, it is said, the son of Belus. It is added, that he enlarged Nineveh and Babylon; conquered Zoroastes king of the Bactrians; married Semiramis of Alcalon; subdued almost all Asia, and died after a glorious reign of fifty-two years, about the one thousand one hundred and fiftieth year before the Christian era; but all these facts are uncertain.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, between Naxi to the north, Armago to the east, Santerino to the south, and Sikino to the west, and is about thirty-five miles in circumference. It is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, which they pretend is in this island; for they affirm, that he died here in his passage from Samos to Athens. The island is well cultivated, and not so steep as the other islands, and the wheat which it produces is excellent; but oil and wood are scarce. It is subject to the Turks. Long. 25. 53. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

NIOBE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Tantalus, and the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, was a princess of great beauty; but being the mother of seven sons and as many daughters, she had the presumption to prefer herself to Latona, who had only Apollo and Diana. Latona enraged at this contempt, caused Apollo and Diana to kill Niobe's fourteen children with their arrows, the former slaying the sons, and the latter the daughters, in the embraces of their mother. On which Niobe being filled with the deepest grief, Jupiter, in compassion to her incessant tears, turned her into stone.

NIORT, a town of France, in the province of Orleans, and territory of Poitou. It is seated on the bank of the river Seure. The market-place is covered over, and is one of the largest in France. It is thirty-five miles from Poitiers and Rochelle, and two hundred and forty from Paris. Long. 34 min. W. Lat. 46. 46. N.

NIPHON, an island of Asia, and the greatest that belongs to Japan. It is about six hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty broad. The chief town is Jeddo. See the article JAPAN.

NIPHUS (AUGUSTIN) one of the most famous philosophers of the sixteenth century, was born at Jopoli in Calabria, about the year 1473, and performed great part of his studies at Tropea, whence going to Naples, an inhabitant of Sessa, took him to instruct his children. He afterwards waited upon his scholars to Padua, where he applied himself to philosophy, under Nicolas Vernia. At his return to Sessa he married, and had several children, and soon after obtained a professorship of philosophy at Naples. Scarce was he arrived at that city when he composed a treatise, *De Intellectu & Demonibus*. This work raised every body against him, particularly the monks, and it would perhaps have cost him his life, if Peter Barofi, bishop of Padua, had not diverted the

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storm, by prevailing on him to publish his treatise with corrections, which he did in 1492. Niphus afterwards published a series of other works, by which he acquired such reputation, that professorships with considerable salaries were offered him by the most celebrated universities of Italy; and it is certain, that he had a revenue of one thousand gold crowns, when he was professor at Pisa, about the year 1520. Pope Leo X. had such an esteem for him, that he created him count palatine, permitted him to add to his arms that of the house of Medicis, and gave him power to create masters of arts, bachelors, licentiates, doctors of divinity, and civil and canon law; to legitimate bastards, and enoble three persons. The letters patent, which contain these singular privileges, bear date the 15th of June, 1521. Niphus had a heavy disagreeable aspect, but spoke with a good grace, was fond of pleasure and good cheer, and had the art of rendering himself diverting by his tales and witty expressions, which procured him access to persons of quality of both sexes, who were charmed with his company. The exact year of his death is not certainly known; but he was living in 1545, and was dead in 1550. He was above seventy years of age at the time of his death. He wrote, 1. Latin Commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes. 2. Some Moral and Political Treatises. 3. Some Epistles, &c. 4. A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul against Pomponatius, &c.

NISARO, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Rhodes. It produces corn, cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks, who pay tribute both to the Venetians and Turks.

NISEN, or **LITTLE NOVOGOROD**, a populous town of the empire of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the confluence of the rivers Oeca and Volga, two hundred and fifty miles from Moscow. Long. 45. 5. E. Lat. 56. 19. N.

NISIBIN, or **NESBIN**, an ancient and very celebrated town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It is a fine place, but not so large as it was formerly, and is built on an ascent, with good fortifications of walls and ditches. It is full of springs, especially in the great caravansaries, and is inhabited by a great number of Armenians and Nestorians, and but very few Turks. It is seventy miles south-west of the town of Diarbeck. Long. 39. 50. E. Lat. 36. 0. N.

NISITRA, a small island of Italy, and in the kingdom of Naples. It is a fertile spot, and would produce a great deal more than it does if it was not infested with rabbits.

NISMES, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and an university. It stands in a charming situation, having hills covered with vines on one side with all sorts of fruit-trees, and on the other a large open and fertile country, watered with springs and brooks, which descend from the neighbouring mountains. There is no town in France where there are more Roman antiquities than this. Among these there is none more worthy the attention of the curious than the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, which is the most entire of any in Europe, and consists of three orders of architecture. The temple of Diana is in part demolished, and is of a square form. On a hill to the west of the city Lewis XIV. built a citadel, which commands the city. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in all sorts of manufactures of wool and silk, which come from Languedoc. This city was taken by the English in 1417; and afterwards the inhabitants embraced Calvinism; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church in 1685. It is twelve miles north-west of Arles, and three hundred and sixty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 14. 26. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

NISSA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689. It is seated on the river Nassava, twenty miles east of Precop, and one hundred and twenty-six south-east of Belgrade. Long. 22. 25. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

NISUS. See **NYRUS**.

NITART, or **NITHART**. See **NIDHART**.

NITHESDALE, a county in the south part of Scotland, bounded by Clydesdale on the north, by Annandale on the east, by Solway-Frith on the south, and by Galloway on the west.

NITOCRIS, queen of Babylon, turned the course of the Euphrates, caused a bridge to be erected over that river, and had an inscription placed over her tomb, by which great riches were promised to those who opened it. It is said, that Darius having caused it to be opened, he only found these words, "If thou hadst not been insatiably fond of money, thou wouldst not have violated the sepulchre of the dead."

NITRIA, a famous desert in Lower Egypt, about thirty-seven miles in length, is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea, on the east by the river Nile, on the south by the desert of Seta, and on the west by that of St. Hilarion.

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tion. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, but at present there are but four. It takes its name from a great lake which abounds with natrum, or the nitre of the ancients, with which the inhabitants carry on a great trade.

NIVELLE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of Canonesses. Here is a manufacture of cambricks, and the town enjoys great privileges. The abbey just mentioned is inhabited by young ladies of the first quality, who are not confined therein as in nunneries, but may go out and marry whenever they see convenient or a proper match offers. It is fourteen miles south of Brussels. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE (PETER CLAUDE) a comic poet, born at Paris, acquired great reputation by inventing a new kind of entertainment, which was called The Weeping Comedy. Instead of imitating Aristophanes, Terence, Moliere; and the other celebrated comic poets, who had preceded him; and instead of exciting laughter by painting the different ridiculous characters, giving strokes of humour and absurdities in conduct, he applied himself to represent the weaknesses of the heart, and to touch and soften it. In this manner he wrote five comedies, *La fausse Antipathie*; *Le Préjugé à la Mode*, this piece met with great success; *Mélanide*; *Amour pour Amour*; and *L'Ecole des Mères*. He was received into the French Academy in 1736, and died at Paris in 1754, at sixty-three years of age. He also wrote a tragedy, intitled, Maximinianus, and an Epistle to Clio, an ingenious didactic poem.

NIVERNONIS, a province of France, with the title of a duchy, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Barri. It is pretty fertile in wine, fruit, and corn, except the part called Morvant, which is a mountainous country and barren. There is a great deal of wood, and several iron mines, as also of pit-coal, which serve to work their forges. This province is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Allier, the Loire, and the Yonne are navigable. Nevers is the capital city.

NIXAPA, a rich and considerable town in New Spain, with a rich convent of Dominicans. The country about it abounds in cochineal, indigo, and sugar. It is thirty miles south-east of Antequera. Long. 97. 25. W. Lat. 15. 20. N.

NIZOLIUS (MARIUS) a celebrated Italian grammarian, distinguished himself greatly in the beginning of the sixteenth century, by contributing to the revival of learning. He wrote, 1. *De veris Principiis & vera Ratione Philosophandi contra Pseudo-Philosophos, Libri IV.* He there warmly attacks the scholastic writers, not only on account of their barbarous terms, but their opinion being in many points ridiculous. Leibnitz, in 1670, gave a new edition of this work in quarto. 2. *Thesaurus Ciceronianus, or Apparatus Linguae Latinae à Scriptis Tullii Ciceronis collectus*, in folio. This is a good Latin Dictionary, composed of the words and expressions of Cicero in alphabetical order. Nizolius was one of the first who composed this kind of Dictionaries.

NOAH, a famous patriarch, was the son of Lamech, and was born in the two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eighth year before the Christian era. He alone with his family were preserved from the universal deluge, when God, by a just judgment, exterminated the rest of the human race, on account of their crimes. Having, by the command of the Almighty, built an ark, he entered it with his wife, his three sons and their wives, and animals of every kind, who were to multiply upon the earth after the deluge. Noah and all the living creatures stayed a year in that vessel, and on his coming out he immediately expressed his gratitude by erecting an altar to the Lord, and offering sacrifices. On which God blessed Noah and his family, and promised that the waters should no more overflow the whole earth. Noah afterwards employed himself in cultivating the earth, and planting the vine, but having drank the juice of its fruit, before he was acquainted with the strength of that liquor, he became drunk, and lying in an immodest posture, exposed himself to the derision of Ham, when his other sons concealed his nakedness; and awaking, he cursed him who had been so void of decency and respect. He died in the two thousand and twenty-ninth year before the Christian era, aged nine hundred and fifty, three hundred and fifty years after the deluge, leaving three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, from whom sprung the whole human race.

NOBLE (EUSTACHE LE) one of the most fruitful writers of his time. He was born at Troyes, and was the son of Eustache le Noble, president and lieutenant-governor of that city. He became distinguished in the republic of letters, by his ingenious pasquinades, and many little pieces, which abound with wit, fire, and gaiety. He was made procurator-general of the parliament of Metz, but his ill conduct brought him into trouble, and being thrown into

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prison, he lost his post. He died at Paris, on the 31st of January, 1711, aged sixty-eight, so poor, that his parish was obliged to bury him. His works are printed at Paris, in twenty volumes duodecimo.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, fourteen miles north-east of Spoleto. Long. 14. 15. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

NOCERA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, seated fifteen miles south of Naples. Long. 15. 16. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

NOGAIAN TARTARS, a nation which inhabit at present sandy grounds belonging to Astracan, and the coasts of the Caspian sea, between the rivers Yaick and Wolga. They have the Cossacks of Yaick for their neighbours on the east; the Calmucks on the north; the Circassians on the west, and the Caspian sea on the south. They are below the middling size, but strong set, and are very swarthy. Their eyes are very near together, and they have very coarse black hair, like hog's bristles. They wear vests of thick grey cloth, over which they put on a sort of wide coat of black sheep-skin, wearing the wool on the inside in the winter, and outwards in the summer. Their bonnets are made also of black sheep-skin, and their boots are clumsily made of horse-leather. The women are not so ugly, and usually wear a gown of white linen, with a round pointed bonnet of the same cloth; but in winter they put a black sheep-skin over their linen gowns. These Tartars live by hunting, fishing, and their cattle, which consist of camels, horses, oxen, cows, and sheep. They dwell in huts, which they can remove from place to place, for which reason they go in the summer-time where they can find the best pasture: but at the approach of winter they repair in great numbers to Astracan. Their religion is Mahometanism. They never go to war but on horseback.

NOGAROLA (LEWIS) a learned writer of the sixteenth century, born of an illustrious family at Verona, became well skilled in the Greek tongue, and acquired great reputation by his translation of many Greek books into Latin. He assisted at the council of Trent, enjoyed several honourable posts, and died at Verona in 1559.

NOGENT-LE-ROU, a town of France in Perche, of which it is the capital. It is a considerable place, and has manufactures of leather, cloth, and ferges. It is seated on the river Huisne, thirty-two miles east of Mans, and seventy west-by-south of Paris. Long. 0. 56. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France in Champagne, which carries on a trade by the river Seine, on which it is seated, thirty miles north-west of Troyes, and fifty-five from Paris. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

NOIR (JOHN LE) a famous canon and prebendary of Sees, was the son of John le Noir, counsellor or president of Alençon. He preached at Paris and in Provence with reputation, but afterwards had a quarrel with his bishop, by boldly opposing the doctrine and morals of his superiors. He was banished in 1603, confined in the Bastille in 1683, and on the 24th of April, 1684, was sentenced to make the *amende honorable*, before the metropolitan church of Paris, and condemned to the galleys for the rest of his life. He was afterwards conducted to St. Malo's, was next in the prison of Brest, and at last in that of Nantes, where he died, on the 22d of April, 1692. He wrote several curious works.

NOIRMOUTIER, a town of France, and capital of an island of the same name, which lies at the mouth of the river Loire. This is seventeen miles in length, and eight in breadth, having good pasture land. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 47. 0. N.

NOLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is twelve miles north-east of Naples. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

NOLDIUS (CHRISTIAN) a very learned Danish divine, was born at Hoybia in Scania, on the 22d of June, 1626. He studied at the college of Lunden, and in 1644 removed to the university of Copenhagen, where he continued till he was made head master of the school of Landscroon. At length resolving to travel for farther improvement, he made the tour of Germany, visited several universities there, and passing into Holland, came from thence to England, where having stayed some time, he went to France, and in 1657 returned to Denmark; but soon after went to Holland to pursue his studies at Franeker and Leyden. After which he became professor of divinity at Copenhagen, where he died, on the 22d of August, 1673. He was one of the first of the divines who maintained that the devil has no power to work a miracle, in order to introduce or authorize vice or error. He wrote, 1. *Concordantiae Particularum Hebraeo-Chaldaicarum Veteris Testamenti*; an excellent work, the best edition of which is that of Jena, in 1734, quarto. 2. *Historia Adamica, seu de Vita & Gestis Herodami Diatribe*.

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3. *Leges Distinguendi seu de Virtute & Vitio Distinctionis.*
 4. *Sacrarum Historiarum & Aequitatum Synopsis.*
- NOLI**, a town of Italy, in the territory and on the coast of Genoa, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. It is five miles north-east of Final, and thirty south-west of Genoa. Long. 8. 56 E. Lat. 44. 24 N.
- NOMBRE DE DIOS**, a town of Mexico, in the province of Darien, a little to the eastward of Porto Bello. It was formerly a famous place; but it is now abandoned. Long. 78. 35. W. Lat. 9. 43. N.
- NOMENEY**, a town of Lorraine, seated on the river Seille, thirteen miles from Nanci, and fifteen from Metz. Long. 6. 15 E. Lat. 48. 52. N.
- NONA**, a small strong town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians, and is seated near the sea, and has an harbour, eight miles north-east of Zara. Long. 16. 41 E. Lat. 44. 30. N.
- NONIUS (PETER)** in Spanish, *Nunes*, a learned Portuguese, and one of the ablest mathematicians of the sixteenth century, was born at Alcazer. He was preceptor to Don Henry, king Emmanuel's son, and taught the mathematics in the university of Coimbra. He published the following works, by which he gained great reputation, 1. *De Arte Navigandi.* 2. *Annotaciones in Theorias Planetarum Purbachii*, which are greatly esteemed. 3. A treatise *De Gregusculis.* 4. A Treatise on Algebra. It is observed in Furetiere's Dictionary, that Peter Nonius, in 1530, first invented the angles of forty-five degrees made in every meridian, and that he called them rhumbs in his language, and calculated them by spherical triangles. Nonius died in 1577, aged eighty.
- NONIUS (MARCELLUS)** a grammarian and Peripatetic philosopher, born at Tivoli, wrote a treatise intitled *De Proprietate Sermonum.* This author is only valuable for his giving fragments of ancient authors that are no where else to be found. The above treatise was printed at Paris, in 1614, with notes.
- NONNIUS**, or **NONIUS (LEWIS)** a learned physician of Antwerp, in the seventeenth century, wrote several works which are esteemed, the principal of which are, 1. An excellent treatise, intitled *De Librophagia, seu de Piscium Esu.* He there shews, that, according to the ancient physicians, fish is an aliment very salutary to sedentary persons, to the aged, the sick, and to people of a weak constitution. 2. *Hifpania*, octavo, which is of great use in understanding the ancient geography of Spain. 3. A Commentary on the Medals of Greece, and on those of Julius Caesar, Augustus, and Tiberius, in folio: it contains Goltzius's two works on the same subject. 4. A Commentary on Goltzius's Account of Greece, the Islands, &c. 5. Poems, &c.
- NONNUS**, a Greek poet of the fifth century, and native of Panopolis in Egypt, was the author of an heroic poem in forty-eight books, intitled *Dionysiorum*, and a Paraphrase in verse of St. John's Gospel, which may serve as a commentary upon it.
- NOODT (GERARD)** professor of law at Nimeguen, the place of his birth, and afterwards at Franeker, at Utrecht, and at last at Leyden, where he died, on the 15th of August, 1725, aged seventy-eight. He wrote excellent treatises on civil law, printed at Leyden, in 1724, in folio.
- NOORDEN**, a considerable town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and is near Embden. Long. 6. 28. E. Lat. 53. 51. N.
- NORADIN**, the son of Sanguin, sultan of Aleppo and Niseneh, surpassed his father in every thing, though Sanguin had been the greatest Turkish prince of his time. Noradin and his brother divided their father's dominions between them after his death, which happened at the siege of Colombar, when he was killed by some of his eunuchs, in 1143; by which division Noradin became sultan of Aleppo, and soon made himself one of the most powerful princes in Asia. He was equally brave and prudent, and possessed all the qualities of a great commander; was conspicuous for his probity, and even for his piety, according to the principles of his religion. One of his first exploits was his defeating Joscelin de Courtenai, count of Edessa, of whose forces he made so great a havoc, that it was with the utmost difficulty Joscelin escaped to Samosata, whither he arrived almost alone, and Noradin, in 1148, wrested from him most of his dominions. He afterwards entered with a powerful army into the principality of Antioch; defeated in battle prince Raymond, who there lost his life; seized the fortrefs of Hama, and most of the strong holds, and took in an ambuscade Joscelin count of Edessa, who died in prison at Aleppo. Noradin also conquered the city and state of Damascus, but was several times conquered by Baldwin king of Jerusalem. Yet that prince being poisoned by his physician at thirty-two years of age, Noradin refused to take advantage of his death, saying with equal modesty and greatness of soul, "That compassion and regard was to be had to the just sorrow of the Christians his subjects, they

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- "having lost such a king, that his equal could not be found." A short time after he conquered Syria, Mesopotamia, and Cilicia; defeated the sultan of Iconium, and carried his successful arms into Egypt, where he was killed by Syracon his general. He died in 1173. His daughter married Saladin, by whom her son was created one of his minions.
- NORCIA**, a town of Italy in the duchy of Spoleto, though it is subject to the pope, it has preserved its liberties, and may pass for a free town; for it makes its own laws, and chooses its own magistrates, which are four in number. It is seated among the mountains, twenty miles south-east of Spoleto. Long. 14. 27. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.
- NORDEN (FREDERICK LEWIS)** a celebrated Danish astronomer, was born at Gluckstadt in Holstein, on the 22d of October, 1708. His father was a lieutenant-colonel in artillery, and he being intended for the same profession, entered, in 1722, into the corps of engineers, where he made a great progress in mathematics, philosophy, and particularly drawing; when, in order to turn his talents, he copied the works of the greatest masters. In 1730, M. de Lerche, knight of the order of the Elephant, presented him to the king, and procured him a pension to enable him to travel; the king likewise made him at the same time second lieutenant, and he was recommended to study the construction of ships, especially such galleys and sailing vessels as are used in the Mediterranean. Accordingly he set out for Holland, where he became acquainted with the admirals of antiquities and the polite arts, and with several distinguished artists. He then proceeded to Marseilles, and thence to Le horn, where he obtained models of all the different kinds of rowing-vessels. In Italy he spent near three years in perfecting his taste, and enlarging his knowledge; and while he was at Florence, received an order from the king to go into Egypt. He accordingly sailed thither, and after staying about a year in Egypt and Nubia, returned to Denmark, where Christian VI. was highly pleased with the masterly designs he had made of the objects he had met with in his travels, and desired he would draw up an account of them for the instruction of the curious and learned. He was then made captain-lieutenant, and soon after captain of the royal navy, and one of the commissioners for ship-building.
- When the war broke out between England and Spain, he and several other officers were appointed to go as volunteers in the service of the English. The following summer he accompanied the count Ulric Adolphus, on an expedition under sir John Norris; and in 1740 went on board the fleet destined to America, under the command of sir Chaloner Ogle, with a design to reinforce admiral Vernon. After this, Mr. Norden spent about a year in London, where he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and published drawings of some ruins and colossal statues at Thebes in Egypt, in a Letter to the Royal Society. About this time, his health declining, he took a tour to France, to visit the coast and ports of that kingdom, in hopes that the change of climate might restore his health; but he died at Paris in 1752, after which was published his *Travels in Egypt and Nubia*, in folio, adorned with many plates, of which we have an English translation.
- NORDHAUSEN**, an ancient imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. The inhabitants are protestants, after the confession of Augsburg. It is seated in a fertile country, twenty-five miles south-east of Dresden. Long. 13. 5. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.
- NORDLINGEN**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for two battles fought here in 1634 and 1645. It carries on a good trade, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Agrie, forty miles north-west of Augsburg. Long. 11. 40. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.
- NORDSTRAND**, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. It was almost overwhelmed by the sea in 1634, and they have since been endeavouring to repair the damage. Long. 9. 5. E. Lat. 64. 40. N.
- NORES (JASON DE)** a learned poet and philosopher of the sixteenth century, was born at Nicosia in the Isle of Cyprus, and having been plundered of his effects by the Turks, retired to Padua, where he taught moral philosophy with great reputation. He had a literary dispute with Guarini on tragi-comic pastorals, and composed many works, some in Italian, and others in Latin. The principal of those in Italian are, 1. A Treatise of the World and its Parts. 2. An Introduction to the three Books of Aristotle's Rhetoric, which is much esteemed. 3. A Treatise on the Advantages which Tragedy, Comedy, and an Heroic Poem may receive from moral Philosophy, &c. Those which he wrote in Latin are, 4. *Institutio in Philosophiam Ciceronis.* 5. *Exercitii & distincta Summa Præceptorum de Arte dicendi ex Libris Ciceronis collecta*, a good work. 6. *De Constitutione Partium humane & civilis Philosophiæ.* 7. *Interpretatio in Artem poeticam*

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ticam Horatii, &c. It is observed, with respect to all these works, that they are written with great method and clearness, that the expressions are happy, and the style noble and elevated.

NORFOLK, an English county, bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean; by Suffolk on the south; and by the washes and fens of Lincolnshire, and the Isle of Ely, on the west. It is a county of large extent, it being fifty miles in length from east to west, and thirty in breadth from north to south. Its soil in some places is fat, and in some sandy. Towards the sea it is level, and yields plenty of corn, and feeds abundance of cattle. In other parts there are woods and heaths, which maintain a great many sheep. Its principal rivers are the Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Thyrn. Its commodities are corn, wool, honey, and fashions, and its manufactures worsted stockings and Norwich stuffs, and on the sea coasts are taken abundance of herrings. This county has many good harbours, and in general is well inhabited, there being six hundred and sixty parish churches, one city, and twenty-seven market towns. Norwich is the principal town.

NORIS (HENRY) a cardinal of the order of St. Augustine, and one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Verona on the 29th of August, 1631. He was carefully educated by his father Alexander Noris, who was originally of Ireland, and the author of a History of Germany. He studied philosophy in the Jesuits college at Rimini, became a monk of the order of the hermits of St. Augustine, and applied himself to the study of the fathers, and ecclesiastical antiquities, with such diligence, that he commonly applied to it fourteen hours a day. He was at length successively professor at Pezaro, Peroufa, and at Padua. In 1674, the grand duke of Tuscany being informed of his merit, invited him to Florence; took him for his chaplain, and made him professor of ecclesiastical history in the university of Pisa. The first work he published was the History of the Pelagians, which was printed at Florence in 1673; but that work being attacked by many writers, it was several times examined by the Inquisition; but escaped censure, and the author was raised to several considerable posts, and at length, in 1695, was created cardinal, after which he was employed in the most important affairs. He died at Rome, on the 23d of February, 1704, aged seventy three. He wrote many works in Latin. The principal of which, besides that already mentioned, are 1. A learned Treatise on the Syro-Macedonian Epochas. 2. A Dissertation on the fifth Oecumenical Council, &c. All his works were collected together and printed at Verona, in 1729, in five volumes folio.

NORMANDY, a considerable province of France, with the title of a duchy, is separated from England by the British Channel, and is bounded on the south by Beausse, Perche, and Maine; on the west by Brittany, and on the east by Picardy and the Isle of France. Its extent from east to west is one hundred and fifty miles, and from north to south seventy-five. This province produces abundance of all sorts of corn, flax, hemp, and many herbs and roots proper for dyeing. Cyder and perry is the common drink of the inhabitants, they having a great number of apple and pear trees. They have large meadows and good pastures, which serve to fatten a great number of cattle. They brag of the oxen of the territory of Auge; the veal and sweetmeats of Roan; the sheep and rabbits of Cabour; the fowls of Caux and Bessin, and of their partridges with red bills. The sea yields great numbers of excellent fish, and they make a great deal of white salt in several places, which they use to salt their butter, of which they sell a large quantity. There are mines of iron in several places, of which they make great guns, bombs, bullets, pots, and great quantities of iron ware. The rivers of this province are the Seine, the Eure, the Aure, the Iton, the Andelle, the Rille, the Dive, the Carantonne, the Ant, the Orne, and the Drome. It is very populous, for it comprehends a great number of towns and villages. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which joins to Picardy, and the latter to Brittany. The inhabitants are said to be very fond of going to law.

NORMANT (ALEXIS) a celebrated advocate in the parliament of Paris, had naturally a great elevation of mind, a sincere love of truth, a masculine eloquence, and all the graces of a happy delivery, whence he soon made a distinguished figure at the bar. Before he engaged in any cause, he examined it with a rigorous impartiality, and if he thought it unjust, no authority upon earth could engage him to defend it. He became counsel for the most illustrious families, and arbitrator in the greatest disputes. He had a mind so penetrating and just, that people were tempted to believe that he discovered the truth rather from sentiment and instinct, than by study and reflection; and his ideas of justice, joined to the rectitude of his mind, gave him such reputation, that parties frequently took him for

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the judge of their differences; and those who were unwilling to refer them to him, were afraid of giving the public a bad idea of their discernment or their pretensions. He particularly excelled in the art of conciliating matters, and his generosity was such, that merit or necessity were sufficient to find a way to his heart. Having advised a lady who was one of his clients, to place in the hands of a certain person, the sum of twenty thousand livres, and some years after that person becoming insolvent, he thought himself obliged to restore the twenty thousand livres, and left it to her in his will. Many other noble examples of disinterestedness are mentioned of him. He died at Paris on the fourth of June, 1745, at fifty-eight years of age.

NORRIS (JOHN) a learned and ingenious English divine, was the son of Mr. John Norris, and was born in 1657, at Collingborne Kingston in Wiltshire, of which place his father was then minister. He was educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards was elected fellow of All Souls college in that university. In 1684 he took the degree of master of arts, and entering into holy orders, became rector of Newton St. Lo, in Somersetshire, and afterwards of Bemerton near Sarum, in Wiltshire; but died in 1711, aged fifty-four. Mr. Norris embraced father Mallebranche's opinion of our seeing all things in God; and Mr. Locke, in his Posthumous Works, has some remarks upon several of Norris's books. He wrote, 1. An English Translation of the four last Books of the Institution and Life of Cyrus, written in Greek by Xenophon. 2. A Collection of Miscellanies, consisting of Poems, Essays, &c. 3. The Theory and Regulation of Love, a moral Essay. 4. Reason and Religion, or the Grounds and Measure of Devotion. 5. Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life. 6. Christian Blessedness. 7. Spiritual Counsel, or the Father's Advice to his Children. 8. Letters concerning the Love of God. 9. Practical Discourses, five volumes octavo. 10. An Essay towards the Theory of the ideal or intelligible World, and several other works.

NORTH (DUDLEY, lord) the third baron of that accomplished family, was one of the finest gentlemen in the court of king James; but in supporting that character, dissipated and gamed away the greatest part of his fortune. In 1645 he appears to have acted with the parliament, and was nominated by them to be administrator of the admiralty, in conjunction with the great earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others. He lived to the age of eighty-five, the latter part of which he passed in retirement, and wrote a small folio of miscellanies, in prose and verse, under this title, A Forest promiscuous of several Seasons Productions, in four parts, 1659. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

NORTH (DUDLEY, lord) son of the former, was made knight of the Bath in 1616, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales, and sat in many parliaments till secluded by the prevailing party, in that which condemned the king. From that period lord North lived privately in the country, and towards the end of his life, entertained himself with justice, business, books, and, as his numerous illness required, with œconomy, on which he wrote a little tract, called Observations and Advices œconomical, duodecimo. His other works are; Passages relating to the Long Parliament: The History of the Life of the Lord Edward North, the first Baron of the Family, addressed to his eldest son; and a volume of Essays.

NORTH (FRANCIS) lord Guilford, lord-keeper of the great-seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. was a third son of the second Dudley lord North, baron of Kertling, and studied at St. John's college in Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple. He acquired French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch, and became not only a good lawyer, but was well versed in history, mathematics, philosophy, and music. He was afterwards made the king's solicitor-general, and was chosen to represent the borough of Lynn in parliament. He succeeded sir Heneage Finch in the post of attorney-general; and lord chief justice Vaughan, in the place of lord chief justice of the common-pleas. He was afterwards made keeper of the great-seal, and in 1683 was created a baron, by the title of lord Guilford. He died at his house at Wroxton, on the fifth of September, 1685. He wrote a Philosophical Essay on Music; a Paper on the Gravitation of Fluids, considered in the Bladders of Fishes, printed in Lowthorp's Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

NORTH (sir DUDLEY) brother to the lord-keeper Guilford, was third son of the second Dudley lord North. He was bound apprentice to a Turkey merchant in London, who sent him on a trading voyage to Russia, and several other countries; at the conclusion of which he was appointed to reside as factor in the Turkey trade at Smyrna. He afterwards removed to Constantinople, where he had the chief management of the English factory. He continued there many years, became a complete master of the Turkish language,

guage, and had a perfect insight into the manners, customs, and jurisprudence of the country. He knew the forms of their courts of justice, in which he is said to have tried no less than five hundred causes. He committed many of his observations to writing, during his residence in Turkey, which are printed in Mr. Roger North's Account of his Life. He, with the assistance of a mathematician, made a plan of Constantinople; but it was never completely finished. Upon his return to England, he settled as a merchant in London. He was afterwards made director of the African company, a commissioner of the customs, and also of the treasury. After his retirement from business, he amused himself with mechanics, for which he had a particular genius. He died on the 31st of December, 1691.

NORTH (Dr. JOHN) master of Trinity college, Cambridge, brother to the preceding, was born at London on the fourth of September, 1645, and in 1661 was admitted of Jesus college in Cambridge, where he soon became conspicuous for his learning, particularly in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and collected a very valuable library. Having taken orders, the first sermon he preached to a public audience was before king Charles II. at Newmarket, in 1671. About this time he assisted the learned Dr. Thomas Gale, in his edition of the *Opuscula Mythologica*, &c. and in the year following was chosen Greek professor of the university of Cambridge. In 1673 he was installed a prebendary of Westminster, having been some time before clerk of the closet to the king. He was afterwards created doctor of divinity, and on the death of his worthy friend Dr. Barrow, in 1667, succeeded him as master of Trinity college, which he held till his death, which happened in 1683. By his will he gave a thousand pounds for charitable uses. He was a person of great learning, an excellent philologist, antiquarian, philosopher, and divine. He was a great admirer of Plato, and published an edition of some of his pieces, in one volume octavo.

NORTHALERTON, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wilk, and is a large well-built place, sending two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is thirty-seven miles north of York, thirty-three south of Durham, and two hundred and twenty-four north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 12. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

NORTHAMPTON, the shire town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and eight fairs, on February 20, for horses, horned cattle, and toys; April 15, May 4, and August 5, are great horse-fairs; August 26 is for all sorts of merchandize; September 19 chiefly for cheese and sheep; and November 28 and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Nen, over which it has two bridges, and had walls which are now demolished; as also a large castle, which is ruined likewise. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four, and the great one, called Allhallows, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handsome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt, with a handsome spacious market place; and, in general, is a well-built handsome town, where the assizes are kept, as well as the quarter-sessions, and sends two members to parliament. It has a good free-school, two almshouses, an infirmary, and a gaol. It is fifty miles west of Cambridge, thirty south-east of Coventry, thirty-two south of Leicester, and sixty-six north-west-by-north of London. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of North America, in Virginia, forming the south part of the peninsula on the eastern coast of Virginia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, fifty-one miles in length, and thirty in breadth, bounded on the east by Huntingdonshire, with part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the north by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire; on the west by Warwickshire, and on the south by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains twenty-four thousand two hundred houses, one hundred twenty-nine thousand two hundred inhabitants, one hundred and thirty-six parishes, thirteen market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament, two for Northampton, two for Peterborough, two for Brakley, one for Higham-Ferrers, and two for the county. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Larn. It is a healthful sporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's seats, and the soil is fertile in corn and grass. The productions are much the same as in other counties, but there is less waste land, and there are three forests, with several parks.

NORTH-BRADLEY, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and cheese.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and one fair, on August

1, for bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, and the markets are well supplied with provisions. It is twenty miles south-west of Wells, and one hundred and thirty-six west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well frequented passage. It is seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, forty-five miles south of Hanover. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 51. 42. N.

NORTH-FORELAND, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, four miles east of Margate. Between this and the South-Foreland are the Downs, through which all ships pass that are bound to or from the west. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

NORTH-LEACH, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, on Wednesday before April 23, for cows and sheep; on Wednesday before September 29, for horses and small ware; and on the third Wednesday in May, for cheese and cattle. It has several almshouses, and a free grammar-school, and is seventeen miles east of Gloucester, and eighty-eight west-by-north of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 51. 46. N.

NORTH-SEA, is a name given to the gulph of Mexico, in contradistinction to the South-Sea, on the west side of the isthmus of Darien; and hence the ocean to the north of it has been called by the same name.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the north by Scotland, on the east by the German Sea, on the south by the county of Durham, and on the west by Cumberland and part of Scotland. It is in the diocese of Durham, and about one hundred and forty three miles in circumference, containing forty-six large parishes, and twelve market-towns, of which Newcastle upon Tyne is the chief. The air of this county is sharp and piercing, and in the winter they are troubled with hard frosts, boisterous winds, and deep snows; but as a remedy for this they have great plenty of pit-coal. It is but thinly inhabited, it being for the most part rough, hilly, and barren; but in some parts near the sea, where it is manured with sea-weeds, it produces tolerably well. The chief riches of this county is the pit-coal.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia in North America, lying at the mouth of the river Tomack.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on August 2, and December 6, for cattle, drapery goods, and bedding. It is famous for making of salt. It is a very ancient town, and is now in a pretty good condition. It is seated near the river Dane, where it falls into the Wever. It is sixteen miles north-east of Chester, and one hundred and seventy-two north-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 53. 18. N.

NORWAY (the kingdom of) is the most western part of Scandinavia, and is bounded on the north and west by the ocean, on the east by Swedish Lapland, and on the south by the Categate sea, which separates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies. Norway Proper comprehends four general governments, namely, Aggerhuys, Berghen the capital, Drontheim, and Wardhuys. The dependencies of Norway are, Iceland, and the Isle of Ferro. It is a cold barren country, and the ground is covered with snow for nine months in the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak-planks, deal-boards, pitch and tar, besides iron and copper mines. The summer is very short, but then they sow and reap in six weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn sufficient for the natives, and those that come there for trade. They have a very great fishery, and dry their cod upon the rocks, without salting it, which is well known by the name of stock-fish, and is sent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills, which are neither inhabited nor cultivated. It had its own kings till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1525 the inhabitants embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroy, who has an absolute power, and lives at Berghen. The people are robust, courageous, inured to labour, and good sailors.

NORWICH, a city of Norfolk, and one of the largest in England, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, on the day before Good-Friday, on the Saturday before Whitsunday, and on the Saturday after, for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen. It is a handsome large well-frequented populous city, and noted for its stuff manufactory called Norwich crape. It is seated on the river Yare, which parts it in two, over which there are several bridges. It is about a mile and a half in length, and almost as much in breadth; and is surrounded with a wall, except on the side of the river, through which there are twelve gates. It has a very stately cathedral, beautified with a lofty spire steeple. The remarkable buildings besides are the bishop's palace, that of the duke of

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Norfolk, the market-house, the cross, and the house of correction. There are upwards of thirty-four parish churches within the walls; however, some of them are but mean, and thatched with straw. The whole extent within the walls is not inhabited, for there are many orchards and gardens where there are no houses. It is a county of itself, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, a steward, two sheriffs who are justices of the quorum, and six common-councilmen. The members of parliament are elected by the freemen and freeholders. The castle which stands upon a mount within the city is now turned into a common prison. It is twenty-seven miles west-by-north of Yarmouth, forty-four north of Ipswich, and one hundred and nine north-east-by-north of London. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.

NOSTRADAMUS (MICHAEL) an able physician and famous astrologer, born at St. Remy, a small town, four leagues from Arles, on the 14th of December, 1503. He studied at Montpellier, and afterwards travelled to Toulouse and Bourdeaux. At his return into Provence he published, in 1555, his seven first Centuries, which were so highly valued by the French king Henry II. that he resolved to see the author, and having caused him to be brought to him, gave him two hundred golden crowns, and sent him to see the princes his sons at Blois. King Charles IX. in passing through Provence, also gave him public marks of his esteem. Nostradamus published his three last Centuries in 1558, and died at Salon on the second of July, 1566, aged sixty-three, and was interred in the church of the Cordeliers, where his epitaph is still to be seen. He wrote other works, and after his death was collected an eleventh and twelfth Century from his writings. The following distich, attributed to Stephen Jodelle, on Nostradamus's character, is well known.

*Nostre damus, cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est :
Et cum falsa damus, nil nisi Nostra damus.*

NOSTRE (ANDREW LE) comptroller of the buildings of the French king, and designer of his gardens, distinguished himself by carrying the art of laying out gardens to great perfection. He was born at Paris in 1613, and was near forty years of age when M. Fouquet, superintendent of the finances, gave him an opportunity of becoming known, by the fine gardens of Vaux-le-Vicomte. He was afterwards employed by Lewis XIV. at Versailles, Trianon, St. Germain, &c. and discovered an admirable taste in all his works. In 1678 he went to Rome, with the permission of the French king, to improve his skill, but he found nothing there comparable to what he himself had done. Pope Innocent XI. resolved to see Le Nostre, and gave him a pretty long audience, at the conclusion of which Le Nostre said, "I have seen the two greatest men in the world, your holiness, and the king my master." There is a great difference, answered the pope, "The king is a great, victorious prince, and I am a poor priest, the servant of the servants of God." Le Nostre charmed with this answer, and forgetting who he was with, clapped the pope on the shoulder, saying, "Reverend father, you look extremely well, and will live to bury all the sacred college." The pope laughed at his prediction. Le Nostre charmed more and more at the goodness of the sovereign pontiff, and the singular esteem he shewed for the king, threw his arms about the pope's neck and kissed him. It was his custom to behave in the same manner to all who spoke in praise of Lewis XIV. and he even embraced the king himself, whenever that prince returned from the country. Le Nostre had also a talent for painting. He preserved his good sense and vivacity of mind to the end of his life, and died at Paris in September 1700, at eighty-seven years of age.

NOTRE (ANDREW LE). See NOSTRE.

NOTTINGHAM, the principal town of Nottinghamshire, is large and populous, and delightfully seated on a rock, the foot of which is washed by the river Leam, which at a mile distance falls into the Trent. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Friday after January 13, May 7, the Thursday before Easter, for horses and horned cattle; and on October 2, 3, and 4, for the same, and vast quantities of cheese, &c. It contains three parish churches, and six meeting-houses, with handsome streets, well-built houses, and a very spacious market-place. It is remarkable for its deep cellars cut in the rock, and for most of the principal houses in and near the market-place, having their fronts supported by lofty stone columns. It had a strong castle which stood on a steep rock, and on the ruins is a handsome palace belonging to the duke of Newcastle, accounted one of the finest seats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in woollen stockings, though they make a great deal of malt and earthen ware. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and thence up the Trent; and many coal-pits within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, two sheriffs, eighteen common-coun-

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cil, two chamberlains, and two coroners, and sends two members to parliament. It is sixteen miles east of Derby, and one hundred and twenty-five north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 52. 58. N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the west by Derbyshire and part of Yorkshire; on the north by Yorkshire; on the south by Leicestershire, and on the east by Lincolnshire. It is about one hundred and ten miles in circumference, and contains one hundred and sixty-eight parishes, and nine market-towns. It is blessed with a wholesome air; but with a different soil; for the south-east part being best watered with rivers, is most fruitful in corn and grass. The western part, wherein is the forest of Sherwood, noted for the story of Robin Hood, who resided therein, is well stocked with wood, wherein is plenty of game and pit-coal. This is called the sandy part, as the former is the clay. It is about thirty-eight miles in length from north to south, and nineteen in breadth from east to west. In this county there is a stone which is softer then alabaster, which being burnt, serves for the flooring of rooms; and was used for that purpose formerly, though it is now pretty much in disuse. The chief commodities besides, are corn, malt, wool, liquorice, hops, pit-coal, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures are stockings, glass, and earthen ware. The principal rivers are the Trent and the Idle.

NOVA ZEMBLA. See ZEMBLA (NOVA).

NOVALE, a small rich and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Treviso, thirteen miles north-east of the former, and the same distance south-west of the latter. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

NOVARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese. It is one of the strongest places in the Milanese. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1513, between the French and the Swiss, when the former was defeated. It was taken by the prince Eugene in 1706, and by marshal Coigni in 1733. It is now subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 8. 35. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

NOVATIAN. See the following article.

NOVATUS, a priest of Carthage, in the third century, who, to avoid being punished for a crime, joined with the deacon named Felicissimus against St. Cyprian. He went to Rome in 251, and there found Novatian, a priest who had acquired great reputation by his eloquence; but who murmured at his not being raised to the see of Rome in preference to pope Cornelius. Novatus contracted a friendship with him, and afterwards, it is said, getting three ignorant bishops, made them drunk, and then obliged them to ordain Novatian bishop of Rome. This irregular ordination produced a very great schism; both Novatus and Novatian maintained, that the church had not the power to receive those to communion who were fallen into idolatry. There are attributed to Novatian, the Treatise on the Trinity, and the Book on Jewish Meats, which are among Tertullian's works, and it was he, and not Novatus, who gave his name to the sect called Novatians.

NOUE (FRANCIS DE LA) surnamed Iron Arm, a gentleman of Brittany, and one of the greatest commanders in the sixteenth century, was born of an ancient and noble family in the year 1531. He travelled in his youth into Italy, where he bore arms, and on his return to Paris joined the party of the Calvinists, for whom he performed the most important services, by his valour, prudence, and probity. He took Orleans from the Catholics, on the 28th of September, 1567, commanded the rear-guard at the battle of Jarnac in 1569, and made himself master of several places. Having the bone of his left arm shattered at the taking of Fontenay, in Poitou, it was cut off at Rochelle, where he had an iron arm made, which was of great use to him, whence he was surnamed Iron Arm. In 1578 La Noue went into the service of the States General in the Netherlands, and made count Egmont prisoner at the taking of Ninove; but he himself was made prisoner in 1580, and was not set at liberty by the Spaniards till five years after, when he was exchanged for count Egmont. La Noue afterwards served with great bravery under the French king Henry IV. and was wounded in the head by a musket ball, at the siege of Lambale, when mounted on a scaling ladder to observe what was doing in the place, and of that wound he died some days after.

NOVELLARA, a town of Italy, and capital of a small territory of the same name. It has a handsome castle where their sovereign the count, who is of the house of Gonzagua, resides. It is seated between Guastalla, Carpi, and Reggio, seventeen miles from Parma. Long. 11. 23. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

NOVEMVIRI, in Grecian antiquity, a name given by the Romans to the nine archons, the chief magistrates of Athens. See ARCHON.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It was taken by the Piedmontese in June, 1746. It is ten miles south-west of Tortona, and twenty-five north-west of Genoa. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

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NOVI-BAZAR, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Servia, near the river Oresco, seventy miles west of Nissa, and one hundred south of Belgrade. Long. 20. 24. E. Lat. 43. 27. N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Upper Hungary, with a good castle, surrounded with ditches cut out of the rock. It is seated upon a mountain, near the river Danube, fifteen miles east of Gran, and twenty-five north of Buda. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong town of Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, and subject to the Turks. It stands near the gulph of Venice, twenty miles north-west of Tara, and seven west of Nona. Long. 17. 33. E. Lat. 44. 27. N.

NOVIGRAD, a strong place in Servia, subject to the Turks. It is near the river Danube, thirty-five miles north of Nissa, and eighty-five south-east of Belgrade. Long. 26. 5. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is large, and seated in a vast plain, seventy miles south of Wilna. Long. 25. 30. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI or **GREAT NOVOGOROD**, a rich and very large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle where the archbishop and the vaivode reside. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, because it is a place to which they bring their rich merchandises that come from the Levant. It contains one hundred and eighty churches and monasteries, and carries on a great trade in Russia leather, which it sends to Riga, and into Livonia. It is seated on the river Wolcoss, near the lake Ilmen, one hundred and thirty miles south-east of Narva, one hundred and twenty north-east of Pleskow, and two hundred and forty-five north-west of Moscow. Long. 33. 40. E. Lat. 58. 23. N.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI, a province of Moscow, bounded on the north by Ingria, on the east by part of the duchy of Belozero, and that of Tuera, which also bounds it on the south with the province of Rzeva, and on the west by Pleskow. It is full of lakes and forests; however, there are some places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI, a strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Siberia. It is seated on the river Dubica, one hundred and twenty-five miles north-by-east of Kiow, or Kioff, and one hundred and twenty-five south-west of Moscow. Long. 33. 20. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

NOWELL (**Dr. ALEXANDER**) a learned divine, was born at Read, in Lancashire, in 1511, and at thirteen years of age was admitted in Brazen-Nose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts, was elected a fellow of his college, and became famous for his piety, learning, and zeal for promoting the reformation of religion. In the reign of king Edward VI. he kept a school in Westminster, and in 1551 was installed prebendary of that church. In the first parliament of queen Mary, he was returned one of the burgesses for Westloe, in Cornwall, but his election was declared void, because, as prebendary of Westminster, he had a voice in the convocation, and therefore could not be a member of the house of commons. Being a noted protestant, he was marked out with some other eminent divines, for a sacrifice to popish persecution; but Mr. Francis Bowyer, afterwards sheriff of London, rescued him from danger, by conveying him out of the kingdom. He withdrew to Franckfort, with the rest of the English exiles, and joining the episcopal church there, subscribed among the rest to the discipline they established. Upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was the first of the protestant exiles that returned to England, and soon after obtained many considerable preferments, was a prebendary of St. Paul's, London, canon of Windsor, elected principal of Brazen-Nose college, Oxford, and created doctor of divinity, with allowance of seniority over all the doctors then in the university. He founded a free-school at Middleton in Lancashire, gave an estate of two hundred pounds a year to Brazen-Nose college, and was also a benefactor to St. Paul's school. He wrote several controversial pieces against the papists, and published a Catechism, which was much esteemed. He died on the 13th of February, 1601-2, at ninety years of age, after having enjoyed to the last, the perfect use of his senses and faculties.

NOX, or **NIGHT**, in pagan worship, the most ancient of the deities, to whom Orpheus ascribed the generation of gods and men, and is even reckoned older than Chaos. She had a very numerous offspring, as, Lyssa, or Madness, Erys, or Contention, Death, Sleep, and Dreams. These children she bore without a father, but by her marriage with Erebus, proceeded Misery, Darkness, Complaint, Obstinacy, Partiality, Old Age, Labour, Love, Fear,

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Deceit, Emulation, Want, Care, Disappointment, Disease, War, and Hunger, and all the evils which wait round the palace of Pluto, to receive his commands. Amongst the Eleans this goddess was represented by a woman holding in each hand a boy asleep, that in her right was white, to signify sleep, and that in her left black, to represent death. A cock was sacrificed to her, on account of its enmity to darkness, and its rejoicing at the light. It is easy to perceive that this deity is only an imaginary or poetical personage.

NOY (**WILLIAM**) attorney-general in the reign of king Charles I. was the son of William Noy of St. Barian, in Cornwall, gentleman. In 1593 he was entered in Exeter college, and having continued there three years, removed to Lincoln's Inn, to study the common law. He was afterwards chosen to represent the borough of Helston, which he served in two parliaments, in both of which he shewed himself a zealous advocate for the rights of the people, against the encroachment of the crown. In 1625, he was elected burgess for St. Ives, and in that, and the following parliament, continued the same popular patriot: but on his being chosen attorney-general, in 1631, he entered into all the designs of the court, and adopted every measure inconsistent with the liberties of a free people, and particularly countenanced the project for ship-money. "He received," says Mrs. Macaulay, in her History of England, no other favour from the crown, but the laborious office of attorney-general, a narrow recompence for the sacrifice of virtue, honour, and a good name. From being a great patriot, and an oracle for precedents, favourable to the powers of parliament; he became so fascinated to the designs of the monarch, through the seduction of court-solicitation, that he was the most keen of all the ministerial party, in every illegal measure that the times produced; and all oppressive prosecutions, were the peculiar business of his office." He died in August, 1634, at Tunbridge-Wells, after which were published the following works, 1. His Perfect Conveyancer, in quarto. 2. A Treatise of the principal Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, in quarto, octavo, and duodecimo. 3. Reports of Cases in the Time of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles I. in folio. 4. The Complete Lawyer, in octavo. 5. Arguments of Law and Speeches.

NOYA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated on the River Tamara, fifteen miles west of Compostella. Long. 9. 50. W. Lat. 42. 54. N.

NOYERS, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Serin, in a valley surrounded with mountains, on which there are a great number of vines. It consists only of three streets, which terminate in a large square, in the middle where the market is kept. It is seventeen miles south-east of Auxerre. Long. 3. 55. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

NOYON, an ancient and handsome town in the Isle of France, on the confines of Picardy, and well seated for trade. The inhabitants are reckoned at about four thousand five hundred. It has a cathedral church. It is built on a gentle declivity, and in a good air, on the river Vorse, twenty-two miles north-west of Soissons, and sixty north-by-east of Paris. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

NOZEROY, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, twenty miles south-east of Salines, and thirty-seven south of Besançon. Long. 6. 23. E. Lat. 46. 44. N.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by Egypt, on the east by the Red sea and part of Abyssinia, and on the south by the desert of Gorham and a part of Negroeland. It is seated in between thirteen and twenty-four degrees of latitude. It is six hundred and sixty miles long from south to north, and six hundred broad from west to east. It produces a great quantity of sugar, which is very brown, and they have gold, civet, sanders-wood, ivory, horned cattle, camels, lions, tigers, and crocodiles. They have a small seed gathered from the top of an herb like a nettle, which is so deadly a poison, that the tenth part of a grain will kill a man. The air is very hot, and whenever the small pox gets among them it rages like a plague. There are mountains which run on each side of the Nile, and along the gulph of Arabia. The chief rivers are the Nile, the Nahr al Abiad, or the White River, which falls into the Nile, and the Atbara, that enters it on the east. Nubia is divided into two kingdoms, Dongola and Sennar; whereof the first lies on the north, and the other to the south. The chief towns in the kingdom of Dongola are Ibrim, on the south of the Nile towards Egypt; Masho, on the west of the Nile; Argos, over-against the former on the other side of the Nile, Dongola, Dungal, or Dankala is the capital.

NUUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-PAZ, a town of South America, in Peru and in the audience De-los-Charcas, with a bishop's see. It stands at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with fruits, which begin to grow ripe in January. Long. 64. 5. W. Lat. 16. 50. S.

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NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-LA-VITTORIA, a town of North America, in Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy and in the province of Tabasco. It was taken by Cortez in 1519. Long. 92. 35. W. Lat. 18. 0. N.

NUEVA-SEGOVIA, a town of the East Indies, in the northern part of the island of Luzon, which is one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see, and a fort. The alcade major of the province resides in this town, which is seated at the mouth of the river Cagayan. Long. 120. 30. E. Lat. 18. 59. N.

NUIIS, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wine, which is got from vineyards at the foot of a mountain. It is fifteen miles south-west of Dijon, ten north-east of Beaune, and one hundred and fifty south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 53. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

NUMA POMPILIUS, the second king of the Romans, was born at Cures, a city of the Sabines. He was the son of Pompilius Atticus, and succeeded Romulus in the seven hundred and fourteenth year before the Christian æra. To soften the manners of the Roman people, which were still savage and barbarous, he instituted religious ceremonies; erected a temple to Vesta; chose virgins to have under their care the preservation of the sacred fire; established eight colleges of priests, and appointed the worship of Janus. He divided the year into twelve months, and published very wise and useful laws. Resolving to give the greater weight and respect to his institutions, he made the people believe that he received them from the nymph Ægeria, with whom he conversed by night. He married Tullia, by whom he had four sons, and a daughter, who was married to Tullus Hostilius, who succeeded him. He died in the eighty-second year of Rome, and the six hundred and seventy-second before the Christian æra, after a reign of forty-two years.

NUMENIA, or **NEOMENIA**, in Grecian antiquity, a festival observed at the beginning of every lunar month, in honour of all the gods, but especially of Apollo, because all light is derived from the sun, and whatever distinction of times and seasons may be taken from other planets, yet they are all owing to him as the fountain of all those borrowed rays, which the rest have only by participation from him. This festival was observed with games, and public entertainments made by the rich, to whose tables the poor flocked in great numbers, and at these times the Athenians offered solemn prayers and sacrifices for the prosperity of the commonwealth, during the ensuing month.

NUMENIUS, a Greek philosopher of the second century, as born at Apamia, a city of Syria, and followed the opinions of Pythagoras and Plato, which he endeavoured to reconcile. He maintained that Plato took, what he says of God and the creation of the world, from Moses. There only remain some fragments of this author, which are to be found in Origen, Eusebius, &c.

NUMERIANUS (**MARCUS AURELIUS**) emperor of Rome, was the son of Carus, and the brother of Carinus. While he was Cæsar he followed his father into the East, and succeeded him, in conjunction with his brother Carinus, in the month of January, 284, but was killed by the treachery of Arius Aper his father-in-law, in the month of September following. He was an eloquent prince; he spoke gracefully in public, and was fond of polite literature and poetry. After his death the Roman army elected Dioclesian, who killed Aper with his own hand.

NUMITOR, the son of Procas king of Alba, and the brother of Amulius. Procas dying in the seven hundred and ninety-fifth year before the Christian æra, made him and Amulius joint heirs to the crown, on condition of their reigning annually by turns, but Amulius, on getting possession of the throne, excluded Numitor, whose son Lausus he ordered to be put to death, and obliged Rhea Sylvia, Numitor's only daughter, to become a vestal; but that princess becoming pregnant, declared that she was with child by the god Mars, and afterwards brought forth Remus and Romulus, who at length killed Amulius, and restored Numitor to the throne, in the seven hundred and fifty-fourth year before the Christian æra.

NUNDINA, in pagan worship, a goddess supposed to preside over the purification of infants; and as the males were purified nine days after their birth, she received her name from the word *Nonus*, or the ninth.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on May 14, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Auker, where there was formerly a famous nunnery. It is a long town on the road between Coventry and Derby, and has a good free-school. It is fifty-eight miles north of Oxford, twenty-two south of Derby, eight north of Coventry, and ninety-eight north-west of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 52. 33. N.

NUNEZ (**FERDINAND**) in Latin *Nonius*, a celebrated Spanish critic, known also by the name of Pincianus, from his being born at Pincia, was the first who introduced into

Spain a taste for the study of the Greek language. He was professor of polite literature at Alcalá and Salamanca, and died at an advanced age in 1552. His Commentaries on Pliny, Pomponius Mela, and Seneca, are particularly esteemed.

NURENBERG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is a place of very great antiquity, and is seated in a sandy barren plain, yet the inhabitants are so industrious that they have rendered it a very flourishing place. It is about seven miles in circumference, and surrounded with high walls, flanked with three hundred and eighty towers, after the old way of fortification. The river Pegnitz runs through it and divides it in two, and turns ninety wheels belonging to mills and other machines, and has twelve bridges over it, by which both parts of the town communicate with each other. There are one hundred and thirty streets, which are large and well paved, and the houses are generally built of hewn stone, six stories high. There are likewise two large gates, fifteen public fountains, one hundred and seventeen wells, ten market-places, and thirteen public baths. Their chief fountain is adorned with great many statues of brass. Though Nuremberg is so large a place it has properly but two parish-churches, which are both built in the Gothic taste. The arsenal is one of the best furnished of any in Germany, having arms for ten thousand men, with three hundred pieces of cannon, some of which are of a monstrous bore, and carry balls of three hundred pounds weight. The town-house is very large, with a beautiful front. The number of the inhabitants is said to be sixty thousand, who are governed by an aristocracy, by whom justice is very impartially administered. The grand council is composed of two hundred persons, and the supreme council of thirty-four patricians, and eight of the principal citizens. The inhabitants are very ingenious, and skilful in all sorts of arts, of which their geographical maps, copper-plates, mathematical and musical instruments are a proof, as well as their works in copper, iron, steel, ivory, alabaster, and wood. They have a famous academy of painting; a curious anatomical theatre, and a public library, containing about twenty thousand volumes. Most of those curious toys which are brought into England, and called Dutch toys, are made at this place. Their religion is the Lutheran, and there is only one church allowed to the Roman Catholics. They have by degrees acquired a considerable territory, of about one hundred miles in circumference, among which are two large forests, and the whole is divided into eleven bailiwicks. It is seated almost in the centre of Germany, fifty-five miles north-west of Ratisbon, ninety north-by-west of Munich, and two hundred and fifty west-by-north of Vienna. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

NUR-MAHAL, the wife of Jehan Guir, the fourth emperor of Indostan, was the daughter of a Persian officer, who went into that country to make his fortune. Her beauty at first gained her the heart of Jehan-Guir, and her merit fixed his affection. She understood the Arabic, Indian, and Persian languages, and joined to this knowledge a genius capable of governing a kingdom. The emperor consulted her in every thing, and even gave her a share of the sovereign authority; but she was ambitious of something more. By her caresses, it is said, she obtained the privilege of reigning for one day. As she had thought of this long before, she got a prodigious quantity of gold and silver coin struck on that occasion, so that two hours after the emperor had, in an assembly of the grandees, declared Nur Jehan sovereign during twenty-four hours, greater quantities of these new pieces were distributed among the people, than had been coined during the whole reign of Jehan Guir.

That prince being made prisoner, with his whole court, in 1625, by Mohabet Khan, one of his subjects, the queen raised up enemies against Mohabet on every side, and by her counsels and address, Jehan Guir escaped out of the conqueror's hands. The queen, inflamed with revenge, sent several armies against Mohabet, and neglected no means of destroying him. But the death of Jehan Guir, in 1627, put it out of her power to execute her projects, as Schah Jehan, the emperor's third son, with whom Mohabet had taken refuge, ascended the throne, by the assistance of that general.

NUYS, an ancient and strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, belonging to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Erft, about a mile from the Rhine, five miles south-west of Duffeldorp. Long. 6. 12. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

NYBURG, a town of Denmark in the island of Funen, seated on the eastern coast, ten miles east of Odensee. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 55. 27. N.

NYCTIMINE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Nycteus, who having an incestuous passion for her father, her nurse enabled her to gratify it; but on its coming to the knowledge

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ledge of Nycteus, he was enraged, on which she flying into the woods to avoid his fury, Minerva changed her into an owl, which, as conscious of the crime, still hates the light.

NYLAND, a province of Finland in Sweden, is seated on the gulph of the same name. The principal towns are Borg and Helsingfort.

NYMANNUS (**GREGORY**) professor of anatomy and botany at Wittemberg, where he was born, wrote a Latin Treatise on the Apoplexy, which is esteemed, and a curious Dissertation on the Life of the Foetus, in which he proves that the infant in the womb enjoys a life distinct from that of the mother, and that on her death it may frequently be extracted from the womb without injury.

NYMBURG, a strong town in Bohemia, seated on the river Elb. It was taken by the Saxons in 1634. Long. 15. 14. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

NYMPHÆA, in antiquity, a kind of grottoes sacred to the Nymphs, from whose statues, with which they were adorned, or from the fountains they afforded, their name is (according to Dr. Potter) evidently derived.

NYMPHS, in fabulous history, a kind of terrestrial deities, of which there were various kinds, all of whom are supposed to be the daughters of Oceanus and Tethys, and were distinguished into Nereids, Naiades, Dryades, Hamadryades, Orcades, Limniades, &c. See **NEREIDS**, **NAIADES**, **DRYADES**, &c.

There were also celestial nymphs who were the attendants of the superior deities. Those of both kinds were represented as young and beautiful virgins, and dressed suitably to the character ascribed to them.

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The sacrifices offered to the Nymphs were goats, honey, milk, and wine.

The Nymphs were probably derived from the poets personizing the various parts of nature, and giving a voice and features to the fountains, hills, and groves.

NYON, a town of Switzerland, seated on a hill on the side of the lake of Geneva, but the rest stands in a plain, and is quite open; though that on the hill is surrounded with walls. In the town itself there are many Roman inscriptions. Nyon is very well seated for trade, particularly with Geneva and Burgundy; for the Burgundians come constantly to the fairs, and often to the markets. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 46. 24. N.

NYSLOT, a strong town, with a castle, in Livonia, seated among large morasses on the river Narva, twenty miles south-west of Narva, and sixty north of Wyburg. It is subject to Russia. Long. 29. 15. E. Lat. 62. 10. N.

NYSUS, in fabulous history, king of Megara, had among his white hair a tuft on the top of his head of a purple colour, on which, according to the Oracle, depended the fate of his kingdom; but Scylla, his daughter, having conceived a passion for Minos, who laid siege to Megara, dexterously cut off her father's purple lock, and delivered the country to the enemy. Nysus died with grief, and was transformed into a hawk, and the conqueror detesting Scylla's treachery, banished her his sight, on which, casting herself into the sea, she was changed into a lark, and, according to Ovid, is still pursued by her father for her ingratitude and treachery.

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OACCO, a province of Africa in the kingdom of Angola. It is level and very fruitful; but not well cultivated. The inhabitants are addicted to war, and are very superstitious, though the most of them profess Christianity.

OAKHAM, the chief town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on March 15, for horned cattle and sheep; on May 6, for horned cattle and sheep, with a shew of stone-horses; and on September 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is well built and inhabited, and is seated in a rich pleasant valley, called the Vale of Catmus. The church, free-school, and hospital are indifferent good buildings. The castle is more remarkable for its antiquity than beauty, and is now the place where the assizes are held. It is twenty-eight miles south-by-east of Nottingham, forty-nine north-by-west of Bedford, and ninety-six on the same point from London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

OAKHAMTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on the second Tuesday after March 11, May 14, the first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, all for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Oakment. It is governed by a mayor, burgesses, recorder, and sub-officers, and sends two members to parliament. It is twenty miles west of Exeter, and one hundred and ninety-four west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

OBED, one of the ancestors of Jesus Christ according to the flesh, was the son of Boaz and Ruth, and the grandfather of David. Obed was born about the one thousand two hundred and seventy-fifth year before the Christian æra, when his father was about ninety-five years of age.

OBRECHT (**ULRIC**) a learned German, was descended from a noble family, and was born at Strasburg on the 23d of July, 1646. The study of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues were almost the first amusements of his infancy; and he learned French, Italian and Spanish by way of play or diversion. At fifteen years of age he was so good a rhetorician, that he was ordered to compose and pronounce a Latin speech in public, which he performed with universal

applause; for his preceptors suffered him to read only the ancient authors, in order that he might draw the principles of eloquence from Demosthenes, Cicero, Longinus, Quintilian, &c. and in the course of philosophy, they put into his hands Plato, Aristotle, with all that we have of Pythagoras. But he principally studied civil law and history, in both which he excelled. Yet such a multiplicity of sciences were far from rendering his ideas confused. He gave an account of all ages as if he had lived in them; and of all laws, as if he had been the maker and establisher of them; and yet he spoke of such subjects as he knew best, like one who sought to be informed rather than to decide. At length having taken his licentiate's degrees, he travelled for improvement, and went first to Vienna with Mr. Kelerman, the Muscovite ambassador, who took him as governor and tutor to his son; and from thence he passed to Venice, every where visiting the libraries and learned men.

At nineteen years of age he published a Commentary on the Dream of Scipio, and a Dissertation upon the Principles of Civil and Political Prudence. At his return from Italy he settled at Strasburg, where he married the daughter of Mr. Boecler, professor of eloquence and history, whom he afterwards succeeded in those employs, and in the mean time his merit became sufficiently known to bring him a great number of young German gentlemen, to whom he read lectures in law and history.

Mr. Obrecht had hitherto professed the protestant religion; but the French king having made himself master of Strasburg, and going there in person with his whole court, he was by the arguments of the Jesuits induced to abjure his religion, which he did at Paris in 1684. Upon his return to Strasburg, he resumed his profession of the law; but soon after the French king nominated him to preside in his majesty's name in the senate of that city, with the title of prætor royal, in imitation of the old Romans; and from that time Mr. Obrecht applied himself entirely to public affairs. Afterwards, being sent to the court of France to manage the interests of the city and senate of Strasburg, the king appointed him his commissary and envoy to Francfort; but being taken ill there, he ordered himself to be conveyed

- to Strasburg, where he died on the 6th of Augustus, 1701. He published many works, among which are, 1. An edition of the History of the Trojan War, said to be written by Lucius Septimius. 2. *De Electione Imperatoris Romano-Germanici*. 3. *De vera Philosophia Origine*. 4. *De Legione Fulminatrice M. Antonini Phil. Imperatoris*.
- OBDACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria, thirty-five miles west of Gratz. Long. 15 deg. E. Lat. 47. 20 N.
- OBDORA**, a province of Russian Tartary, which makes part of Siberia, and lies to the east of the river Oby, almost under the polar circle.
- OBERKIRCH**, a town and castle of Alsace, beyond the Rhine towards the Black Forest, and three miles from Strasburg. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 48. 35 N.
- OBERNDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suanbia and in the Black Forest. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is divided into the upper and lower towns. Long. 8. 43. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.
- OBERNBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, belonging to the bishop of Passau, who generally resides there. It is seated on the river Inn, fifteen miles south of Passau. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 43. 23. N.
- OBERSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of the county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nahe, eight miles below Burkenfeld, and thirty east of Tiers. Long. 7. 14. E. Lat. 49. 37. N.
- OBERWESEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and electorate of Triers; there is a castle on a hill, at the foot of which this town is built. It is thirty-seven miles north-east of Tiers. Long. 7. 12. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.
- OBOLLAH**, a strong town of Persia in Asia, in Irack-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, not far from Bussrah. The inhabitants pretend that it is one of the most delightful places in Asia, and that it is the spot where paradise was sited. Long. 47. 15. E. Lat. 30. 15. N.
- OBY**, a great river of Russia, which has its rise in Calmuck Tartary, and running north, joins the river Irtysh, and continuing its course northward, becomes the boundary between Europe and Asia. The channel near the head is rocky; but from the mouth of the Tomber downwards its banks are low, flat, and of a curious white sand. It is famous for small transparent pebbles that are only to be met with in this river, from the mouth of the Tomber upwards. This river abounds exceedingly in all kinds of fish. It falls into a bay of the Frozen sea. Long. 86. 15. E. Lat. 63. 10. N.
- OCANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated in a pleasant plain, abounding in all things necessary for life, and is twenty-two miles from Madrid. Long. 2. 59. W. Lat. 39. 56. N.
- OCCAM**, or **OCCHAM**, (**WILLIAM**) a famous scholastic divine, of the order of the Franciscans, was born in England, and was a disciple of Schotus. He was the head of the Nominals, and acquired such reputation, that he was surnamed the Invincible Doctor. At the desire of Michael Celenus, general of his order, he took the part of the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and wrote against pope John XXII. and his successors. This conduct occasioned his being excommunicated by that pope, but it is thought that he was afterwards absolved from that censure. He died about the year 1347. He wrote several works, in which he discovers great wit and subtlety.
- OCCASION**, in pagan mythology, the fittest season for accomplishing any transaction, was usually represented as a goddess, and depicted in the form of a naked woman, bald behind, with a lock on her forehead; one foot placed on a wheel, the other in the air, and each of them winged; holding in one hand a razor, and in the other a sail.
- OCEANUS**, in pagan mythology, the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Thetis, and the father of the Rivers and Fountains. The ancients called him the Father of all Things, imagining that he was produced by Humidity, which, according to Thales, was the first principle from which every thing was produced. Homer represents Juno visiting him at the remotest limits of the earth, and acknowledging him and Thetis as the parents of the gods. He was represented with a bull's head, as an emblem of the rage, and bellowing of the ocean, when agitated by a storm whence it is not improbable that Oceanus derived his original from the Egyptian Osiris.
- OCELLUS**, a Greek philosopher of the Pythagorean school, was a native of Lucania, whence he was called the Lucanian. He was descended from an ancient family at Troy in Phrygia, and lived long before Plato. He composed a Treatise on Kings and Kingdoms, of which there are only some fragments now extant, but the book entitled *Περὶ τῆς Ήρακλῆος*, that is, Of the Universe, which is attributed to him, we have received entire, and there have been many

- editions of it in Greek and Latin. He there endeavours to prove the eternity of the world, in which opinion he was followed by Aristotle.
- OCHIN**, or **OKIN** (**BERNARDINE**) in Latin *Ochinus*, a famous preacher, born at Sienna, in the year 1487. He became a Franciscan, and afterwards a Capuchin. There are even some authors who assert, that he, with Matthew Bafetis, founded the order of the Capuchins, and this is the opinion of the learned Anthony Maria Gratiana, bishop of Amelia, who knew him personally; but this is a mistake. However, he was elected general of that order in 1538, and was father confessor to the pope. He was learned and eloquent, and never did man preach with greater applause; yet he quitted the habit of the Capuchins, after he had wore it eight years; became a Lutheran; retired to Geneva, and afterwards to Augsburg. In 1547 he came, with Peter Martyr, into England, and in 1555 was invited to Zurich to be minister of the Italian church there. His Dialogues, in which, among other things, he pleads in favour of polygamy, occasioned his being driven from thence in 1563. He was not allowed to reside at Basil, and was obliged to retire into Poland, when he embraced the opinions of Socinus; but at last being driven from that kingdom, he died at Slakow, in Moravia, in 1564, aged seventy-seven. He published thirty Dialogues, several Sermons, and other works.
- OCHSENFURT**, a town of Germany, in Franconia; seated in a country which produces the best wine in Franconia. It is only remarkable for its bridge over the river Main, on which it stands. It is fourteen miles south-east of Wirtzburg. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.
- OCHUS**, king of Persia. See **DARIUS II.** and **ARTAXERXES II.**
- OCCA**, a great river of Moscovy, which rises in the province of Szeetk, and running north, passes by Orel and Peremil, and then turning east, joins the river Mosko at Kolumna, after which it continues to run east by Rensankoi and Novogorod, falling into the river Wolga a little below Novogorod.
- OCCA**, or **OCKER**, a river of Germany, which rising in the south of Brunswick, runs north through that duchy, passing by the towns of Goslar, Wolfenbottle, and Brunswick; and discharges itself into the river Aller below Gysborn.
- OCKINGHAM**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, held on Thursday before Shrove-tide, June 11, and November 2, for horses and cattle. It is a large frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handsome market-house seated in the middle. It has been a place of note for the manufacture of silk stockings. It is seven miles east of Reading, and thirty-three west of London.
- OCKLEY** (**SIMON**) a very learned divine, was born at Exeter, in the year 1678, and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his intense application to literature. At the usual time he took the degrees in arts, and that of bachelor in divinity, but marrying very young, was precluded from a fellowship in his college, and this occasioned his being afterwards involved in many difficulties. In 1705 he was presented to the vicarage of Swaveley, in Cambridgeshire, and in 1711 he was chosen Arabic professor of the university; but afterwards had the misfortune to be confined for some time in Cambridge castle for debt; but these preferments he enjoyed till his death, which happened on the 9th of August, 1720. He wrote, 1. *Introductio ad Linguas Orientales*. 2. The History of the present Jews throughout the World, translated from the Italian of Leo Modena, a Venetian rabbi. 3. The Improvement of human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hui Ebn Yokdhan, translated from the Arabic. 4. An Account of South-West Barbary, containing what is most remarkable in the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco; written by a person who had been a slave there a considerable time, and translated from his manuscript. 5. The History of the Saracens, collected from the most authentic Arabic Authors, in two volumes, octavo. He was not only well skilled in the learned languages, but in the modern, as French, Spanish, Italian, &c.
- OCTAVIA**, the daughter of Caius Octavius, and the sister of the emperor Augustus, one of the most illustrious ladies of ancient Rome, was married to Marcellus, and afterwards to Mark Anthony. By the first she had young Marcellus, who married Julia, the daughter of Augustus, but died in the flower of his age, when Augustus designed to appoint him heir to the imperial throne. By Mark Anthony she had Antonia the Elder, who married Domitius Aenobarbus, and Antonia the Younger, the wife of Drusus, the brother of Tiberius. Mark Anthony, being captivated by Cleopatra, abandoned Octavia, whose wisdom, virtue, constancy, and affection to an unworthy husband, were universally admired. She died in the eleventh year before the Christian era.

ODE

OCTAVIA, the daughter of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, was contracted to Lucius Silanus; but that marriage being broke off by the intrigues of Agrippina, she, at sixteen years of age, married Nero. That prince divorced her a short time after, under the pretence of barrenness, in order to marry Poppea, who accused Octavia of having a criminal commerce with one of her slaves. Upon this all that prince's servants were put to the torture, and some of them, not being able to support the torments they endured, charged her with being guilty of the crime of which she had been falsely accused; but most of them had the courage to declare her innocent. However, Octavia was banished into Campania, but the murmurs of the people obliged Nero to recal her. It is impossible to express the joy that appeared at Rome at her return, or the honours conferred by the people on that princess. Poppea thought she should be ruined if Octavia was not destroyed; she threw herself at Nero's feet, and at length, on various pretences, procured her death. Octavia was therefore banished into an island, where her veins being opened, she died at twenty years of age. After which her head was cut off and carried to her rival.

OCTAVIANUS, antipope, was of the family of the counts of Freseati, and elected by two cardinals after the death of Adrian IV. when he took the name of Victor IV. He was supported by the emperor Frederic, on which Alexander III. the lawful pope, was obliged to retire into France. Octavianus died at Lucca in 1164.

OCTAVIUS, or **OCTAVIANUS**. See **AUGUSTUS**.

OCZAKOW, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of the province of Budziac Tartary. It is governed by a bashaw, and stands on the side of a hill; being surrounded by a thick wall. It is not very large, and on the top of the hill is a castle. It is seated west of the mouth of the river Nieper, formerly called the Boristhenes, three hundred and forty miles north-by-east of Constantinople. Long. 30. 40. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

ODAZZI (**JUAN**) an able painter and engraver, born at Rome, in the year 1663. He was the disciple of Cornelius Bloemart, Ciraferrì, and Bacici; acquired a great reputation, and became very rich. The cupola of the dome of Velletri, painted by his hand, is particularly admired. He ruined his health by the remedies he unnecessarily took to preserve it, and died at Rome in 1731.

ODENATUS, king of the Palmyrians, and one of the greatest commanders of his time, raised himself to the throne by his valour and power. He was born at Palmyra, in Phœnicia, and married the famous Zenobia; said to be descended from the Ptolemys and Cleopatras. On the famous defeat of the Romans by the Persians, when the emperor Valerian was taken and treated with the greatest indignities by king Sapor, in 260, all the East was struck with consternation, and sent presents to that barbarous prince, in order to obtain his favour. Sapor received those of Odenatus with the utmost contempt, and being provoked that such a petty prince had presumed to write to him, instead of coming to his court in person, ordered his presents to be thrown into the river. Odenatus enraged in his turn, joined with the Romans, and made war on Sapor with such success, that he took from him his wife and treasures. He afterwards ruined the party of Quietus, the son of Macrianus, and remained faithful to the Romans. The emperor Gallienus thought, that he could no better way reward his services than by associating him to the empire. He gave him the titles of Cæsar, Augustus, and emperor, and that of Augusta to queen Zenobia, his wife, and children. Odenatus put to death Balista, who had revolted; took the city of Ctesiphon, and was preparing to march against the Goths, who ravaged Asia, when he was assassinated at a feast with Herodes, his son, at Heraclea, in Pontus. Zenobia governed after him, under the title of queen of the East.

ODENSEE, the capital town of the island of Funen, with a bishop's see. It is seated in the middle of the island, and was very flourishing when the kings of Denmark resided there, and it is no inconsiderable place at this time. It is forty-five miles from Sleswick, and sixty-five south-west of Copenhagen. Long. 10. 30. E. Lat. 55. 25. N.

ODER, a considerable river of Germany, which has its source in Moravia, and running through Silesia northward, goes into Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a lake called Gros-haff, after which it falls into the Baltic sea with three mouths, making two islands.

ODERBURG, a town of Silesia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elsa, ten miles below Ratibon, and twenty east of Troppaw. Long. 17. 39. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated fifteen miles south of Mentz. Long. 7. 46. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

ODETTE DE CHAMP-DIVERS, surnamed the Little Queen, was the mistress of Charles VI. king of France; she was a

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hair-merchant's daughter, and the king having seen her, found her to his taste. He was then fallen into a kind of idiotism, or madness, and as the court employed their thoughts rather on amusing him than in getting him cured, the queen was the first in procuring this young woman, who was distinguished both by her wit and beauty. It is said, that the queen was determined to make use of this instance of complaisance, from the king's sometimes flattering her. He, however, loved his young mistress, and had that tender fear of her, which people in his situation commonly have for some particular person. One of the effects of the folly of this unhappy prince was, that when he was in these fits he refused to change his linen, and obstinately persisted in wearing the same shirt and cloaths, however dirty.

The Little Queen then threatened him with her indifference or hatred: when the fear of not being beloved, or of seeing her no more, rendered him tractable, and made him do what they desired. It was the same with respect to meat and drink, and every thing else that contributes to health, and which he refused if his mistress did not oblige him to comply. In short, she calmed his humours, and alleviated his disorder by her address, her beauty, and complaisance. See **CHARLES VI.** surnamed the Well Beloved.

ODIAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Mid-lent Saturday and July 21, for cattle and toys. It is a corporation, but no large place; and is only of note on account of David II. king of Scotland, being kept prisoner here. It is twenty miles north-east of Winchester, and forty-two west-by-south of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

ODOACER, the son of Edicon, king of the Heruli, a people originally of Scythia, was called into Italy by Nepos's party, in the year 476. He made himself master of the country of the Venetians and Cisalpine Gaul; defeated Orestes, shut up Augustulus in a castle near Naples, and completed the destruction of the Roman empire in Italy. At length he made war on the Rugians, conquered them, and made their king prisoner; but Theodoric, king of the Goths in Mœsia, succoured the son of the vanquished king, and in 487 marched into Italy, where he gained three battles over Odoacer, and in 490 besieged Ravenna; but at last being wearied out by the length of the siege, which had continued two years, he concluded a peace with Odoacer, and shared the empire of Italy with him; but a short time after caused him to be assassinated at an entertainment in 493. Odoacer was a modest, mild, and merciful prince, and notwithstanding his being an Arian, protected the Catholics.

ODOWARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a castle, standing in a charming situation. It is noted for its fine perfumed catchup.

ECOLAMPADIUS (**JOHN**) a famous German divine, born at the village of Reinsperg, in the year 1484, and became well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He was a monk of the order of St. Bridget, and quitted the habit of that order to embrace the opinions of Zwinglius. In 1525 he became minister of Basil, and entering into the dispute between Luther and Zwinglius, published a book against the corporal presence of Jesus Christ in the eucharist, intitled, *De genuina Expositione Verborum Domini, Hoc est Corpus meum, id est, Figura, Signum, Typus, Symbolum*, which was answered by the Lutherans in a book attributed to Brentius, intitled, *Syngramma*, on which Ecolampadius wrote a reply, intitled, *Anti-Syngramma*. He also composed Commentaries on several books of the Bible, and other works, by which he acquired a great reputation. He died at Basil, on the first of December, 1531, aged forty nine, and was buried in the temple of that city, where his tomb and epitaph are to be seen.

ECUMENIUS, a Greek author of the tenth century, wrote Commentaries on the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle of St. James, &c. and other works, which were printed at Paris in Greek and Latin, in 1631, in two volumes, folio. He had done little more than abridge St. Chrysostom.

EDIPUS, in fabulous history, the son of Laius king of Thebes, and Jocasta, was given by his father to a shepherd, who was ordered to put him to death, in order to prevent the misfortunes with which he was threatened by an oracle. But the shepherd being unwilling to spill the blood of a young prince, tied him by the feet to a tree that he might be devoured by wild beasts. The infant was however found in this situation by another shepherd, named Phorbas, who carried him to Polybus king of Corinth; where the queen, having no children, educated him with as much care as if he had been her son. When he was grown up, he was informed that he was not the son of Polybus, on which, by order of the oracle, he went to seek for his father in Phœcis; but scarce was he arrived in that country, when he met his father on the road, and killed him without knowing him. A short time after, having delivered the country from the monster called the Sphinx, he married

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married Jocasta, without knowing that she was his mother, and had four children by her; but afterwards being informed of his incest, he quitted the throne, and thinking himself unworthy of the light, put out his eyes. Eteocles and Polynices, who were celebrated amongst the Greeks, were born of this incestuous marriage.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, seated on the Baltic sea, between the continent of Gothland and the isle of Gothland, in between fifty-six and fifty-seven degrees of north latitude, and between seventeen and eighteen degrees of east longitude. It is about sixty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, having a wholesome air, and a fertile soil, with rising hills and several castles. It has no town of any great note.

ÆNEUS, in fabulous history, a king of Calydonia, who was the father of Meleager and Dejanira, the wife of Hercules. This prince sacrificing to all the deities, except Diana, she resented the affront, and sent a wild boar to waste and destroy the country, which was hunted and killed by Meleager.

ÆNOMAUUS, in fabulous history, the son of Mars, being informed by the oracle that he should be killed by the person who married his daughter Hippodamia, he made a proposal to all who addressed him for that purpose, that if they conquered him in the race they should marry her; but that they should be put to death if they were overcome. He in this manner got rid of thirteen of her admirers; but Pelops having corrupted Myrtilus, that prince's charioteer, made him put weak axle-trees to Ænomaus's chariot, which occasioned their being broken in the race, when Ænomaus being overturned and bruised, died of his fall soon after. Pelops then married Hippodamia, and succeeded her father in the possession of the kingdom, which from his name was called Peloponnesus.

ÆNOMAUUS, an able Greek philosopher and orator, in the second century, composed a collection of the lies of the oracle of Delphos, and refuted them with much wit and solidity. Eusebius, in his Evangelical Preparation, has preserved a considerable fragment of that work.

ÆNONE, in fabulous history, a nymph of Mount Ida, who foretold things to come, and was eminent for her skill in medicines, was the daughter of a river of Phrygia, and the first wife of Paris, to whom she made known all the misfortunes that would happen to him, if he travelled into Greece. She had a son named Corinthus, whom she tenderly loved. Paris having carried off Helen, and being wounded by Philoctetes at the siege of Troy, gave orders for his being carried to Mount Ida, that Ænone might cure him of his wound, but he died before he reached it. Ænone at the sight of Paris's body was so affected, that according to some she hanged or strangled herself, or, according to others, threw herself on the funeral pile on which the body of Paris was burnt.

OESEL, an island of the Baltic sea, at the entrance of the gulph of Livonia. It is about seventy miles in length, and fifty in breadth, and contains about ten parishes. It is defended by the fortresses of Aïrensburg and Sonneburg. It belongs to Russia. It is in between twenty-two and twenty-four degrees of east longitude, and between fifty-eight and fifty-nine degrees of north latitude.

OETING, a town in Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Wernitz, twelve miles above Donawert, and thirty-five north-west of Ingolstadt. Long. 10. 45. E. Lat. 48. 52. N.

OETINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, is divided into the old and new, and is thirty-five miles south-west of Passau. Long. 13. 30. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

OFFA, king of the Mercians in England, succeeded Ethelbald in the year 758. He was a warlike, artful, and ambitious prince. He basely assassinated Ethelbert king of the East Angles, whom he had invited to come to him under the pretence of marrying his daughter. He had afterwards a quarrel with Charlemagne, but Alcuinus, a learned and political monk, reconciled them. Offa distinguished himself by causing a large ditch to be made for the defence of a part of his dominions, which extended about ninety miles. He augmented the revenue of the college founded at Rome by Ina, by ordering a penny to be yearly collected from every family in his dominions, which consisted of twenty-three counties, and was called the Peter-pence, from its being paid on the feast of St. Peter. This was intended to defray the expences of such Englishmen as went to study at Rome; but the popes afterwards pretended it was a tribute. He erected Litchfield into an archbishoprick; died in 796, and was succeeded by his son Egfrid.

OFFA'S-DIKE, a line or intrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welch; it runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

OLA

OFFENBURG, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It was taken by the French in 1689. It is twelve miles south-east of Strasburg, and twenty south-east of Baden. Long. 7. 38. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Main, seven miles east of Francfort. Long. 8. 28. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and marquisate of Ancona, seated on the confines of Naples, thirteen miles south of Firmo, and twenty-six south of Loretto. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

OG, king of Bashan, was the only man who remained of the race of giants. He opposed the passage of the Israelites when they resolved to enter the promised land, but was conquered by Moses, and slain in a great battle, which was followed by the loss of his country, of which the Israelites took possession about the one thousand four hundred and fifty-second year before the Christian era. His bed of iron was shewn at Rabbath, the capital of the Ammonites, which was nine cubits long, and four broad; that is, fifteen feet four inches and a half in length, and five feet ten inches in breadth. David at length took that city from the Ammonites.

OGILBY, (JOHN) an eminent writer, was born in or near Edinburgh, about the 17th of November, 1600. His father having spent his estate, and being prisoner in the King's Bench for debt, could contribute but little to his education; however, he obtained some knowledge in the Latin grammar, and afterwards so much money as to procure his father's discharge from prison, and to bind himself an apprentice to a dancing-master in London; when, by his dexterity in his profession, and his complaisant behaviour to his master's scholars, he obtained money to buy out the remainder of his time, and to set up for himself. But being afterwards appointed to dance in the duke of Buckingham's great mask, he by a false step strained a vein in the inside of his leg, which occasioned his being ever after somewhat lame. When Thomas earl of Strafford was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, he was entertained as a dancing-master in his family, and made one of the earl's troop of guards; at which time he composed a humorous piece called the Character of a Trooper. He was soon after appointed master of the revels in Ireland, and built a theatre at Dublin. About the time of the conclusion of the war in England, he left Ireland, and being shipwrecked, came to London in a necessitous condition, but soon after walked to Cambridge, where being assisted by several scholars, he became so complete a master of the Latin tongue, that, in 1649, he published a translation of Virgil. He soon after learned Greek, and, in 1660, published in folio a translation of Homer's Iliad, with Annotations; and about two years after went into Ireland, where he was made master of the revels by patent. He then built another theatre in Dublin, which cost him about two thousand pounds. He published at London in folio, a translation of Homer's Odyssey, with Annotations, and afterwards wrote two heroic poems, intitled, The Ephesian Matron, and The Roman Slave. He next composed the Carolics, an epic poem, in twelve books, in honour of king Charles I. but this was entirely lost in the fire of London, in September 1666, when Mr Ogilby's house in White Fryars was burnt down, and his whole fortune, except to the value of five pounds destroyed. He, however, soon procured his house to be rebuilt, set up a printing-office within it, was appointed his majesty's cosmographer and geographic printer, and printed several great works translated or collected by himself and his assistants, particularly his Atlas. He died on the 4th of September, 1676.

OGLIO, a river which rises in the Alps, in the county of Trent, and running south passes through the lake of Isco, and then continuing its course south-east, falls into the Po to the west of Borgo fort.

OGYGES, king of Ogygia and Actæ, afterwards called Boeotia and Attica, founded Thebes and Eleusina. In his time, that is in the one thousand seven hundred and forty-eighth year before the Christian era, happened the celebrated deluge, which, according to some authors, he escaped, and in which, according to others, he perished with most of his subjects. That deluge is said to have happened in the two hundred forty-eighth year before Deucalion's.

OIBO, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and one of the islands of Quirimba. It is noted for its fine springs.

OIRA, a town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appenine mountains, twenty miles north east of Taranto, and twenty south-west of Brindisi. Long. 17. 47. Lat. 40. 48. N.

OLAUS MAGNUS, archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, succeeded his brother John Magnus, in 1544. He assisted at

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the council of Trent, and distinguished himself by writing a History of the Manners, Customs, and Wars of the Northern Nations.

OLDCASTLE (sir JOHN) lord Cobham, the first author, as well as the first martyr, among our nobility, a man whose virtues, says Mr. Walpole, made him a reformer, whose valour a martyr, and whose martyrdom an enthusiast. The amiableness of his character procured him the general appellation of the Good Lord Cobham. He married the niece and heiress of the lord Cobham, and, upon his marriage, assumed that title. He was much esteemed by king Henry V. and had served him with great zeal at a time when the church was lighting its holy fires for the disciples of Wickliffe. The prodigious encrease of that sect greatly alarmed the government, especially as a man of such spirit and enterprize was at the head of it. Henry, at first, had the sense and goodness to resist the insinuations thrown out against the lord Cobham, whom he tried to save by gentle exhortations; but as the peer was firm, says our author, it naturally made the prince weak, and he delivered the hero over to the inquisitors. Lord Cobham was in prison, but escaped. The clergy, however, with great zeal for the royal person, informed the king, who was then at Eltham, that twenty thousand Lollards were assembled at St. Giles's, for the destruction of him and his brothers. The brave young monarch immediately headed a troop, and arriving at ten at night, at the sign of the Axe, without Bishopgate, took the man of the house and seven others prisoners, which closed his first campaign. Four score more were seized about St. Giles's, and some of them being induced, it is said, to confess the design of murdering the royal family and make the lord Cobham protector, the king no longer doubted of the conspiracy, but ordered about half of them to be executed, and issued a proclamation for apprehending Cobham, who was all this time concealed in Wales. The king, who was Lollard enough himself to cast a rapacious eye on the revenues of the clergy, was diverted by a free gift, and by a persuasion to undertake the conquest of France, to which kingdom, they assured him, he had an undoubted right. The conquest of France soon followed, and also the surprisal of lord Cobham, by the lord Powis, after a brave resistance, in which he was wounded. The proclamation for apprehending him offered a thousand marks of gold, twenty pounds a year for life, and a discharge from all taxes to any city, borough, or town that should deliver him up. Being examined before the duke of Bedford, he would have expiated on his faith; but the chief justice moved, that they should not suffer him to spend the time so vainly in molesting the nobles of the realm. His sentence and execution soon followed. He was burnt in St. Giles's in the Fields, in February, 1418, and died entreating sir Thomas Erpingham, that if he saw him rise from death to life the third day, he would procure that his sect might live in peace and quiet. He wrote twelve Conclusions, addressed to the parliament of England, and a piece, entitled the Complaints of the Countryman. After his death was published a piece, called his Confession and Abjuration; but this is believed to be, and certainly was, a forgery. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

OLDENBURG (HENRY) a learned member of the Royal Society, in the seventeenth century, was born in the duchy of Bremen, and was consul at London during the long parliament, and afterwards was tutor to the lord Henry O'Brien, a young Irish nobleman. In 1656, he became a student in the university of Oxford, after which he was made tutor to William lord Cavendish, and became a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, at its first foundation. He contracted a strict friendship with Mr. Robert Boyle, several of whose works he translated into Latin. He published the Philosophical Transactions from No. 1. to No. 136. and carried on a prodigious correspondence with the learned. He died at Charlton, near Greenwich, in August, 1678.

OLDENBURG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded by the German Sea on the north, by the duchy of Bremen on the east, by Osnabrug on the south, and by Embden on the west, it being fifty miles long and twenty broad. It is full of bogs and marshes, wherein they breed a small sort of cattle. It is properly situated for trade, but is so subject to inundations, that the inhabitants are very poor.

OLDENBURG, the capital town of the county of the same name. It was formerly well fortified but the works are now fallen to decay, and the houses are old fashioned and built with wood, which gives them a very disagreeable aspect. The only things remarkable in it are the count's palace, or castle, which is a handsome old building, the town-house, the pleasure-garden, and the king's stables. It is seated on the river Hunta, twenty-two miles west of Bremen, and forty south east of Embden. Long. 8. 7. E. Lat. 53. 12. N.

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OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It was formerly a bishop's see, which was afterwards transferred to Lubeck. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, thirty-two miles north of Lubeck, and is subject to the duke of Holstein Gottorp. Long. 10. 48. E. Lat. 54. 34. N.

OLDENDORP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, thirty miles south-west of Hanover. Long. 8. 51. E. Lat. 52. 21. E.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in the province of Overijssel, thirty-six miles north-east of Deventer. Long. 6. 52. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

OLDESLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and was extremely well fortified in 1685. It is seated on the river Trave, seventeen miles west of Lubeck, and twenty-five north-east of Hamburg. Long. 10. 7. E. Lat. 53. 58. N.

OLDFIELD (ANNE) a celebrated actress, was born in Pall-Mall, London, 1683. Her father, who had once a competent estate, was then an officer of the guards, but, being extravagant, spent all, and left his family unprovided. In these unhappy circumstances, the widow went to live with a sister, who kept a tavern in St. James's market; and the daughter was placed with a sempstress, in King-street, Westminster. At length, Miss Oldfield becoming extremely fond of reading plays, was one day entertaining her relations at the tavern with her talent this way, when capt. George Farquhar, who had dined there, overhearing her, was struck with the sweetness of her voice and the gracefulness of her person and behaviour, and immediately declared that she was admirably formed for the stage. This agreeing with her inclinations, her mother opened the affair to sir John Vanbrugh, a friend of the family, who finding that she had very promising qualifications, recommended her to Mr. Rich, then patentee of the King's Theatre, who took her into the house. She did not, however, give any hopes of her ever being a great actress till the year 1703, when she shone in the part of Leonora, in *Sir Courtly Nice*; and the following year she established her theatrical reputation in that of *Lady Betty Modish*, in the *Careless Husband*.

She had a little before engaged the particular regard and affection of Arthur Maynwaring, esq. who took great pains in improving her natural talents for the stage. After the death of this gentleman, by whom she had a son, she engaged in a like correspondence with brigadier general Churchill, and had also a son by him, who afterwards married Anna Maria Walpole, natural daughter of the earl of Orford. It does not appear, that she had any love affairs, except with these two gentlemen, to whom she is said to have behaved with all the fidelity, duty, and affection of a good wife. Her person was of a stature just rising to that height where the graceful can only begin to shew itself; she had a lively aspect and a commanding mien; and nature had given her this peculiar happiness, that she looked and maintained the agreeable at a time of life when other fine women only raise admirers by their understanding. The qualities she had acquired were the genteel and the elegant; the one in her air, the other in her dress.

About the year 1718, Mr. Savage, natural son to the earl Rivers, being reduced to the extremest distress, she was so affected at his extraordinary case, that she generously allowed him a settled pension of fifty pounds per annum, which was duly and regularly paid as long as she lived. This, with several other tender, humane, and disinterestedly generous actions, added to her distinguished taste in the elegance of dress, conversation, and manners, have been generally spread as a veil to cover her failings, and she may be justly said to have done honour to the stage. She was therefore the darling of her time as long as she lived; and after her death, which happened on the 23d of October, 1730, her corpse was carried to the Jerusalem chamber, where it lay in state, and was afterwards conveyed from thence to Westminster abbey, the pall being supported by the lord De la Warr, lord Hervey, the right honourable George Bubb Doddington, Charles Hedges, esq. and captain Elliot; her eldest son Arthur Maynwaring, esq. being chief mourner. She herself was elegantly dressed in her coffin, with a very fine Brussel's laced head, a fine Holland shift, with a tucker and double ruffles of the same lace, and her body wrapt up in a fine winding sheet.

OLDHAM (JOHN) an eminent poet, was the son of Mr. John Oldham, a non-conformist minister, and was born at Shipton, in Gloucestershire, on the 9th of August, 1653. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1674 took the degree of bachelor of arts. In a short time after, he became usher to the free-school of Croydon, in Surry, where he had the honour of receiving a visit from the earl of Rochester, the earl of Dorset, sir Charles Sedley, and other persons of distinction, merely on account of some of his verses which

they had seen in manuscript. He afterwards was private tutor to the children of several gentlemen, and having saved some money came to London, where he became a votary to the bottle: he contracted a strict friendship with Mr. Dryden; and was caressed by the earl of Kingston, with whom he lived at Holme-Pierpoint, in Nottinghamshire, where being seized by the small-pox, he died on the 9th of December, 1683, in the thirtieth year of his age. His works are printed in two volumes, duodecimo. They chiefly consist of satires, odes, translations, paraphrases of Horace, and other authors, elegiac verses, imitations, parodies, familiar epistles, &c.

OLDMIXON (JOHN) a poet and historian, in the beginning of the present century, was descended from the ancient family of Oldmixons in Somersetshire, but we have no account either of his birth, or the place of his education. The first production we meet with of his is *Amyntas*, a pastoral, acted at the Theatre Royal. His next, theatrical piece, was intitled, *The Grove, or Love's Paradise*, acted at the Theatre Royal in 1700; and his next, *The Governor of Cyrus*, a tragedy. He wrote an *Essay on Criticism*, in prose, and an *Imitation of Boheer's Art of Logic and Rhetoric*, in which he very unjustly censures Mr. Addison, and cites the *Spectator* as abusing Dr. Swift by name, where there is not the least hint of it, and is so injurious as to charge Mr. Addison with writing No. XLIII. of the *Tatler*, which says of his own simile, "That it is as great as ever entered into the mind of man." This simile is in Addison's poem, intitled, *The Campaign*; and the letter which contains the above words, was wrote by sir Richard Steele. Mr. Oldmixon, in the same letter, and in many letters in the *Flying-Post*, frequently reflects on Mr. Pope, for which that gentleman gave him a place in the *Dunciad*, where representing the dunces diving for the prize of Dulness, he says;

In naked majesty Oldmixon stands,
And, Milo-like, surveys his arms and hands,
Then sighing thus: "And am I now three-score?
"Ah, why, ye Gods! should two and two make four?"
He said, and climb'd the stranded lighter's height,
Shot to the black abyfs, and plunged downright.
The senior's judgment all the crowd admire,
Who but to sink the deeper, rose the higher.

Mr. Oldmixon being employed by bishop Kennet in publishing the historians in his collection, perverted Daniel's chronicle in numberless places. Yet this very man advanced a fact to charge three eminent persons with interpolating the lord Clarendon's History, which fact was disproved by Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, the only survivor of them; and the particular part he pretended to be falsified, has been since produced in the noble author's own hand. He also wrote two volumes of poems, published in 1714. *A History of the Stuarts*, in folio. *A critical History of England*, in two volumes, octavo. *The Life of Queen Anne*, &c. He was during his whole life a virulent party writer, and at length obtained a small post in the revenue at Liverpool, where he died in an advanced age.

OLEARIUS (ADAM) a learned German writer, well skilled in the mathematics, the Oriental languages, and music. He attended the duke of Holstein's ambassador into Muscovy and Persia, in 1633, in quality of secretary, and at his return, in 1639, published in German, an *Account of his Travels*, which is much esteemed. It has been translated into French, and the best edition of this translation is that of 1726, in two volumes, in folio. Afterwards he applied himself to the study of history, and wrote in the German tongue, an *Abridgement of the Chronicles of Holstein*. In 1661 the duke of Holstein appointed him his library-keeper at Sleswick, which post he probably enjoyed till his death. He had the character of being an able mathematician, and is said to have been well skilled in the Eastern languages, especially the Persian.

OLEARIUS (GODFREY) doctor of divinity and superintendent of Hall, died in 1687, aged eighty-one. He was a Lutheran, and wrote a body of divinity and other works.

John Olearius, his son, was professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of divinity at Leipzig, and one of the authors of the *Journals* of that city, printed under the title of *Acta Eruditorum*. He enjoyed the most distinguished posts in the university, and died at Leipzig, on the 6th of August, 1713, aged seventy-four. He wrote many works which are esteemed.

Godfrey Olearius, one of his sons, was as celebrated as his father for his learning, and composed several works. He died on the 10th of November, 1715, aged forty-three.

OLEN, a Greek poet, more ancient than Orpheus, was a native of Xanthus, a city in Lycia. He composed several hymns that were sung on solemn days in the island of Delos; among which there was one which was sung while they threw ashes on the tomb of Ops and Argis, two Hyperborean girls, who died at Delos. Olen is also said to

have been one of the founders of the oracle of Delphi; and to have been the first priest of Apollo there. He is said to have given the oracular answers in hexameters.

OLERON, an island of France, on the coast of Anis and Saintonge, about five miles from the continent. It is twelve miles in length, and five in breadth, and is very fertile, containing about twelve thousand inhabitants, who are excellent seamen. It is defended by a castle, which is well fortified, and there is a light house placed here for the direction of ships. It is fourteen miles south-east of Rochelle. Long. 1. 26. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

OLERON, a town of France, in Bearn and in the province of Gascony. It is very populous, and most of the inhabitants are tradesmen. It is seated on the river Gave, ten miles west of Pau, and three hundred and sixty south-by-west of Paris. Long. 49 min. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

OLESCO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, sixty miles south of Luco. Long. 23. 56. E. Lat. 50. 21. N.

OLINDA, a town of South America, in Brasil, and in the capitanate of Pernambuco. It is seated at a small distance from Maurice's Town to the north. It has been in the hands both of the Portuguese and Dutch, and was almost all destroyed in the wars about one hundred years ago. Long. 35. 10. W. Lat. 8. 12. N.

OLITE, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. It was formerly the seat of the kings of Navarre, who kept their court here in a very fine palace; of which the ruins are yet to be seen. It lies in the road from Pampeluna to Saragossa, and is twenty miles north of Tudel, twenty north-east of Calahorra, and twenty-five south of Pampeluna. Long. 1. 23. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

OLIVA, a small town of Poland, with a monastery, three miles west of Dantzick, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded there, in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Long. 18. 57. E. Lat. 54. 26. N.

OLIVENZA, a strong and important town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is seated on a vast plain near the river Guadiana. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1658. However, it was restored by the treaty of Lisbon in 1668. It is fifteen miles south of Elvas, and forty east of Evora. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 38. 41. N.

OLIVER OF MALMESBURY, a learned English Benedictine, in the eleventh century, having studied mechanics, endeavoured to find out the art of flying, by means of artificial wings. When thinking he had brought the art to a good degree of perfection, he threw himself from the top of a tower; but after having flown about an hundred and twenty paces from thence, he fell, broke his legs, and died at Malmesbury in 1060.

OLIVER (ISAAC) an eminent English painter in the reign of queen Elizabeth, distinguished himself by his skill in history painting, many pieces of which were in the possession of the late duke of Norfolk. As he was a good designer, his drawings were finished to great perfection. He received some light in that art from Frederico Zuchero, who came to England in that reign; and he made some admirable copies after Parmegiano, &c. He was also very neat in his limnings, and a very good painter in miniature. He died at between fifty and sixty years of age, in the reign of king Charles I. and was interred in the church of Black-Friars, where a monument, with his bust, was erected to his memory, but was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666.

OLIVER (PETER) was the son of the preceding, who instructing him in his art, he became exceeding eminent in miniature painting, and in his portraits surpassed his father. He drew king James I. prince Henry, prince Charles, and most of the court at that time. He lived till he was near sixty years of age, and dying about the year 1664, was buried in the same place with his father.

OLIVETAN (JOHN) one of Calvin's relations, was the first who published a French translation of the Bible from the Hebrew and Greek. It was printed at Neufchatel in 1535, which was the first year of the Reformation begun by Calvin. This translation is very scarce.

OLMUTZ, a city of Germany, and capital of the marquise of Moravia. It is a strong well built town, and is very populous and well fortified, with a famous university, and a bishop's see. The principal things worth taking notice of are the great church, the Jesuits college, the bishop's palace, and the town-house. It is seated on the river Morava, thirty miles south-west of Troppaw, ninety-five south of Breslaw, and seventy-five north-by-east of Vienna. Long. 17. 35. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

OLONE, a sea port town of France, in Lower Poitou, with a castle. It is seated thirty miles north-west of Rochelle, and two hundred and fifty south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 57. W. Lat. 46. 28. N.

OLSE,

OME

OLSE, a town in the duchy of Silesia, seated ten miles north of Breslaw. The princes of the house of Wirtemberg have a handsome palace here. Long. 17. 12. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

OLSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the river Elster, sixty miles south-west of Dresden. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, and capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the river Aar, where there are craw-fish which are red before they are boiled. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

OLYMPIA, now called Longinico, a sea-port town of the Morea, seated a little to the south of the river Alphæus, forty-two miles south of Patras, and sixty-three south-west of Corinth. The plains near this town were anciently famous for the Olympic games. Long. 22. 0. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

OLYMPIA, in Grecian antiquity, a festival celebrated in honour of the Olympian Jupiter, by the Athenians, Smyræans, Macedonians, and especially the Eleans. See **OLYMPIC GAMES**.

OLYMPIAS, the sister of Alexander king of the Epirotes, married Philip king of Macedon, and was the mother of Alexander the Great. Her gaiety and intrigues raising Philip's jealousy, he divorced her, and married Cleopatra. After that prince's death, to which she was thought to have contributed, she resumed her intrigues, and was in great credit. She was an ambitious and artful princess; and was remarkable for her wit. It is said, that Alexander the Great having taken the title of the Son of Jupiter, in a letter he wrote to her, she merrily replied, "That she desired he would not make her the object of Juno's jealousy." Six years after Alexander's death, she caused Arideus, his brother, Eurydice, his wife, Nicanor, and an hundred illustrious Macedonians to be put to death; but Cassander, to revenge this horrid instance of her cruelty, besieged her in Pidnus, took her prisoner, and caused her to be slain. She died with a courage worthy of the mother of Alexander, in the three hundred and sixteenth year before the Christian æra.

OLYMPIC GAMES, in Grecian antiquity. Authors differ very widely about the origin of these games, which were the most famous in all Greece: but the common opinion is, that they were instituted by Hercules, the son of Alcmæna, in honour of the Olympian Jupiter, out of the spoils taken from Auges king of Elis, whom he had dethroned and plundered, for defrauding him of the reward he had promised him for cleansing his stable; however, they were either wholly laid aside, or but little frequented, till the time of Iphitus, who re-instituted this solemnity about four hundred and eighty years after the Trojan war, from which time the number of Olympiads are reckoned. These games were celebrated every fifth year, and always lasted five days. The common exercises were leaping, running, throwing darts, and wrestling; musicians, poets, and artists, also contended for the victory, by the excellence of their performances. Such as obtained the victory in any of these were almost adored; he was crowned with an olive garland, conducted home in a triumphal chariot, and a breach was made in the city-wall to give him entrance. At some places the victors had presents made them by their native city, were honoured with the first places at all shows and games, and ever after maintained at the public expence.

OLYMPUS, the name of a remarkable mountain, near Prusa in Natolia. There is another mountain of the same name in the island of Cyprus.

OMAR I. or **OMAR EBN AL KHATLAH**, the second khalif of the muslimans, succeeded Abubeker in the year 634, and immediately turned his arms against the Christians. In 635 he took Damascus and all Syria, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius, and at length subdued all Phœnicia, where his troops committed the greatest acts of violence, in order to force the people to embrace the Mahometan religion. The following year he took the city of Alexandria, and a short time after made himself master of all Egypt. Omar afterwards marched to Jerusalem, and entered that city with his victorious army, in 636. He then subdued Mesopotamia, and the greatest part of Persia, but after his having made surprising conquests for the space of ten years and a half, was killed at Jerusalem by one of his slaves, who was a Persian. His memory is held in the greatest detestation by the Persians.

OMAR II. the eighth khalif of the race of the Ommiades, succeeded his cousin Soliman, in the year 717. He invested Constantinople, and made use of all the machines and stratagems imaginable, but was obliged to raise the siege, when his fleet being destroyed by a tempest, he persecuted the Christians in his dominions. He died by poison at Emesa, a city of Syria, in 719, after a reign of two years and five months.

OMERS (ST.) a town in the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois. It has a wall composed of many round towers, after the antique manner, and some small old bas-

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tions erected at certain distances. Marshal Vauban has built one entirely new, which covers the castle. It is a populous town, and the streets are spacious and long, where there are handsome houses. The cathedral is an old Gothic building, but very beautiful of the kind. There is a navigable canal cut from hence to Graveline. This town stands in a marshy ground, in which are a great number of sluices; so that, when they have a mind, they can lay the adjacent country under water. It is eight miles north-west of Aire, twenty miles south of Dunkirk, and one hundred and sixty five north of Paris. Long. 2. 24. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

OMLANDS, the name of the country about Groningen, in the United Provinces. It is divided into three parts, Hulsingo, Findlingo, and the Wester-quarter.

OMMEN, a town of the United Netherlands, in the province of Overijssel, seated on the Leiser Vecht, seventeen miles north-east of Deventer. Long. 6. 31. E. Lat. 52. 29. N.

OMNIBONUS. See **LEONICENUS**.

OMOPHAGIA, *Ὀμοφῆγία*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival celebrated in honour of Bacchus, in which the worshippers used to eat the entrails of goats raw and bloody.

OMPHALE, in fabulous history, queen of Lydia, and the wife of Hercules, condescended to favour his passion on account of his having killed a serpent near the river Sangaris, which laid waste their country. Hercules was so enamoured with this princess, that he exchanged his club for the distaff, and employed himself in spinning among her women.

OMURA, a town of Japan, and the capital of a province, is seated at the bottom of a bay, and is remarkable for being the place where Christianity was first propagated in this country, and was afterwards the theatre of a very bloody persecution.

ON, called also Heliopolis, that is to say, the City of the Sun, was anciently a very considerable city of Egypt, seated near the Nile, about twelve miles north-east of Cairo. It had a superb temple, dedicated to the sun. There are some ruins of it still to be seen.

ONEGA, a lake of the empire of Russia, between Muscovite Carelia, the territory of Cargapol, and Swedish Carelia. It is upwards of one hundred miles in length, and has a communication with the lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. They have lately cut a canal between the lake Onega and the White Lake, by which a communication is opened with the Volga and the Caspian sea.

ONEGLIA, a town of Italy, belonging to the king of Sardinia; it is a strong, pleasant, and populous place, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean sea. It is an open town, and therefore is often taken and retaken in war-time. The principality, to which it belongs, is twenty-five miles long, and eight broad, and abounds in oil and fruit. It is thirty miles south-east of Coni, thirty two north-east of Nice, and twenty west-by-south of Genoa. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

ONESIMUS, a native of Phrygia, was at first a slave to Philemon, whom he robbed, and afterwards went to visit St. Paul at Rome, who there converted and baptized him, and after detaining him some time, sent him back to Philemon, to whom he recommended him by the epistle addressed to him. Philemon gave Onesimus a favourable reception, and made him free. Afterwards he became to distinguished for his virtue and piety that, according to the author of the Apostolical Constitutions, he was made bishop of Berea: but others say, that he was bishop of Ephesus, and suffered martyrdom at Rome, under the reign of Trajan, and that it is he whom St. Ignatius mentions. But it seems more probable that the Onesimus whom St. Ignatius praises, is a different person.

ONGAR a town of the county of Essex, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on September 30, for small ware. It is ten miles west of Chelmsford, and twenty-two east-by-north of London. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

ONIAS, the name of three high-priests of the Jews: the first of whom succeeded Jaddus in the three hundred and twenty-fourth year before the birth of Christ, under the reign of Ptolemy, the son of Lagos: the second began his office in the two hundred and forty-second year before the Christian æra, and had like to have ruined the Jews by neglecting to pay tribute to Ptolemy Evergetes. In short, the third, was the grandson of the former. He received the famous embassy from the Lacedæmonians, and was deprived of the office of high-priest by Antiochus Epiphanes, and afterwards killed at Antioch by Andronicus, one of the officers belonging to Antiochus's court.

ONOMACRITES, a Greek poet, believed to be the author of the poems attributed to Orpheus and Museus, lived about five hundred and sixteen years before the Christian æra, and was driven from Athens by Hipparchus, one of the sons of Pisistratus.

ONOSAN:

ONOSANDER, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote a Treatise on the Duties and Virtues of the General of an Army, which has been published in Greek by Rigault, with a good Latin translation.

ONTARIO, a lake of North America, in the country of the Iroquois, having a communication with the river of St. Lawrence on the north, and with the lake Erie, on the south, by the cataract of Niagara. It is upwards of one hundred and fifty miles long, and fifty broad.

ONUPHRIUS PANVINI, an Augustinian friar, in the sixteenth century, wrote a Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes, and composed many other works. He died at Palermo, in 1568, at thirty-nine years of age.

OORT (**ADAM VAN**) a famous Flemish painter, was the son and disciple of Lambert van Oort, and was born at Antwerp, in the year 1557. He painted in large, and has the reputation of being a master, on account of his many noble designs, still to be found in the collections of the curious. He was Rubens's first master, and was so full of business, that he had not time to travel out of his own country. Having lived to the age of eighty-four, he died at Antwerp, in the year 1641.

OOSTBURG, a town of the Low Countries in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Prince Maurice became master of it in 1604, and demolished the fortifications. It is not quite three miles from Sluice. Long. 3. 24. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

OOSTERGO, the north division of West-Friesland, one of the United Provinces. The principal places are Leuwarden and Dockum.

OPALIA, in antiquity, a festival celebrated by the Romans, in honour of the goddess Ops, the wife of Saturn, on the third day of the Saturnalia. See SATURNALIA.

OPHIONÆUS, in fabulous history, the chief of the Demons, who, according to Pherecides, the Syrian, revolted against Jupiter: whence it would seem that the pagans had some knowledge of the fall of Lucifer; as this word in the Greek signifies Serpent, or Serpentine, the figure under which the devil tempted our first parents.

OPITIUS (**HENRY**) a celebrated Lutheran divine, born at Altenburg in Misnia, in 1642, was professor of the eastern languages and of theology at Kiel, where he obtained a great reputation. He wrote a great number of excellent works on the Eastern literature and antiquities, some of the principal of which are: 1. *Syriasmus*. 2. *Chaldaismus*. 3. *Atrium Linguae sanctae*. 4. *Parva Biblia*. 5. *Biblia Hebraica*. 6. *Disputationes*, &c. He died at Kiel in 1712.

OPITZ DE BOBERFELD, (**MARTIN**) styled the father of German poetry, was born at Buntzlau, in Silesia, on the 23d of September, 1579. His parents took great care of his education, and he studied successively at the universities of Francfort on the Oder, Straßburg, and Tübingen. At length he went to Holland, where he saw the famous Heinsius, with whom he contracted a friendship, which lasted during his life. At his return to his country, he was made counsellor of George Rudolphus, duke of Lignitz and Brieg. A short time after he went to Vienna, where he was presented to the emperor Ferdinand II. who gave him the crown of poetry, with letters of nobility, by which he received the title of lord of Boberfeld. He there found a Mæcenas in the bourgrave Charles-Hannibal de Dohna, who conceived a great affection for him, and provided for him by giving him the title of his secretary, permitting him to live at Lignitz, and freely to indulge his genius for poetry. The thirty years war, which at that time laid waste Germany, obliged Opitz frequently to leave his country; and on this account he, in 1630, went to Paris, at the expence of his protector. Soon after his return to his native country, death deprived him of his Mæcenas, whom he has immortalized by his poems. At length being called to Dantzick by the king of Poland, who made him his secretary and historiographer, he died of the plague in that city, on the 20th of August, 1639. He had a fertile genius, and left works in all kinds of poetry, in which what is beautiful, natural, grand, and sublime is found, dispersed with great profusion. He was the creator of German poetry, and it may justly be said, that all the faults observable in his works, are not so properly his, as those of the age in which he lived.

OPORINUS, (**JOHN**) a celebrated printer, born at Basil, was the son of a painter named John Herbit. He was well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and also in physic; but, though he printed the works of the ancients with great care and correctness, he lived and died poor. His death happened on the 6th of July, 1568, in the sixty-first year of his age. He wrote *Scholæ in libros quinque Ciceronis*, and other works. He changed his family name of Herbit, which in German signifies Autumn, according to the custom of the learned men of his name, and took that of Operinus, a Greek word which signifies Autumn, from the following verse of Martial.

Si daret Autumnus mihi nomen Οπωρινός εἴημι,

Horrida si Brumæ sidera χαιμαρινός.

Robert Winter, his partner, followed his example, and took the name of Chimerinus.

OPORTO. See PORTO.

OPPEDE, (**JOHN MEYNIER**, baron d') first president in the parliament of Aix, distinguished himself by his cruel zeal in 1545, in executing an arret against the Vaudois, nine of whom he condemned to be burnt, and all their houses and villages to be entirely demolished, as well as all the castles and forts in their possession. But after this rigorous execution, the lady de Cental, whose villages and castles had been burnt and laid waste, demanded justice of the king; and Henry II. ordered that the affair should be tried by the parliament of Paris. The pleadings of this cause were carried on with greater solemnity than had ever been known. Fifty audiences were successively held, and Lewis Aubert lieutenant-civil, who acted as advocate general, having spoke in seven audiences, concluded against the president Oppede, who defended himself with such force in an artful speech, that he was acquitted; but Guerini, advocate-general, who had countenanced the licentious behaviour of the soldiers, was beheaded at the square of the Greve; the president Oppede died some years, after in 1558. He wrote a French translation of the Six Triumphs of Petrarch.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, with a castle and a fine hospital. It is the chief tribunal of justice, and the principal consistory of Upper Silesia established since the year 1742, by the king of Prussia. The duchy of the same name is the largest of any in Silesia; it borders upon Poland, and is divided into seventy lordships. There are several large forests in it, with plenty of game, and many iron forges. The town is seated on the river Oder, in a pleasant plain, forty-four miles from Troppaw, and thirty-five south-east of Breslaw. Long. 17. 26. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

OPPEPHEIM, a town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is built on a hill, near the Rhine, in a fertile country, ten miles south of Mentz, and eleven north-west of Worms. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

OPPIANUS, a celebrated Greek poet and grammarian, born at Anazarba, a city of Silesia, was the author of two excellent poems, the one on hunting, and the other on fishing. He presented them to the emperor Caracalla, who was so charmed with them, that he made him a present of as many golden crowns as there were verses in his poems; whence they were called the Golden Verses. This poet died of the plague in his own country, at the beginning of the third century, aged thirty. The best edition of his two poems is that of Leyden, in 1597, in Greek and Latin, with the notes of Ritterhusius.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, in Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, twenty five miles north-east of Reggio, and seventeen south-east of Nicotera. Long. 16. 39. E. Lat. 38. 18. N.

OPS, in pagan worship, one of the names of Cybele, the wife of Saturn. See CYBELE.

OPSOPCEUS, (**JOHN**) a native of Bretten, in the Palatinate, became well skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and was made corrector of Wechel's printing-office, which he followed to Paris, where he was twice thrown into prison for defending the protestants. He applied himself to the study of physic with such success, that on his return to Germany, he was made professor of physic at Heidelberg, where he died in 1596, at forty years of age. He wrote several works.

OPTALUS, (**ST.**) bishop of Milevia, in Africa, in the fourth century, composed about the year 370, his books on the schism of the Donatists, in which he attacks Parmenianus, a bishop of that sect. He died about the year 380. The best edition of his works is that of M. du Pin, printed in 1700, in folio.

ORACLES, in antiquity, had their rise from a ridiculous desire of prying into futurity; and as the Greeks thought they proceeded in a more immediate manner from God than the other parts of divination, they scarce ever engaged in war, concluded a peace, enacted new laws, or instituted any new form of government, without consulting their oracles. The priests and priestesses allowed none to do this but those who brought sacrifices and rich presents; by which means, few besides the great were ever admitted; nor were the most powerful princes allowed to consult the gods, except at those particular times when the deity was in a disposition to be consulted; by which means, the priests heaped up riches, and the more easily prevented detection.

The oracle of Dodona was one of the most ancient, and there, according to Servius, the will of heaven was explained by an old woman, who pretended to render intelligible

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gible the murmurs of a brook that flowed from the foot of an oak. Afterwards another method was taken which was equally absurd; several brazen kettles were suspended in the air, with a statue of the same metal, holding a whip, which, when moved by the wind, struck against the next kettle, and caused that to put the other kettles in motion, and all clattering against each other, continued the clangor for some time; and from these unintelligible sounds the priests formed her predictions. Suidas says, that the answer was given by an oak in this forest; and, as this was believed to proceed from the trunk, the priests had nothing more to do than to conceal a person in the hollow of an old oak, who was to deliver the sense of the oracle, while the distance which the suppliant was obliged to keep, was an effectual means to prevent a discovery.

The oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Lybia, was of the same antiquity as the former, and was extremely famous, notwithstanding its being surrounded with a large tract of burning sands. The answers of this oracle were not given by words, but by signs. His priests carried his statue on their shoulders in a gilded barge, and moved whereforever they pretended the god directed them. This image was adorned with precious stones, and the barge had many silver goblets hanging on each side, while the procession was attended with a troop of matrons and virgins, singing hymns in honour of Jupiter. When Alexander marched through the deserts of Lybia, in order to be called the son of Jupiter, a priest stood ready to receive, and to salute him with the title of Son of the King of the Gods.

One of the most famous oracles in all antiquity, was that of Apollo at Delphos, on the declivity of mount Parnassus, where was a hole in the ground, from whence the divine effluvia were supposed to arise. The sacrifices were there repeated till it was pretended the god was pleased to deliver his oracle, which was frequently only one day in the year. Nothing was wanting to keep up an air of mystery, and the neglect of the smallest punctilio was sufficient to oblige them to renew the sacrifices. The priests prepared herself by fasting three days; she bathed in the Castalian fountain, drank of its water, and chewed some laurel leaves gathered near that fountain. The temple was then made to shake, as a signal of the coming of the god: the priests then led her into the sanctuary, and set her on the tripod, a kind of three legged stool, placed over the hole where she was to receive her inspirations; when, pretending to be agitated by the divine vapour, she foamed at the mouth, trembled, threw herself into convulsions, and struggled to get loose from the priests who held her by force, while her shrieks and howlings filled the by-standers with a kind of sacred horror. At last submitting, she at certain intervals uttered some unconnected words, which were carefully attended to by the priests, who put them in connection, and gave them to the poets, who were present to put them into a kind of verse, which was generally unharmonious. One of the priestesses is said to have pronounced her oracles in verse; but in latter times they were contented with delivering them in prose.

Another famous oracle was in the sacred grove of Trophœus, where, after the performance of many ceremonies, the suppliant was admitted into a cave, where he was terrified by many frightful objects presented before him, and his questions resolved by visions and audible voices.

It would be endless to enumerate all the oracles; no part of Greece had so many of them as Boeotia, on account of its abounding in mountains and caverns, which, according to M. Fontenelle, afforded the priests an opportunity of forming secret passages, concealing themselves in hollow statues, and using all the machines and arts necessary to keep up the delusion of the people. The general characteristic of oracles, says the ingenious Rollin, were ambiguity, obscurity, and controvertibility, so that one answer would agree with different, and even opposite events; of this history affords many remarkable instances.

ORAIΔ, *Οραια*, in Grecian antiquity, solemn offerings of fruit made in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, in order to obtain mild and temperate weather. These, according to Meursius, were offered to the Hours, who, as they attended upon the Sun, presided over the four seasons of the year, and were thus worshipped at Athens.

ORAN, a very strong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the province of Tremecen, with several forts and an excellent harbour. It stands on the side of a hill, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. It is well fortified, but is commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, who kept it till 1708, when the Algerines retook it; but in the year 1732, the Spaniards got it again, and are still in possession of it. It is fifty miles from Tremecen, and two hundred and fifty west of Algiers, it being almost opposite to Carthage in Spain. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 36. 41. N.

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ORANGE, a famous city, and capital of a province of the same name, united to Dauphiny, with a university and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine large plain, watered by a vast number of little rivulets on the east side of the river Rhone. It is a very large ancient place, and was considerable in the time of the Romans, who adorned it with several buildings, of which there are still some ruins left, particularly of an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch, which is almost entire. This town was formerly much larger than it is at present, as appears from the traces of the ancient walls. The wall was in 1682 entirely demolished by order of Lewis XIV. and the inhabitants exposed to the fury of the soldiers. The town was restored to king William by the treaty of Ryswick, but after his death the French took it again, and expelled the protestant inhabitants. By the treaty of Utrecht it was confirmed to the crown of France, though the title is still retained in the house of Nassau. The principality is a very small district, it being only twelve miles in length, and nine in breadth, and the revenue amounted to about five thousand pounds a year. The country is pleasant, and abounds with corn and fruit, but is exposed to violent winds. It is eight miles north of Avignon, fifty-five north-east of Montpellier, fifty north-west of Aix, one hundred south of Lyons, and two hundred and fifty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 44. 21. N.

ORANGE, (WILLIAM I. of Nassau, prince of) the founder of the commonwealth of the Seven United Provinces, was the son of William count of Nassau, and was born at the castle of Dillenburg, in the county of Nassau, in the year 1533. He was nine years of age when he succeeded his father Charles V. who declared that this young prince often furnished him with expedients which surprised him, and which he should never have thought of; and he had so high an opinion of him, that when he was but twenty-two years of age, in the absence of Philip duke of Savoy, he made him his generalissimo. He did not meet with the same respect from Philip II. from whom he expected the government of the Netherlands; for Anthony Perrenot, cardinal de Granvelle, had the whole management of affairs under the dukes of Parma, the governors, and behaved with such arrogance, and in so oppressive a manner, that at last the prince of Orange, count Egmont, and count Hoorn, wrote to inform king Philip, that if he was not soon recalled, his violent proceedings would ruin the country. This was highly resented in Spain as a criminal boldness, and a kind of inquisition was set up to suppress the reformation which spread in the Netherlands, and many thousands were put to death by that court. Meanwhile the duke of Alva arriving there and taking upon him the government, behaved with the utmost cruelty, and caused the counts Egmont and Hoorn to be beheaded; but the prince of Orange had, before his arrival, retired to his county of Nassau in Germany; but his son William, count de Buren, who was thirteen years of age, was seized in the college of Louvain and carried into Spain.

The people exasperated by the cruelty and tyranny of the Spaniards, were now roused by the brave prince of Orange, who raised an army of twenty-four thousand Germans, which was joined by four thousand French, and published a manifesto, declaring the reasons that induced him to take arms, and acknowledging that he had quitted the church of Rome, to embrace a religion more agreeable to the Holy Scriptures; but not being able to force the duke of Alva to come to a battle, and his troops at length mutinying for want of pay and provisions, he disbanded them at Strasburg, reserving only a body of twelve hundred horse, with which he and his brothers, count Lodowick and Henry, joined the duke of Deuxponts, with whom they went into France to the assistance of the reformed, and were present at several sieges and battles. Admiral de Chatillon at length advised the prince of Orange to give out commissions for commands at sea to several persons of quality, who were driven out of the Netherlands by the duke of Alva. To this he agreed; and by this means he obtained the possession of all Holland and Zealand; and the war with the reformed being over, he was assisted by France. He now surprised Mons; and some cities threw open their gates to him, while others assisted him with money; but at Mechlin, he was in great danger of his life; a body of eight hundred Spanish cavalry, with chosen men mounted behind them, entered his camp by night, and pierced as far as his tent, when a little dog, who lay in his bed, awaked him by scratching his face, and he had just time to escape, but was obliged to disband his army. However, some time after, many cities in Holland and all Zealand declared for the prince of Orange; and soon after he had the happiness to relieve Leyden, and was received into that city as a tutelar deity, upon which he founded the university there, settled several annual revenues upon it, and endowed it with great privileges. In 1576,

he engaged all the provinces of the Low Countries, except Luxemburg, to unite for the common defence, and formed the famous treaty of Ghent. But after this, Don John of Austria, who had then the government of the Netherlands, favouring the Spaniards, who were declared public enemies, they took up arms against him; however, the next year, another treaty, called the Perpetual Edict, was concluded between the States and Don John; but it being thought that many things, particularly those relating to religion, were not well explained, the prince of Orange and the states of Holland and Zealand, protested against it. Soon after, his highness was declared governor of Brabant, and superintendant of the provinces; and on the 22d of January, 1579, he laid the first foundation of the commonwealth of the United Provinces, by the strict union he formed at Utrecht between the provinces of Gueldres, Zutphen, Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and the Ommelands. The prince of Orange then went to Ghent, where he changed the magistrates, who had been elected contrary to the privileges of the citizens. That prince being at Middleburg, in 1582, a Spaniard, named Jourigny, fired a pistol at him, when the ball entering under his right ear, passed through the left cheek, on which the fellow was killed on the spot by the prince's halberdiers. The wound, however, was not mortal. He now chose the city of Delft for his ordinary residence, and having been tossed about in the tempests of life, took for his device a sea-gull, with the motto, *Sævis tranquillis in undis*, Undisturbed in the midst of the stormy waves. He was, however, unhappily assassinated at Delft, in 1584, as he rose from table, in the presence of his wife and sister, by Balthazar de Gerard, a gentleman of Franche Compté, with a pistol loaded with three balls, when, crying "Lord, have mercy on my soul, and on these poor people," he died. The murderer, who is said to have been hired by the Spanish ministry, was but twenty-two years of age, yet shewed not the least remorse for his crime, and when his flesh was torn off with burning pincers, did not utter the least cry or groan.

ORANGE (PHILIP WILLIAM of Nassau, prince of) the son of the former, was, at thirteen years of age, seized in the college of Louvain, and carried prisoner into Spain, where he remained several years. The Spaniards, in justification of this detention, said, they carried him thither to preserve him from the poison of heresy, and he always continued a Roman catholic. Yet during his stay in Spain, the captain who guarded him having spoken disrespectfully of his father, he took him up by the middle, threw him out of the window, and broke his neck; but Gabriel Ossorio, a young gentleman, who was present, told this affair so much in the prince's favour, that it was overlooked, on which account, he thought himself so much obliged to Ossorio, that he ever after had him near his person, and loaded him with favours. At length the prince was set at liberty, and went to the Netherlands, where count Maurice, his brother, resigned to him all his estates at Breda and other places, and his sister, the countess of Holac, made him many rich presents. King Philip some time after coming into Flanders with the archduke Albert, sent the prince back to Spain, to bring the infanta Isabella into the Low Countries, and on his marrying her, gave the prince the sovereignty of the Seventeen Provinces. The states of the United Provinces conceived such a distrust of him, on account of this employment, and king Philip's having established him in his estates situated in the Spanish Netherlands and in the Franche Compté, which had been confiscated, that they would never suffer him to visit their provinces, much less to continue there, though he had often expressed a desire of doing it. He married Eleanor of Bourbon, the sister of the deceased prince of Condé, by whom he had no children.

ORANGE (MAURICE of Nassau, prince of) a brave general, was the son of William of Nassau, and the brother of the above Philip William. He succeeded his father in the government of the United Provinces, at sixteen years of age, and in a few years becoming one of the greatest generals of his time, completely executed the noble plan of liberty which his father had formed, by reducing the Spaniards to a necessity of making a peace. He obliged Alexander Farnese, duke of Parma, who had before succeeded in all his enterprises, to raise the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. He took near forty towns and as many fortresses. In 1590, he made himself master of Breda, by the stratagem of a boat of turfs, without any effusion of blood. The following year he took Groningen, the capital of the province of the same name. His reputation was greatly increased by his long and memorable defence of Ostend, where the Spaniards, after losing more than sixty thousand men in the siege, which lasted above three years, at last became masters of a bit of ground, which appeared rather as a burying-place than a city. At the battle of Newport, he defeated the archduke Albert, and took all the baggage. Before the battle, he sent away all the vessels he had brought from Flanders, and

told his men, that they must either fight or drink up all the water in the sea. In short, he acquired such reputation, that the young nobility and gentry went from all parts of Europe to learn the art of war under him. He died on the 23d of April, 1625, at fifty-eight years of age.

The following story is told of him by Mr. Barclay, in his *Icen Animorum*. Prince Maurice, in an engagement with the Spaniards took twenty-four prisoners, one of whom was an Englishman; eight of these he ordered to be hanged, to retaliate a like sentence passed by the archduke Albert upon the same number of Hollanders. The fate of the unhappy victims was to be determined by drawing lots. The Englishman, who had the good fortune to escape, seeing a Spaniard express the strongest symptoms of terror, when it came to his turn to put his hand into the helmet, offered for twelve crowns to stand his chance. The offer was accepted, and he was so fortunate as to escape a second time. Upon being called a fool, for so presumptuously tempting his fate, he said, he thought he had acted very prudently, for, as he daily hazarded his life for six-pence, he must have made a good bargain in venturing it for twelve crowns.

ORANGE (HENRY FREDERICK of Nassau, prince of) distinguished also by his bravery, was the son of William I. prince of Orange, and brother to the above prince Maurice, whom he succeeded, and to whom he was inferior only in the number of his victories. He was born on the 28th of February, 1584, and gave early proofs of an undaunted courage, particularly at the battle of Newport. In 1620, he took Oldenzell; the next year, he took Groile in the view of count Henry de Bergues, general of a powerful Spanish army. In 1629, he reduced the strong town of Bolduc. In 1632, he took Ruremond, Venlo, and Stralen. In 1633, he besieged and took Rhineberg; the year following, he obliged the Spaniards to raise the siege of fort Philippin; and in 1636, he retook the fort of Skenk, after a siege of six months. The next year, he retook Breck, though it was defended by England, France, and Denmark, after a siege of four months; and in 1645, he took the important town of Hulst, in Flanders. This prince was remarkable for gaining several important conquests with the loss but of few men, and was called the Father of his Soldiers. He died at the Hague, on the 14th of March, 1647, and was succeeded by his son William II.

ORANGE (WILLIAM II. prince of) the son of the former, was born in 1626. As soon as he was of age to bear arms, he followed his father to the army, and was present at the siege of Breda, where he gave proofs of his courage, though but thirteen years old. Before he was fifteen years of age, he was married to Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles I. king of England, who was then in her eleventh year. The marriage was celebrated at St. James's, on the 22d of February, 1640-1. He succeeded his father on the 23d of January, 1648. The treaty of Munster being concluded that year, all Europe was in a profound peace, upon which the States resolved to disband a considerable part of their troops. Prince William, knowing how much this would lessen his authority, very strongly opposed it, and even carried his opposition so far as to besiege the city of Amsterdam, which he would have taken by surprize, if the Hamborough courier had not given the magistrates notice of it: but a treaty of accommodation was soon concluded. He presented a memorial to the States, with a particular account of the motives that had induced him to form the siege; but the States sent it back unopened, assuring him, that he needed no justification, as the difference had been so soon adjusted. Soon after he was seized with the small-pox, of which he died, on the sixth of November, 1650, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and was succeeded by his posthumous son William III. who at length became king of England. See WILLIAM III.

ORANGE (JOHN WILLIAM FRISO, prince of) was the son of Henry Casimir, the first prince of Nassau Deitz, and was born on the 14th of August, 1687. Upon king William's declaring him his heir, he took the title of Orange, and in 1709 married Mary Louisa, the daughter of Charles, landgrave of Hesse. The king of Prussia disputing this prince's succession to all the estates of the late king William, the affair was referred to the States General, when the prince going to Holland to meet that king at the Hague, he, on the fourth of July, 1711, attempted with colonel Hilken, his master of the horse, to cross the Amer in the ferry-boat, in his coach, during a violent rain; but a sudden gust of wind arising when they were got near the opposite shore, the horses were frightened and overset the vessel, upon which the prince and colonel Hilken were both drowned. He left behind him one daughter, and the prince's big with child, which proved a son, and succeeded him.

ORANGE (JOHN WILLIAM, prince of) was born on the first of September, 1711, and at twenty years of age sent to England to ask Anne the prince's royal in marriage. His majesty the late king George II. readily consented, and the parlia-

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parliament voted eighty thousand pounds for her dower. On the 25th of July, 1733, his highness was invested with the order of the garter, at his house in the Wood; on the seventh of November he arrived in England, and on the 25th of March, 1734, was married to the princess royal at St. James's.

Some time after the breaking out of the war between England, Spain, and France, in which the Dutch acted as auxiliaries, the people of Holland became very mutinous, and insulted upon the prince of Orange's being declared stadtholder, captain-general, and admiral of the seven United Provinces, and this being at length agreed to by the states, he was invested with these honours on the second of May, 1747, and they were also made hereditary to his heirs. This prince, after a life filled with no important events, died on the 22d of October, 1751, leaving behind him a son, born on the eighth of March, 1748, who was declared stadtholder, and a daughter named Caroline. The princess employed herself in acts of devotion, the education of her children, and the cares of state, till the 12th of January, 1759, when she died.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the island of Teneriff, the largest of the Canary Islands. It has a haven, and is the chief place for trade; for which reason the English consul and merchants reside here. The best buildings are the church and the convents, there being three for men, and as many for women. Long. 18. 10. W. Lat. 28. 0. N.

ORBA, a handsome ancient and agreeable town of Switzerland, and the capital of a large bailiwick. It is moderately large, and agreeably seated on an eminence, five miles from Mount Jura, at the bottom of which a river of the same name runs under a handsome stone bridge. The inhabitants are all protestants, which is the more remarkable, as the bailiwick contains people of both religions. It is forty miles south-west of Bern, and twenty-seven south-west of Friburg. Long. 6. 47. E. Lat. 46. 42. N.

ORBITELLO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, in the Siennese, in the middle of a great salt lake near the sea, with a fort. It is fifty miles north-west of Rome, and fifty-five south of Sienna. Long. 12. 16. E. Lat. 42. 34. N.

ORCADES, or **ORKNEYS**, islands on the north of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel, twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth, and are in number twenty-eight, the principal of which are Pomona and Mainland. They are almost all barren, or at least not very fertile.

ORCADES, in ancient mythology, nymphs who presided over the mountains.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of France in Flanders, between Tournay and Doway, ten miles from Lille. Long. 3. 12. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Islands, near the coast of Terra Firma in America, eighty-nine miles north of Guiana on the continent, and fifty north-west of Tortugi. Long. 65. 25. W. Lat. 11. 32. N.

ORDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, where marshal Guebriant vanquished the Hessians, in 1641, and took the town in 1642. It is seated on the Rhine.

ORDUNNA, a sea-port town of Spain in the bay of Biscay, seated in an agreeable valley, surrounded with high mountains. It is twenty-five miles south-west of Bilboa. Long. 3. 32. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Nericia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Trofa, a little above where it falls into the lake Delmar, seventy-five miles south-west of Stockholm. Long. 17. 55. E. Lat. 59. 25. N.

OREGIUS (AUGUSTIN) a philosopher and divine of the seventeenth century, was born at Florence, of very poor parents, and studied at Rome. Cardinal Barberini employed him in examining into Aristotle's sentiments, in relation to the immortality of the soul, which occasioned his publishing a book, intitled, *Aristotelis Vera de Rationalis Animæ Immortalitate Sententia*, quarto. At length, Barberini being elected pope, took the name of Urban VIII. and made Oregius cardinal, and also gave him the archbishoprick of Benevento, as which city he died, in 1635, aged fifty-eight. He wrote among other works, *Treatises on God; the Trinity; Angels; the Six Days Work*, &c. printed at Rome, in 1637 and in 1642, in folio. Cardinal Bellarmine called him his Divine, and pope Urban VIII. named him his Bellarmine.

OREGRUND, a sea port town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, seated on the Bothnic gulph, sixty miles north of Stockholm. Long. 18. 18. E. Lat. 60. 27. N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its baths, and it is said that one part of this town, which is at the foot of a mountain, undergoes all the severity of a hard winter, while the other enjoys the pleasure of a fine spring. It is seated on the river

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Minho, over which there is a handsome bridge of one arch, forty-six miles south-east of Compostella, sixty-five north-west of Braganza, and one hundred and twenty east north-west of Madrid. Long. 8. 27. W. Lat. 42. 41. N.

ORESMUS (NICHOLAS) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and grand master of the college of Navarre, in the fourteenth century, was born at Caen, and was preceptor to king Charles V. who, in 1317, gave him the bishoprick of Lisieux. He died in 1382. His principal works are, 1. A Discourse on the Depravity of the Court of Rome. 2. An excellent treatise *De Communicatione Idiomatum*. 3. A learned treatise *De Antichristis*, printed in the ninth volume of father Martenne's *Antiquissima Collectio*. There is also attributed to him a French translation of the Bible; but that translation was performed by Guyar des Moulins.

ORESTES, king of Mycenæ, was the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. By the advice of his sister Electra, he revenged the death of his father, and did not even spare his own mother. He also killed Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, for taking away Hermione, who had been promised to him in marriage. It is said, that after he had killed his mother, he went distracted, and that to expiate his crime, he was obliged to go to the temple of Diana, in the Chersonesus Taurica. His friend Pylades conducted him thither, when king Thoas resolving to sacrifice him to Diana, to whom human victims were offered, Pylades resolving to be sacrificed to save his friend, assured that prince that he was Orestes: while Orestes, on the contrary, to prevent his occasioning the death of Pylades, maintained that he alone was the true Orestes. During this generous contest, which rendered the friendship of Orestes and Pylades the admiration of the world, Iphigenia, who presided at Diana's sacrifices, knew again Orestes her brother, and delivered him from the danger to which he was exposed. Some days after Orestes, accompanied by Pylades, slew king Thoas; seized his treasures, and took his sister Iphigenia with him into Arcadia. It is said that he was bit by a viper, and died of the wound, about one thousand one hundred and forty-four years before the Christian æra.

ORFA, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck. It is pleasantly seated, pretty large, well provided with fortifications, and is subject to the Turks. It is a place of very good trade, they dealing in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made there, and sent all over Europe. Some imagine that this was anciently called Haran, the town from whence Abraham departed with his wife Sarah, and his brother's son Lot; and they have a well where they say Abraham's servant watered his camels, when he was sent to seek Rebecca. It is seated to the east of the river Euphrates, ninety miles north-east of Aleppo. Long. 37. 45. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

ORFANEL (HYACINTH) a Spanish Dominican, who was sent as a missionary into Japan, and suffered martyrdom there in 1622. He was the author of a History of the Propagation of the Gospel at Japan.

ORFORD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on Midsummer-day, for toys. It is seated almost between two channels on the sea side; the more westerly of which is so small, that it might perhaps have been sometimes fordable enough to give name to the town. It was formerly of great account for fishing; but that trade being lost, it is become very indifferent; however, it is a corporation, and is governed by a mayor, eight port men, and twelve chief burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. The market is almost disused, being only frequented by a few country people with butter, cheese, and butcher's meat. The church looks very well on the outside, and yet it makes but a poor appearance within. The castle near it is very high, but is gone to decay; and this with the church steeple are good directions for seamen by day, as the light-house on the Ness is by night. It is forty-five miles east of Bury, and eighty-eight north-east of London. Long. 1. 11. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

ORGAGNA (ANDREA) an excellent Italian painter, was born at Florence in 1329. In his youth he learned sculpture; he was also a poet and architect. He had a fruitful genius, and his manner resembled that of the other painters of his time. Most of his works are at Pisa. The most admired of them is his picture of the Last Judgment, in which he painted his friends among the blessed, and his foes in hell. He died in 1389, in the sixtieth year of his age.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain in the province of Granada, seated twenty-five miles south of the town of Granada. Long. 3. 32. W. Lat. 37. 10. N.

ORIBASUS of Pergamus, was the disciple of Zeno of Cyprus, and became physician to Julian the Apostate, who made him questor of Constantinople. He was banished under the following emperors, and obtained the esteem of the Barbarians themselves by his virtue. He was however afterwards recalled, and died at the beginning of the fifth century. He wrote many works, which were printed at Basil in 1557, in three volumes folio.

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ORICHOVIUS, or **ORECHOVIUS** (**STANISLAUS**) a gentleman of Poland, born in the diocese of Premislaw, studied at Wittenberg under Luther and Melancthon, and afterwards at Venice, under John Baptist Egnatius. On his return into his own country, he dedicated himself to the church; became canon of Premislaw, and distinguished himself so much by his eloquence and intrepidity, that he was surnamed the Demosthenes of Poland; but showing an inclination for Luther's sentiments, was frequently censured by his bishop in a full chapter: on which he resigned his living and married. He was then anathematized by the same prelate, which he valued so little, that he not only wrote against the Romish clergy, but put himself at the head of their enemies, and by the readiness of his wit and volubility occasioned great disorders. A few years after, he returned again into the pale of the catholic church, at the synod held at Warsaw, in 1561, and caused his Confession of Faith to be printed, from which time he shewed great zeal against the protestants, and published many controversial works. Those he wrote in order to obtain for the priests the liberty of marrying, are curious, and deserve to be read.

ORIENT, an harbour of France in Brittany, at the bottom of St. Lewis's bay. In 1720 they built a town here, where the East India company had large magazines. In 1746 the English endeavoured to get possession of it, but to no purpose. Long. 3. 22. W. Lat. 47. 45. N.

ORIGEN, one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical writers, greatest geniuses, and most learned men of the primitive church, during the third century, was born at Alexandria, in the year 185, and was surnamed Adamantius, either from his indefatigable application to study, or the firmness he discovered amidst the torments he suffered for the faith. Leonides his father educated him with care, and made him apply to the study of the Holy Scriptures from his infancy, in which he made surprising progress. He had afterwards St. Clement of Alexandria for his master in divinity, and at eighteen years of age succeeded that great man in the office of catechist, an important employment, which consisted in teaching divinity, and expounding the Scriptures. Leonides his father had suffered martyrdom the year before, during the persecution of Severus in 202, and Origen had shewn such eagerness to follow his father to martyrdom, that his mother was obliged to hide his cloaths, to prevent his going abroad. Origen had a great concourse of auditors who attended his school, some of which were of the faithful, and the others pagans. He confirmed and strengthened the first in their faith, and converted most of the others, and there were such a number of martyrs amongst his disciples, that it might be said, that he kept rather a school of martyrdom than of divinity. He taught the doctrines of Christianity to the girls and women as well as to the men, and taking in a too literal sense what Christ says of becoming voluntary eunuchs, castrated himself, to prevent his deserving or suffering scandal. He took a voyage to Rome in 211, and at his return published many works, by which he acquired an extraordinary reputation, that drew to him a great number of auditors. But Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, conceiving a jealousy of him, endeavoured by various pretences to injure him. At length Origen went to Antioch, whither the empress Mamaea had sent for him to hear him discourse on the Christian religion; he did not however stay long there, but returned to Alexandria, where he continued to teach till the year 288, when he left that city, and travelled into Achaia. In that journey he went into Palestine, and was ordained by the bishops of that province at forty-two years of age. His being ordained by foreign bishops without the permission of Demetrius, renewed that prelate's resentment against him; on which Origen hastily returned to Alexandria, to endeavour to mollify him; but Demetrius drove him from thence in 231, and caused him to be excommunicated, and even deposed in a council held in Egypt. Origen then retired to Caesaria in Palestine, where he raised a celebrated school, and had St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, and a great number of other persons who were illustrious for their virtue and learning, for his disciples. He afterwards travelled to Athens, and then, at the desire of Firmilianus, stayed some time at Caesaria in Cappadocia, whence he was invited into Arabia, to convince and bring back to the truth Beryllus, bishop of Bosra, who maintained that the Word had no existence before his incarnation. Origen had the happiness to make him sensible of his mistake, and some years after was sent for into Arabia by an assembly of bishops, to dispute against the Arabians, who maintained that the souls of the dead remained in a state of insensibility till the general resurrection. At length the seventh persecution of the Christians began in the reign of Decius, and none were used with greater severity than Origen. He supported with incredible constancy the dreadful torments which the persecutors of the Christians invented against him; torments that were the

more insupportable, as they were made to continue a long time, and as they took the greatest care to prevent his expiring in the midst of his tortures; but in the midst of the most excruciating torments, he discovered an heroic courage, and suffered nothing to escape him that was unworthy a disciple of Jesus Christ. He died at Tyre in 254, aged sixty-nine. He was the author of a great number of excellent works. The principal of these which have been handed down to us are, 1. A Treatise Against Celsus, of which Spencer has given a good edition in Greek and Latin, with Notes: this learned treatise has been translated into French by Elias Bouhereau, a protestant minister, born at Rochelle. 2. A great number of Homilies, with Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. 3. *Philocalia*, and several other treatises. 4. Fragments of his Hexaples, collected by father Montfaucon, in two volumes folio. Of all Origen's books, the loss of the Hexaples is most to be regretted. This work was thus named from its containing six columns; in the first of which was the Hebrew text of the Bible; in the second, the same text in Greek characters; in the third, the Greek version of the Septuagint; in the fourth, that of Aquila; in the fifth, that of Symmachus; and in the sixth, Theodotian's Greek version. This admirable work, worthy of immortality, gave the first hint for our Polyglot Bibles. 5. The Book of Principles, of which we have only an incorrect Latin version. In all his writings he discovers a surprising degree of modesty, candour, and humility; a noble and sublime genius; profound learning, and vast erudition. His manners were extremely pure, and he had a warm zeal for spreading the truths and morals of the gospel. The most complete edition of his Works is that of father de la Rue, a Benedictine, in Greek and Latin.

He ought not to be confounded with another Origen, a Platonic philosopher, and the disciple and friend of Porphyry, who studied philosophy under Ammonius.

ORIGUELA, a town of Spain in Valentia. It is seated between the mountains on the banks of the river Segura, in a place fortified by nature, and in a fertile plain, abounding in all things, especially corn. It is surrounded with pleasant gardens, and has a university and a bishop's see. It is defended by an old castle, and is the capital of a government independent of Valentia, whose jurisdiction extends thirty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. It is thirty-five miles north of Carthage, and one hundred south of Valentia. Long. 0. 56. W. Lat. 38. 22. N.

ORION, in fabulous history, was the son of Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury. For as these gods were visiting the earth, they entered the house of Hyrieus, a native of Tanagra, in Boeotia, under the character of benighted travellers, on account of his being famed for hospitality to strangers. Hyrieus treated them in the best manner in his power, and even killed an ox for their entertainment. At which the gods were so pleased, that they offered the old man whatever he would ask; who letting them know that he desired nothing so much as a son, they, to gratify his wish, caused the ox's hide to be brought before them, in which, having deposited their urine, they had him keep it under ground for ten months. At the expiration of that term he dug it up, and found in it an infant, whom he at first called Urion, to express his origin; but afterwards changed it to Orion. He was a remarkable hunter, and Neptune gave him the power of walking on the surface of the waters, with the same speed that Iphiclus did over the ears of corn, on which he crossed from the continent of Greece to the island of Chios, where attempting to violate Eerope, the wife of king Ctenopion, that monarch deprived him of his sight; he then travelled to Lesbos, where he was kindly received by Vulcan, who gave him a guide to the palace of the Sun, where he was restored to sight. He then made war on Ctenopion, who escaping his vengeance by concealing himself under ground, he went to Crete, where he pursued his favourite exercise of hunting. But having offended Diana, that goddess put him to death, either by her arrows, or by sending a scorpion which gave him a mortal wound, but afterwards relenting, she prevailed on Jupiter to raise him to the skies, where he forms a constellation, remarkable for predicting rain and tempestuous weather.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient sea-port town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the western coast, in a bay of the same name. It is forty-five miles north-west of Cagliari, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

ORITHYA, in fabulous history, queen of the Amazons, succeeded Marpesia, and rendered herself illustrious by her courage, and her wars against the Greeks. She is said to have been succeeded by Penthesilea.

ORITHYA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Erictheus, king of Athens, was ravished by Boreas, by whom she had two sons, Zetes and Calais, and four daughters.

ORIXA, a kingdom of Indostan, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which runs a little way into the sea. The prince of this country is a Gentoo, who is tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of twelve thousand pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelopes; bears and monkeys are very numerous, and very tame: there are also water-fowls, partridges, pheasants, and other birds, in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered by several rivers which run into the sea, and there are many stone bridges over them, where great numbers of beggars attend to ask alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are several good towns and harbours on the sea-coast; and they have different manufactures in different places.

ORLAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, seated on the river Orla, by some falsely called the Sala. It is fifty miles south-west of Leipzick. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

ORLEANOIS, (the government of) contains besides Orleanois Proper, Sologne, Beauce, Dunois, Vendomois, Blaisois, the greatest part of Gatinois, and le Perch-Goué, and all Orleanois is under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Paris. Orleanois Proper, is a province of France, bounded on the north by Upper Beauce, on the east by Gatinois, on the south by Sologne, and a part of Blaisois, and on the west by Dunois and Vendomois. The Loire divides it into Upper and Lower Orleanois. The Upper is to the north, and the Lower to the south of that river. It is a fertile country, of which Orleans is the capital.

ORLEANS, a city of France, and capital of the Orleanois, with a university for the study of the law. It is one of the largest and most pleasant cities in the whole kingdom. It has six gates besides four posterns. The streets are small and narrow, except some few which are strait; but the principal street is broad as well as long. There are four large squares, including the market-place, and the cathedral is one of the finest in the kingdom, though it is built after the Gothic manner, and has suffered much during the civil wars. There are twenty-two parishes, and the collegiate church of St. Aignan is one of the largest and most ancient in the city. Its cloisters, which were greatly damaged in the civil wars, make a very fine platform on the side of the river Loire. The bridge of Orleans is built with stone in a handsome manner, and has sixteen arches which terminate at the suburb. On this bridge is a statue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, holding her son in her arms, who is supposed to be just going to be laid in the sepulchre; on one side is Charles VII. in armour on his knees, and on the other is Joan of Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, dressed like a man, and in armour. They every year make a great feast to the memory of that heroine on the 12th of May, at which time they march in a solemn procession.

The city of Orleans was besieged by the English in 1429, when Joan of Arc drove them away. It has suffered much in the religious wars, and was sometimes in the hands of one party and sometimes in another. Is thirty-two miles north-east of Blois, sixty north-east of Tours, and sixty-seven south-east of Paris. Long. 2. 16. E. Lat. 47. 59. N.

ORLEANS, (NEW) a town of America, and capital of Louisiana. It was built during the regency of the duke of Orleans. It is the residence of the governor of that country, and is seated on the eastern bank of the river Mississippi, a little to the north of the gulph of Mexico. Long. 87. 5. W. Lat. 30. 0. N.

ORLEANS (The Maid of). See **ARC**.

ORLEANS, (PETER JOSEPH D') a Jesuit and historian, born at Bourges on the 6th of November, 1641. His principal works are: 1. A History of the Revolutions of England. 2. A History of the Revolutions of Spain, printed at Paris in 1734, in three volumes quarto, with a continuation by Arthus and Brumoi. He died at Paris on the 31st of March, 1698.

ORLEANS, (LEWIS Duke of). See **LEWIS D'ORLEANS**.

ORMOND, is the north division in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, from whence the duke of that name had his title.

ORMSKIRK, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs on Whit Monday and September 1st for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Douglas, and not far from the large Meer of Merton. It is twenty-six miles south of Lancaster, and two hundred and five north-west of London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 53. 37. N.

ORMUS, an island at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, and at the entrance of the gulph of Persia, and opposite to Gombroon. It is thirty miles in circumference; and while it was in the possession of the Portuguese, was the richest magazine in the world, for they made it the

center of the trade between Europe and Asia. Hither they brought the produce of the East Indies, and fine spices in particular, which were from hence distributed to the rest of the world. The island itself is very barren, it being little else but one single rock, which produces nothing but salt, and is without fresh water, except two or three springs; but the harbour is good, and the situation advantageous. The Portuguese became masters of it in 1619, and then it had such a stately, rich, and magnificent city, that the inhabitants used to boast, that if all the world was a ring, Ormus must be the diamond, for the Portuguese were very careful to adorn it from time to time with very handsome structures, and all the iron belonging to the windows and doors was gilt. They had a stately church built on an eminence, with an hospital near it; next to this was the exchange or custom-house, which was a fine structure, with galleries round it on the outside. They had likewise several monasteries, among which those of the Austin friars and Carmelites were the chief. After it was taken by the Persians, whom the English assisted, they soon destroyed its ancient glory, with most of the inhabitants, many of whom were killed in the siege, and the rest fled. All the churches, houses, and public buildings were laid level with the ground, except a few shops under the Bazar. Long. 55. 17. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

ORNANCE, a town of France, in Franche Comté, and capital of a bayliwick. There is an exceeding deep well near it, which overflows so much in a rainy season, that it covers the neighbouring fields, and throws out a great number of fishes. It is seated on the river Louve, eight miles from Besançon.

OROBIO, (ISAAC) a famous Spanish Jew, was educated in the Jewish religion by his father and mother, though they made an external profession of Christianity. He studied scholastic philosophy according to the custom of Spain, and became so well skilled in it, that he was appointed to read metaphysical lectures in the university of Salamanca. Orobio afterwards applied himself to the study of physic, and practised with success at Seville; but being accused of Judaism, he was thrown into the prison of the inquisition, where he suffered for three years the most dreadful torments, without making any confession, on which he was restored to liberty. He then went to France, and staid some time at Toulouse, where he practised physic, and made an outward profession of the Romish religion; but at last being weary of acting in disguise, he retired to Amsterdam, where he received circumcision, and made a public profession of Judaism. He died there in 1687. The three small pieces he composed in Latin occasioned by the famous conference he had with Philip Limborch on the Christian religion, are printed in Limborch's work, intitled *Amica Collatio*. Orobio left other pieces in manuscript.

ORODES, king of the Parthians, succeeded his brother Mithridates, who being besieged in Babylon, and closely pressed, surrendered himself to Orodes, who caused him to be put to death. In the fifty-third year before the Christian æra, he defeated Crassus, took the Roman ensigns, and a great number of prisoners. It is said that he poured melted gold down the throat of Crassus, to punish him for his insatiable avarice, which had induced him to commit many unjust and sacrilegious actions. Orodes jealous of the glory Surena had acquired by the above victory, had the injustice to cause him to be slain soon after it. The Romans, however, at length made war on him to revenge the death of Crassus; and this war cost the life of Pacorus, his favourite son, at which Orodes was so afflicted, that he passed several days without food. Being at length recovered from his grief, he was at a loss who to chuse for his successor. He had thirty children by different women, and each solicited in favour of her own. Phrates, the eldest of them all, and at the same time the most vicious, was chosen, but this unnatural son put to death him to whom he was indebted for his birth and his crown, in the thirty-fifth year before the Christian æra.

OROMAZES, a name which the Persian Magi and Chaldeans gave to the supreme God, or the good principle whom they described as the source of light and truth, and the author of all good. They also admitted another god, or an evil principle, whom they considered as the source of all evil, and named Arimanus.

ORONOKO, a river of South America, in Terra-Firma, which has its source in Popayan, and falls into the sea with sixteen mouths. Its borders are inhabited by Savages, who are well made and courageous. In summer time they lodge upon the ground, and in the winter upon trees, for fear of inundations, and they are continually at war with each other.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the sea side, between Talara and Piacencia. It is fifty miles west of Toledo. Long. 4. 29. W. Lat. 39. 40. N.

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OROPESA, a town of Peru, in South America, so named from the quantity of gold found near it. It is one hundred and fifty miles north-east of Potosi. Long. 66. o. W. Lat. 20. o. S.

OROSIUS, (PAUL) a priest of Tarragona in Catalonia, was sent by two Spanish bishops, in the year 414, to St. Augustin, with whom he staid a year. In 415, St. Augustin sent him to Jerusalem to consult St. Jerome on the origin of the soul; and, at his return, he composed, by St. Augustin's advice, his history in seven books, from the beginning of the world to the year of Christ 416, a work which is useful notwithstanding its many faults. Orosius also wrote an apology concerning Free Will, and a letter addressed to St. Augustin on the errors of the Priscillianists and Origenists.

ORPHEUS, in fabulous history, was the son of Apollo, by the Muse Calliope, and was born in Thrace. He was so excellent a musician, that at the sound of his voice and lyre the rivers stopt their course, the rocks moved, and the most savage beasts were tamed. He married Eurydice, a princess of that country, but Aristeus, a neighbouring prince, falling in love with her, she, in flying to escape his violence, was killed by the bite of a serpent. The disconsolate Orpheus was so affected at her loss, that he descended to hell in order to recover her, when Pluto and Proserpine were so touched by his harmony, as to permit him to take back his wife, on condition that he should not look back upon her till they came to the light of the world; but his impatient fondness having made him turn his head, his dear Eurydice was taken for ever from him. From that time he looked with indifference on the whole sex, which so enraged the Thracian women, that they tore him to pieces. After his death the Muses took care of his body, and his lyre was transported to the skies, where it forms one of the constellations.

The ancients frequently mention Orpheus and his poems. They represent him as the disciple of Linus, the master of Musæus, and was more ancient than the war of Troy. We have under his name some hymns and other pieces of poetry; but these are evidently supposititious.

ORREY (earls of). See **BOYLE**.

ORSA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Witepsk, seated on a brook, near the river Nieper. Long. 30. 46. E. Lat. 54. 38. N.

ORSATO (SERTORIO) a celebrated antiquarian, historian, and poet, was born at Padua, on the 1st of February, 1617, and early discovered a taste for literature and the sciences. He applied himself to searching out antiquities and ancient inscriptions, for which purpose he travelled through all the different parts of Italy, and in the mean time poetry was his amusement. When advanced in age, he taught natural philosophy in the university of Padua. He was also a member of the Academy of the Ricovrati. Having presented to the doge and senate of Venice, the History of Padua, which he had dedicated to them, he made a long speech, during which he struggled with a natural want, and died of suppression of urine, on the 3d of July, 1678. He wrote a great number of books which are esteemed, some in Latin, and others in Italian. The principal of those in Latin are: 1. *Serium Philosophicum ex variis Scientiæ Naturalis Floribus confectum*. 2. *Monumenta Patavina*. 3. *Commentarius de Notis Romanorum*. 4. *Prænomina, Cognomina, & Agnomina Antiquorum Romanorum*. 5. *Gentes Romanæ Patriæ & Plebeie*. 6. *Dearum, Dearumque Nomina & Attributa*. 7. *Historia Sacra de Patavinis Episcopis*. 8. *Orationes & Carmina*. The following are the principal of those he composed in Italian, 9. The History of Padua. 10. *I Martiri eruditi*; a curious work. 11. *Chronologia di Reggimenti di Padua*, revised, with notes. 12. Several volume of Lyric Poems, Comedies, &c.

He ought not to be confounded with John Baptist Orsato, an able physician and antiquary, who was born at Padua, on the 19th of November, 1673, and wrote, 1. *Dissertatio Epistolaris de Lucernis antiquis*. 2. A Dissertation de *Patera Antiquorum*. 3. A small Treatise de *Sternis veterum*; and some other works.

ORSI (JOHN JOSEPH) an ingenious philologer and poet, was born at Bologna, in the year 1652, and studied polite literature, philosophy, the civil law, and mathematics. His house was a kind of academy, where many persons of literature regularly assembled. He wrote ingenious Sonnets, Pastorals, and other works in Italian, and died in 1733, at eighty-one years of age.

ORSOWA, a town of the bannat of Temeswaer, seated on the north side of the river Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade, sixty miles south-west of Temeswaer; it is subject to the Turks. Long. 22. 10. E. Lat. 45. 36. N.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cleves, seated on the Rhine. It was taken by the prince of Orange in 1672, who made it a strong place; but the French got it into their hands soon after, and demolished the fortifications.

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tions. It now belongs to the king of Prussia. Long. 6. 43. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and St. Peter's Patrimony, seated on the river Tiber, with a bishop's see. It is thirty-five miles north of Rome, eight from Città Castellana, and twelve from Viterbo. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 42. 22. N.

ORTELIUS (ABRAHAM) a celebrated geographer, born at Antwerp, in April, 1527, was well skilled in the languages and the mathematics, and acquired such reputation by his skill in geography, that he was surnamed the Ptolemy of his Time. Justus Lipsius, and most of the great men of the sixteenth century, were Ortelius's friends. He resided at Oxford, in the reign of Edward VI. and came a second time into England, in 1577. His *Theatrum Orbis* was the completest work of the kind that had ever been published, and gained him a reputation equal to his immense labour in compiling it. He also wrote several other excellent geographical works, the principal of which are his *Theaurus*, and his *Synonyma Geographica*. The world is likewise obliged to him for the Britannia, which he persuaded Camden to undertake. He died at Antwerp, on the 26th of June, 1598, in the seventy-second year of his age.

ORTEZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Bearn. It is seated by the river Gave, on the declivity of a hill, seventeen miles from Pau. Long. o. 41. W. Lat. 43. 8. N.

ORTEGAL castle and cape, is on the most northern promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, thirty miles east of Ferrol. Long. 8. 20. W. Lat. 44. o. N.

ORTNAU, a territory of Germany, in Suabia, lying along the Rhine, which parts it from Alface. It is bounded on the south by Brigaw, on the north by the margravate of Baden, and on the east by the duchy of Wirtemberg. It contains Offenburg, Gegenbach, and Zell. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly to the bishoprick of Spire, and partly to the county of Hanau.

ORTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, held on May 2, for black cattle; and Friday before Whit-Sunday, for sheep and black cattle. It is seated among the heaths, and is very destitute of wood. It is but a small place, ten miles south-west of Appleby, and two hundred and seventy-one north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

ORVIETO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, and capital of a small territory of the same name, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent palace. The cathedral church is one of the finest in Italy. Near this place there is a very deep well, from whence they fetch water by the assistance of mules; which go down by one pair of stairs, and come up another. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the river Paglia and Chiana, fifty miles north-by-west of Rome, eight east of Bolsena, and fifteen north of Viterbo. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 42. 42. N.

ORVILLE (JAMES PHILIP D') one of the most learned men of the eighteenth century, was born at Amsterdam, in the year 1696. After having finished his studies, he came to England, and afterwards travelled through Italy, Germany, and France, every where visiting the libraries, the cabinets of antiquities, and medals, and forming connections with the most celebrated men in the republic of letters. At his return to Holland, in 1730, he became professor of history, eloquence, and the Greek language at Amsterdam, and enjoyed his professorship with the greatest reputation till the year 1742, when he voluntarily resigned it, in order to have leisure to apply entirely to his studies, and to finish the different works he had begun. M. d'Orville furnished the learned with notes and the collations of the manuscripts of the ancient authors that have been reprinted in the present century, and published *Observationes Miscellaneæ*, a work which shews how well he was versed in criticism, and in reading the Greek and Latin authors. Some learned Englishmen having begun these observations, M. d'Orville and M. Burman of Leyden, published ten volumes; and after the death of the latter, M. d'Orville continued the work alone, and published four volumes, under the title of *Observationes Miscellaneæ novæ*. Among the pieces of his composition is a Dissertation on the Antiquity of the Isle of Delos, which is a master-piece; and his remarks on the Greek Romance of Charito of Aphrodisia, are highly esteemed. This work had never appeared, and was taken from a manuscript of the Laurentian library of Florence. He also wrote, *Critica vana in inanes Joannis Corneli Pavenis paleas*. This is a learned and curious piece against M. de Pauw of Utrecht. Many other works were expected from him when he died in 1751, aged fifty-five.

Peter d'Orville, his brother, though engaged in trade, cultivated polite literature with success, and published several poems, which are esteemed, and died in 1739.

ORWELL,

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rising in the middle of that county, runs south-west by Ipswich, and falls into the sea at Landguard Fort.

OSACA, a handsome and famous town of Japan, and one of the five great imperial cities of the island of Niphon, with a large and magnificent castle. It is well fortified, and is one of the most populous and trading towns of Japan. In this place, they mark all the hours of the night by the sound of different musical instruments, for every hour has a different instrument. Long. 114. 55. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

OSBORNE (**FRANCIS**) an eminent English writer, was the youngest son of sir John Osborne, of Chickland, near Shefford, in Bedfordshire, and was born about the year 1590. He was educated in a private manner, and was at length made master of the horse to William, earl of Pembroke. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the parliament, and had several public employments then, and under Cromwell, conferred upon him. In the latter part of his life, he lived at Oxford, in order to print several books, and to have an eye upon his son, who was fellow of All Souls college. His *Advice to a Son* was publicly complained of to the vice-chancellor of Oxford, and a proposal was made to have it publicly burnt; but that being without effect, it was ordered, that no bookseller or any other person should sell it. He died on the 11th of February, 1659, aged about seventy. His *Advice to a Son*, notwithstanding the above prohibition, had six impressions in about two years time. He also wrote, 2. *Several Tracts*, printed together in one volume octavo. 3. *Traditional Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, octavo. 4. *Traditional Memoirs of the Reign of King James*. 5. *A Miscellany of sundry Essays, Paradoxes, and problematical Discourses*, &c. octavo. 6. *Deductions from the History of the Earl of Essex*. 7. *Several Pamphlets*.

OSCHOPHORIA, *Θεοσχοπία*, in Grecian antiquity, an Athenian festival, founded by Theseus, in honour of Bacchus and Ariadne, at which there was a procession of the Athenian young men and maids, who carried boughs and vine branches in their hands. A number of women ran about, bringing banquets to their children; and it was customary for old tales and fables to be the chief subjects of discourse. There was also a race at this festival, between young men elected out of every tribe, whose parents were both living. These also carried boughs in their hands. The conqueror was rewarded with a cup, in which was a mixture of wine, honey, cheese, meal, and a little oil.

OSIANDER (**ANDREW**) a famous protestant divine, born in Bavaria, on the 19th of December, 1498. He learned the languages and divinity at Wirtemberg and Nuremberg, was one of the first who preached the doctrines of Luther, and afterwards became professor and minister in the university of Konigsburg. His family name was Hofen, which, in German, signifies Breeches, but as that name did not please him, he changed it for that of Osiander. He wrote many works on divinity, and died on the 17th of October, 1552, aged fifty-four.

He ought not to be confounded with Luke Osiander, another protestant minister, who died on the 17th of December, 1604, and whose son, Andrew Osiander, minister and professor of divinity at Wittemberg, died on the 21st of April, 1617, aged fifty-four: nor with John Adam Osiander, a divine of Tubingen, in 1678. All these Osianders published several works.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a rich bishoprick. The episcopal palace is very magnificent. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Meusone, eight miles from Loreto, ten south-west of Ancona, and one hundred and ten north-east of Rome. Long. 14. 46. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

OSIRIS, in pagan worship, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, reigned over the Argivi, but afterwards resigning his kingdom to his brother Ægiæus, travelled into Ægypt, of which he made himself master. He at length married Io, or Isis, established excellent laws among the Ægyptians, and introduced the most useful arts, after which he was killed, and cut in pieces by his enemies, when both he and Isis were honoured as deities.

Notwithstanding this account, Osiris, or Serapis, whose worship was very late introduced into Rome, appears, according to the abbé la Pluche, to have been originally no more than one of the Egyptian hieroglyphical figures, who from the diversity of characters he assumed, gave rise to Saturn, Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Apollo, Bacchus, and Æsculapius.

OSIUS, bishop of Cordoua, was born in Spain, in 295. The emperor Constantine the Great, had a particular esteem for him, and consulted him in ecclesiastical affairs. In 325, he presided at the general council of Nice, and, in 347, at that of Sardis. By his zeal, he drew upon him the opposition of the Donatists, the Arians, and others who differed from him in opinion. The emperor Constantius sent for him to Milan, and endeavoured to make him embrace the

party of the Arians, but not being able to succeed, he sent him back to his church. A short time after, he wrote to him, and upon this occasion Osius addressed a letter to him, which St. Athanasius has preserved. In the mean time, the Arians prevailed on the emperor to banish him to Sirmich, where he continued in banishment during a year, and is said to have been so ill used by the Arians, who loaded him with stripes, that, in 356, he subscribed to the confession of faith drawn up in that city, but afterwards protested against the violence used on this occasion, and anathematized the Arians. He died in 358, at one hundred and two years of age.

OSIUS, or **OSIO**, (**FELIX**) a celebrated orator, born at Milan, in 1587, taught the languages and polite literature, and distinguished himself by his eloquence. He was a long time professor of rhetoric at Padua, where he died on the 29th of July, 1632. He wrote several works in prose and verse, the principal of which are, 1. *Romana-Græcia*. 2. *Tractatus de Sepulchris & Epitaphiis Ethnicorum & Christianorum*. 3. *Elogia Scriptorum illustrium*. 4. *Orationes*. 5. *Epistolarum Libri II. &c.*

OSMA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see and university, founded in 1550. It is fallen almost to ruins, and is seated on the river Duero, in a plain abounding in all things necessary for life, seventy-two miles north-by-east of Madrid. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 41. 34. N.

OSMAN, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet I. who died in 1617, but was not suffered to succeed his father, on account of his being under age. His uncle Mustapha was therefore raised to the throne, when shewing himself unworthy of that high rank, he was again sent to his cell; and, in 1618, Osman was chosen in his stead, at twelve years of age. In 1621, he marched against the Poles, with a very formidable army; but having lost above one hundred thousand men in different battles, he was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace. He attributed his ill success to the Janisaries, and therefore resolved to disband them, and to substitute an Arabian militia in their stead; but this they prevented by revolting against him, and on the 19th of May, 1622, restored Mustapha, who the next day caused the young emperor to be put to death.

OSMAN. See **OTHMAN**.

OSMAN (**TOPAL**). See **TOPAL OSMAN**.

OSNABRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a university and a bishop's see. It is pleasantly seated on the river Haze, which divides it into two parts, called the Old and New Town; and over it is a bridge, from whence it takes its name. It stands in a fine plain, and is adorned with several good buildings. The cathedral is in the hands of the Roman catholics, with a church and monastery of Dominicans in the Old City, and the collegiate church of St. John in the New. The protestants are masters of the great parochial church of St. Mary, in the Old City; and both religions have a voice in electing the magistrates. The bishop's palace is fortified like a castle, and is the place where king George I. was born, and where he also died in 1727. This city is noted for a treaty of peace, concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion, commonly called the treaty of Westphalia. This town, with the rest of the principality, is governed by its bishop, who is a count of the empire. It is seated thirty-seven miles north-east of Munster, forty-five south-west of Bremen, and seventy-five west of Hanover. Long. 7. 38. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

OSNABRUG (the bishoprick of) is one of the states of the circle of Westphalia, and has this particular, that it is governed alternately by a popish and a protestant bishop. It is bounded on the north by Lower Munster, on the south by Upper Munster, on the west by part of the same, and part of the county of Lingen, and on the east by the principality of Minden. When they are about to chuse a catholic bishop, it is done entirely by the catholics; but the protestant bishop must always be elected by the house of Brunswick Lunenburg. However, the inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs, with respect to the Roman catholics, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan, while the protestant bishop governs in civil affairs. The chapter is composed of twenty-five canons. It is forty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is divided into seven bailiwicks. This country abounds in cattle, and has a vast number of hogs. The only remarkable places, besides Osnaburg, are Iburg and Bellheim.

OSORIO, in Latin *Osius* (**JEROME**) bishop of Sylves, was born at Lisbon, in 1506. He learned the languages and sciences at Salamanca and Bologna, and became archdeacon of Evora, and then bishop of Sylves. He expressed himself with such fluency and eloquence, that he was furnished the Cicero of Portugal. He died at Tavila, on the 20th of August, 1580, aged seventy-four. He wrote *Paraphrases and Commentaries* on several of the books of the Holy Scriptures and some other works; all of which have been

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been collected together, and printed at Rome, in four volumes, folio.

OSORNO, a town of Chili, seated on the northern bank of the river Rio-Bueno, near a bay of the sea. It is fifty miles south of Baldivia. Long. 71. 6. W. Lat. 41. 10. S.

OSORO, a town of Italy, and capital of a small island of the same name in the gulph of Venice, lying to the south of the island Cherfo, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is a bishop's see; but is almost deserted, on account of its unwholesome air. This island abounds in wood, honey, and cattle. It belongs to the Venetians. Long. 14. 41. E. Lat. 44. 54. N.

OSSORY, the western division of Queen's county of Ireland.

OSSUNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is an ancient place, containing four or five hundred houses. There are four convents for men within the city, and two without; as also a nunnery of the order of St. Clare. It has likewise an university, and a foundling hospital. Long. 5. 5. W. Lat. 37. 8. N.

OSTADE (ADRIAN VAN) an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Lubeck, in 1610, and coming to Haerlem very young, studied under Frank Hals; from whom he formed a good taste in colouring, and having adopted the manner of the country settled there. Nature guided his pencil, while he diverting himself by copying the gestures of clowns and drunkards. The subjects of his little pictures are not more elevated than those of Teniers, Brower, and the other Flemings; they consist of ale-houses, kitchens, and people smoking; and nothing can excel his stables, where the light is spread so judiciously, that the spectator is surpris'd. He is one of the best Dutch masters who understood the *claro obscuro*; and his figures being very lively, he often drew them in the landscapes of the best painters of his country. One would only wish that he had a lighter stroke in his designing, and that he had not made his figures so short. He painted several years at Haerlem with great reputation and success; but at the approach of the French troops in 1672, he resolved to return to Lubeck, and therefore sold all his pictures, his furniture, and other effects; but meeting at Amsterdam, where he intended to embark, a lover of painting, who took him into his house, he staid in that city till his death, which happened in 1685, when he was seventy-five years of age. His prints etched by himself, with aquafortis, consist of fifty-four pieces.

The pictures that go under the name of this master are not equal; for the middling ones, which are improperly ascribed to him, were done by his brother Isaac, who was his disciple, and painted in the same taste, without being able to attain the excellence of Adrian. He was born at Lubeck, and usually lived at Haerlem, where he died before he had time to perfect himself.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated fifteen miles north-west of that city. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 44. 48. N.

OSTALRIC, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, seated on the river Tordera, twenty-four miles north-east of Barcelona. It was taken by the French in 1695, who demolished the fortifications. Long. 2. 50. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

OSTEND, a famous sea-port town of the Austrian Netherlands. Though it is but small, it is clean and neat, consisting of a large square market-place, from whence run eight handsome streets. On one side of the market-place is a very pretty town-house, and on the other the guard-house for the soldiers. The town is seated in a morass, almost surrounded by wide trenches, filled with sea-water, and is the best harbour in Flanders next to that of Sluys. In 1601 it was besieged by the Spaniards, but they could not take it till 1604. In this siege there perished by sword and sickness fifty thousand men on the side of the States-General, and near eighty thousand on the side of the Spaniards. The Dutch had always a free communication with the town by sea, which is the reason the siege lasted so long. The French took possession of it on the death of Charles II. king of Spain; it was retaken by the confederates in 1706. The French became masters of it in 1745, after the battle of Fontenoy, and it was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated on the sea, ten miles west of Bruges, twenty-two north-east of Dunkirk, fifty-seven north-west of Brussels, and one hundred and seventy-five north of Paris. Long. 2. 59. E. Lat. 51. 14. N.

OSTERLAND, a canton of Germany, in the-electorate of Saxony, bounded on the north by the duchy of Naumburg and by Misnia, which likewise bounds it on the east; on the south by Voigtland, and on the west by the duchy of Weymar. Altemburg is the capital place.

OSTERVALD (JOHN FREDERICK) a famous protestant divine, was born at Neufchatel, in the year 1663, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that he became master of arts at Saumur, before he was sixteen years of age. He afterwards studied at Orleans and at Paris. At his return

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to Neufchatel, in 1699, he became pastor of the church there, and contracted a strict friendship with the celebrated John Alphonfus Turretin of Geneva, and two years after with the illustrious Samuel Werenfels of Basil. The union of these three divines, which was called the *Triumvirate of the Divines of Switzerland*, lasted till his death. M. Osterwald acquired the highest reputation by his virtues, his zeal in instructing his disciples, and restoring ecclesiastical discipline. He wrote many books in French, the principal of which are, 1. A Treatise concerning the sources of Corruption, which is a good moral piece. 2. A Catechism, or Instruction in the Christian Religion, which has been translated into German, Dutch, and English; and the Abridgement of the Sacred History, which he prefixed to it, was translated and printed in Arabic, in order to be sent to the East Indies, by the care of the society for the propagation of the Gospel; and that society, established in London, honoured him by admitting him an honorary member. 3. A Treatise against Impurity. 4. An edition of the French Bible of Geneva, with arguments and reflections, in folio. 5. *Ethica Christiana*. 6. *Theologia Compendium*, &c. He died in 1747, regretted by all who knew him.

OSTIA, a town of Italy, in the Campania of Rome. It was built by Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome, and was called Ostia Tiberina; but is now an inconsiderable place, on account of the badness of the air; and yet it is the see of a bishop, who is always deacon to the cardinals, and crowns the pope. Old Ostia, where the ruins of the ancient harbour appear, is beyond the New Ostia towards the sea, which last is only a cluster of houses, with a little castle. It is seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, twelve miles south-west of Rome. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 41. 36. N.

OSTIACKS, a people of Asia in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Oby. They are of the pagan religion, and worship images, and yet own there must be a Lord of heaven and earth. The gods which they worship are made of wood and earth, in human shapes, and some of the richest among them dress them in silks, after the fashion of the Russian women, and place them in their huts. These huts are made of the bark of trees sewed together. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no scruple of marrying their nearest relations. The country abounds with animals noted for their rich furs: besides there are very fine sturgeon, jacks, and other good fish in the river. These people are all of a middle stature, and most of them have yellow or red hair, with very broad faces and noses. Their weapons are bows and arrows, with which they shoot wild beasts. Their cloaths are made of fish-skins, for they have neither linen nor woollen cloth, and their shoes and stockings are likewise made of fish-skins. They wear a short coat, with a cape which they pull over their heads in rainy weather. They are inured to cold, otherwise their thin cloathing would starve them; though sometimes, in very hard winters, they wear one coat over another. The women's cloaths are almost like the men's, and the principal diversion of the men is bear-hunting, in which they use a weapon like a knife in a stick, about two yards long. They have petty princes among them, one of which is called *kneska*, whose authority extends over some hundred huts, and is appointed by the czar to collect the tax, which they are obliged to pay to the waiwodes. They smoke tobacco, and draw the smoke through water. They are very fond of bread, and yet never trouble themselves with tilling of land or making of gardens. They have neither temples nor priests. Their boats are made of the bark of trees sewed together, and are five or six yards long. In the winter these people live intirely under ground, there being no entrance into their caves but by a hole at the top. It is their custom to lie naked round the fire, and in a snowy season they are half covered with snow.

OSTROGOTHLAND, is a province of the kingdom of Sweden, and is the same as Eastgothland. It is bounded on the west by the lake Weter, which separates it from Westrothland; by Sudermania on the north; by Smaland on the south; and by the Baltic sea on the east. It is sixty miles in length from east to west, and fifty in breadth from north to south. Its principal places are Lincoping, Norcoping, Sundercoping, Northolms, and Stegeburg. See **GOthLAND**.

OSTROGOTHSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Belgorod, seated sixty-two miles south of Woronetz. Long. 40. 36. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulph of Venice, twenty-two miles from Brindisi, and twenty-four from Tarento. Long. 17. 49. E. Lat. 40. 59. N.

OSWEGO, a fort belonging to the English, seated on the west side of the lake Ontario, in North America. It is a place of trade, where they buy skins and furs of the savage Americans. It is two hundred and sixty miles north-west

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of Boston in New England. Long. 78. 12. W. Lat. 44. 26. N.
OSWESLEY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on March 15, May 12, August 15, and December 11, for sheep and horned cattle. It is seated near the spring of a small river, and is a corporation town, governed by two bailiffs and burgeses. It was once a place of great strength, being fortified with a wall, a ditch, and a castle, and was formerly of much greater account than it is now. The market is pretty good, and they have a trade in flannels. It is fifteen miles north-west of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and seventy-one west-north-west of London. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

OSYMANDYAS, a famous king of Egypt, was, according to some authors, the first monarch that assembled a great number of books, in order to form a library. Of all the monuments of the kings of Thebes, that of Olymandyas was the most superb. It was composed of the above library, of porticoes, temples, vast courts, the tomb of the king, and other buildings. One cannot read without surprize, what Diodorus relates of the incredible magnificence of these buildings, and the immense sums they cost. Among other wonders was the statue of a person seated, the largest in Egypt, its feet being above seven cubits in length. This was considered as a master-piece, both on account of the skill of the sculptor, and the beauty of the stone: upon it was this inscription: "I am Olymandyas king of kings, and he who would know my grandeur, let him surpass me in some of my works." This prince subdued the Bactrians, who had revolted. But it is not certainly known at what time he lived. All that Diodorus says is, that he reigned between Menes and Myris.

OTHMAN, or **OSMAN**, the third khalif of the Mussulmans, succeeded Omar in the year 643, at seventy years of age, and was magnificent, liberal, punctual in observing the duties of his religion, of uncommon courage, and consummate experience. There being many defective copies of the Koran, he suppressed them all, and published a Koran after the original. Under his reign the Saracens completed the conquest of Bactria; penetrated as far as the frontiers of India, and made themselves masters of all the north coast of Africa, with the islands of Cyprus, Aradus, and Rhodes, by his generals, who broke the celebrated colossus of the sun, at the last mentioned island. He had reigned twelve years, when the great men of his country entered into a conspiracy against him, and besieged him so closely in his palace, that being obliged to go out for want of water, he presented himself to the rebels with the Koran in his bosom, declaring that he desired no other judge than that book, and if he had broke any of the laws it contained, he was ready to repair his fault by a public repentance; but they were so far from listening to his words, that rushing upon him, they stabbed him in several places, and left his body unburied. Thus he died in the eighty-second year of his age, and was succeeded by Ali.

OTHO (M. SALVIUS) the seventh emperor of Rome, was the son of Lucius Otho and Albia Terentia. He became the favourite of Nero, on account of the conformity of his wicked inclinations with those of that prince, and debauched Poppea, the wife of Crispinus Rufus, whom he afterwards married; but Nero took her from him, and sent him into Portugal in quality of governor. Otho at length embraced the interest of Galba, who succeeded Nero in the year 68. He imagined that that prince would adopt him; but finding that Piso was preferred before him, he caused them both to be assassinated, and was proclaimed emperor in the year 69. A short time after, his army being defeated at the battle of Bedriac, by that commanded by Vitellius, he killed himself, on the 15th of April, 69, after a reign of only three months and five days.

OTHO I. surnamed the Great, emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Henry I. in 936. He conquered the Hungarians and Bohemians, and reduced some rebels who had conspired against his life. Some time after he marched into Italy, and defeated king Berenger, who kept Adelaide besieged in the fortrefs of Canossa. Otho took Pavia, delivered Adelaide, and married her in 951. That princess was the daughter of Rodolphus, king of Burgundy, and the widow of Lotharius, king of Italy. At his return into Germany, he was informed that Ludolphus, his eldest son, had conspired against him, in conjunction with many other princes of the empire: on which he took Ratibon, defeated the army commanded by his son, whom he some time after received to favour, and turning his arms against the Hungarians, he, in 955, obtained a signal victory over them, in which the duke of Worms was killed, with two Tartarian princes. The emperor caused his son Otho to be crowned at Aix la Chapelle in 961, and marched into Italy to the assistance of pope John XII. against Berenger. He conquered Lombardy, caused his son to be crowned emperor at Rome in 962, and sent Berenger with his wife, whom he had made prisoners, into Germany. But the pope hav-

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ing received Adalbert, Berenger's son, at Rome, Otho caused him to be deposed, and had Leo VIII. elected in his stead. He took Rome in 964, and sent Benedict V. who succeeded John XII. prisoner into Germany; conquered Adalbert, and in 967 restored John XIII. to the possession of Rome, whence he had been driven by his enemies. He died at Magdeburg on the 7th of May, 973. He was one of the greatest emperors Germany ever had. He loved justice, and behaved with great clemency and magnanimity.

OTHO II. surnamed the Bloody, and the Pale Death of the Saracens, the son of Otho I. and Adelaide his second wife, succeeded his father on the 13th of May, 973. He had defeated the Greeks and Saracens before the death of Otho I. and reduced to reason his cousin Henry of Bavaria, who had caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Ratibon. Some time after giving Lower Lorraine to Charles, the only brother of Lotharius, on condition of his paying him homage, Lothairius was so enraged, that he declared war against him, took and plundered Aix la Chapelle, subdued Lorraine, and obtained a great victory over the Imperial troops. A peace being concluded between these two princes in 980, Otho marched into Italy against the Greeks, who being succoured by the Saracens, entirely defeated him in 982. Otho escaped with great difficulty, and it is even said that he was taken prisoner; but ransomed himself before he was known. He afterwards took and burned Benevento, and died at Rome of vexation, or of a wound he had received by a poisoned arrow, on the 7th of December, 983, after a reign of ten years.

OTHO III. surnamed the Red, and the Wonder of the World, succeeded his father Otho II. in 983, when but twelve years of age. His minority occasioned commotions at the beginning of his reign, however they were happily suppressed. As soon as his years permitted him to assume the reins of empire, he shewed that he was highly worthy of conducting them. The affair that gave him most trouble, was Crescentius's arrogating to himself the sovereign power at Rome, whence he had driven pope Gregory V. That usurper, was preparing for a vigorous defence, when advice was brought him that Otho was marching towards Rome to chastise him; but he made very little resistance, and was obliged in a few days to surrender up his person, with the antipope he had created. The latter was whipped, had his eyes put out, and at last was killed by the populace, before the emperor had time to pronounce sentence of condemnation against him. Crescentius was set on an ass with his head turned towards the tail, and was thus carried through the whole city, after which, several of his limbs being cut off, he was hanged. These cruel actions were performed in 998. Pope Gregory V. dying a short time after his restoration, Otho caused to be elected in his room the famous Gerbert, who took the name of Sylvester II. The emperor being returned into Germany, the people of Rome not liking their dependence on the Germans, made a fresh commotion in 1001. Otho was flattered, that by only appearing with sovereign majesty, the factious would immediately return to their duty; but he found a quite contrary effect from it; for the people seeing that he had scarce any troops with him, shut him up in his palace, and it is not known what would have become of him, if Hugh marquis of Tuscany, and Henry duke of Bavaria had not posted to Rome, and amused the people by offering several proposals for an accommodation, till they had furnished the emperor with the means of making his escape. Otho, who had good troops in Italy, with which he had taken Capua from the Saracens, soon returned to Rome with a sufficient army, and chastised the rebels. After which he set out for Germany; but died at Paterno on the 28th of January, 1002. His death was thought to have been occasioned by poisoned gloves, given him by Crescentius's widow, one of the handsomest women of her time, out of revenge for his forfeiting his word; he having promised to marry her merely to enjoy her, and afterwards, when he had satiated his desires, laughed at his promise. What we find in several authors, of his causing his wife Mary of Arragon to be burned in 998, on her being convicted of adultery, is entirely without foundation, since he was never married. He was succeeded by Henry II.

OTHO IV. surnamed the Proud, the son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, and Maud of England, was crowned king of the Romans in 1198, after the death of the emperor Henry VI. but was entirely defeated in 1206, by Philip duke of Suabia, the brother of Henry VI. and the tutor of Frederick II. However, he recovered his affairs by the assistance of pope Innocent III. who crowned him emperor on the fourth of October, 1209; but resolving to vindicate his claim, and exert his authority in Italy, he involved himself in a quarrel with the pope his benefactor, and was excommunicated in 1210. From that time his affairs became more and more desperate. He was vanquished by Philip Augustus on the second of July, 1214, and died abandoned.

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done by all the world, without issue, at the castle of Hertzburg, on the 19th of May, 1218.

OTHO, bishop of Bamberg, and the apostle of Pomerania, was born in Suabia, about the year 1069. He became chaplain and chancellor to the emperor Henry IV. and was made bishop of Bamberg in 1100. He converted Uratislaus duke of Pomerania, with a great part of his subjects, and died at Bamberg, on the 30th of June, 1139. He wrote a Letter to Paschal II. which is still extant.

OTHO VENIUS, or **OCTAVO VENUS**, an eminent Dutch painter, was descended from a considerable family, and born at Leyden in 1556. His parents caused him to be taught polite literature, and at the same time he learned to draw of Isaac Nicolas. The civil wars obliging him to leave his country when only fifteen years of age, he retired to Liege, where he finished his studies, and then went to Rome, where he was entertained by cardinal Maduccis, and at once applied himself to philosophy, poetry, the mathematics, and painting. He became a great proficient in designing, under Frederico Zuccherò, and was excellent in all the parts of painting, especially in the knowledge of the *claro obscuro*, on which account he was esteemed one of the most ingenious men of his age.

Having lived seven years at Rome, during which he performed several fine pieces, he passed into Germany, and was received into the emperor's service. Afterwards he was employed by the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Cologne; but the advantages he received in the courts of foreign princes, could not suppress his desire to return into the Low Countries, of which Alexander Farnese, prince of Parma, was then governor. He drew that prince's picture, which confirmed his reputation in the Netherlands; and after that prince's death returned to Antwerp, where he adorned the principal churches with his paintings. The archduke Albert succeeding the prince of Parma in the government of the Netherlands, sent for him to Brussels, and made him master of the mint; but though this place took up much of his time, he found spare hours for the exercise of his profession. He drew the portraits of the archduke and the infanta Isabella, which were sent to James I. king of Great Britain; and to shew his knowledge of polite learning, as well as painting, published several pieces, as Horace's Emblems; the Life of Thomas Aquinas; and the Emblems of Love, both divine and profane, embellished with cuts of his own designing, all finished with great art and grace. Lewis XIII. invited him to his court, but satisfied with the character and employments he held in his own country, he was unwilling to leave it.

Venius was the first after Polydore Caravaggio, who reduced the *claro obscuro* to a principle of the art of painting. Rubens perfected what he began, and the whole Flemish school learned it of him. Venius died at Brussels in 1634, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He had two brothers, Gilbert, an engraver; and Peter, who was a painter. He had also the honour of being the master of the famous Rubens.

OTLEY, a market-town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on August 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and household goods. It is seated on the river Wharfe, under a high and craggy clift called Chevin. It is but an ordinary town, though the houses are built with stone. It is twenty-one miles west of York, and two hundred and seven north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 28. W. Lat. 58. 50. N.

OTOQUE, an island near the Isthmus of Darien in America, seated in the bay of Panama, fifty miles south of the town of that name. Long. 82. 10. E. Lat. 7. 0. N.

OTRANTO, a city of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see, and a commodious harbour. It was taken by Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks; but it was retaken by Ferdinand king of Naples. It is now strong enough to be out of danger of the insults of the Corsairs, to which it was formerly subject, and has a castle built upon a rock. It is seated at the mouth of the gulph of Venice, sixty miles south-east of Tarento, thirty-seven south-east of Brindisi, and two hundred east of Naples. Long. 18. 35. E. Lat. 40. 21. N.

OTRANTO (TERRA D') a province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by Barri and the gulph of Venice, on the east by the same gulph, and on the south and west by a great bay which is between that and the Basilicata. It is about ninety miles in length from east to west, and twenty two in breadth from north to south. It is a mountainous dry country, and yet it produces olives, figs, and vines. There is a well known spider here called a tarantula, whose bite is so venomous, that it cannot be cured but by dancing a long while to the sound of a musical instrument. This country has been often plagued with a sort of locusts; but it is happy for the inhabitants that they have always birds ready to devour them. As they are liable to be pillaged by the Turkish Corsairs, who carry the inha-

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bitants into slavery, they have built an incredible number of towers all along the coast, which are mounted with cannon, to drive off the enemy.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy in the territory of the pope, and in the duchy of Spoleto. It is seated on a hill, a mile and a half from the river Tiber, thirty five miles north of Rome. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 42. 38. N.

OTTOBONI (PETER) a Venetian, succeeded pope Innocent XI. on the sixth of October, 1689, at seventy-nine years of age, when he took the name of Alexander VIII. He immediately fixed his whole attention on the advancement of his family, and in three weeks time provided for all his nephews. It is said, that on his coming to the papal chair, he understood that they were surprised at his making such use of his time, on which he let them know, that on account of his great age he had no time to lose. He died on the first of February, 1691, and was succeeded by Innocent XII.

OTTONA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, seated on the gulph of Venice, eight miles north of Lanciano, with a bishop's see. Long. 15. 36. E. Lat. 42. 31. N.

OTWAY (THOMAS) an eminent tragic poet, was the son of Mr. Humphrey Otway, rector of Wolbeding in Sussex, and was born at Trotin in that county, on the third of March, 1651. He was educated at Oxford, when leaving the university without a degree, he retired to London, where he applied himself to poetry, and commenced player; but with indifferent success as an actor. However, the sprightliness of his conversation gained him the favour of Charles Fitz Charles, earl of Plymouth, who procured him a cornet's commission in one of the new raised regiments sent into Flanders; but he returned from thence in very necessitous circumstances; and applied himself again to the writing of plays and other poems. He never could sufficiently combat his appetite for extravagance and profusion, so as to live one year in a comfortable competence; but was either rioting in luxury, or pining away with want, and exposed to the insolence and contempt of the world. He had powerful enemies, at the head of whom was Mr. Dryden, and though he had the art of moving the passions in a very great degree, yet was several times unsuccessful in his dramatic pieces. In short, after suffering many eclipses of fortune, and being exposed to the most cruel necessities, he died of want in a public-house on Tower-hill, on the 14th of April, 1685, in the thirty-third year of his age. He had no doubt been driven to that part of the town, to avoid the persecution of his creditors, and it has been reported, that delicacy having long deterred him from borrowing small sums, he was at last driven to the most grievous necessity of venturing out of his lurking place, when, naked and shivering, he went into a coffee-house on Tower-hill, where seeing a gentleman of whom he had some knowledge, he begged of him to lend him a shilling. The gentleman was quite shocked to see the author of Venice Preserved begging bread, and being filled with compassion, put a guinea into his hand. Mr. Otway thanked his benefactor, instantly retired, and changed the guinea to purchase a roll; but as his stomach was full of wind by excess of fasting, the first mouthful choked him, and instantly put a period to his life. He translated out of French into English the History of the Triumvirate: and wrote nine dramatic pieces; the most admired of which are the Orphan, and Venice Preserved. He also wrote several poems.

OVATION, in Roman antiquity, an inferior triumph conferred on a general who had conquered the enemy. Agellius says, that this honour was bestowed when either the war had not been proclaimed in due form, or not undertaken against a lawful enemy, or when the enemy was but mean and inconsiderable; but Plutarch observes, that it was an honour bestowed on those who without force, and by benevolence and prudence, had put an end to a war, and prevented the shedding of innocent blood; for a pipe, says he, is the ensign of peace, and myrtle the tree of Venus, who had a greater aversion than any of the other deities to violence and war. The shew generally began at Mount Alba, whence the general, with his retinue, made his entry into the city. He wore a garland of myrtle as a token of peace, and with an aspect rather exciting love and respect than fear, proceeded on foot, with many flutes or pipes founding in concert as he passed along.

UDENARD, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders. It is large, well fortified, and is divided by the river Scheld into two parts. The buildings are pretty good, and the streets wide and handsome. The market-place is adorned with a beautiful town-house, and a fine large fountain. It was taken by the French in 1658, and rendered back to France by the Pyrenean treaty. In March 1684 it was bombarded by the French, which half destroyed it, together with most of the churches. It was taken from the French by the Allies in 1708, when the French

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French received a very memorable defeat by the duke of Marlborough. It stands in a valley twelve miles south of Ghent, fifteen north-east of Tournay, and twenty-seven west of Brussels. Long. 3 41. E. Lat. 50 58. N.

OUDEBURG, a town of the Netherlands in Flanders, three miles from Ostend, and three from Bruges. Long. 2. 48. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

OUDIN (FRANCIS) a celebrated Jesuit, and one of the most learned men of the present century, was born at Vignory in Champagne, in November 1673, in the seventh month of his mother's pregnancy. His premature birth was thought to be the principal cause of the frequent infirmities with which he was afflicted during the course of his life. As he early discovered the most happy disposition, his parents sent him to Langres, where John Oudin, his uncle, canon of the cathedral of that city, took care of his education; and having learned the languages and a course of philosophy, he entered among the Jesuits in 1691. He taught rhetoric fifteen years in the last mentioned city, and afterwards theology also during fifteen years. His zeal for the education of his scholars was so great, that he frequently applied a part of his salary to remove the wants of those who were poor, and applied the rest in purchasing books. Besides Latin and Greek, he understood Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and English; was well acquainted with profane and sacred antiquities and medals. He joined to a profound erudition the graces of polite literature, a prodigious memory, and great facility in writing Latin verse. He died at Dijon, of a dropsy in the breast, on the 28th of April, 1752, at seventy-nine years of age, leaving a great number of works printed and in manuscript, both in verse and prose.

OVERBURY (Sir THOMAS) was born at Compton Scorsen, in the parish of Ilmington in Warwickshire, about the year 1581, and studied at Queen's college, Oxford, after which he removed to the Middle Temple, London. He afterwards travelled for some time, and returned a most accomplished person, when he contracted an intimate acquaintance with sir Robert Carr, knight of the Bath, who being soon after taken into his majesty's favour, had Mr. Overbury knighted at Greenwich. Sir Thomas perceived the familiarity which subsisted between his patron Carr, now made viscount Rochester, and the lady Frances, the wife of Robert earl of Essex, and was so much displeased at it, that he endeavoured to dissuade him from keeping her company, and proceeding in the base design he had formed of having her first divorced from her husband, and then marrying her. The viscount resenting this honest advice, told what he had said to the lady, who was as remarkable for her wickedness as her beauty; on which they immediately resolved on his destruction, and having consulted the earl of Northampton her uncle, who was privy to their lewd intrigue, it was resolved to poison him, and the better to accomplish it, to get him first confined in the Tower. About this time, the king wanting to send an ambassador abroad, the viscount recommended sir Thomas Overbury, and his majesty immediately approving the choice, he imparted the king's intentions to sir Thomas; but under a treacherous shew of friendship, dissuaded him from accepting of that employment, as it might hinder him from a better way of advancement, promising that he would prevent his majesty's being displeased at his refusal. The viscount then went to the king, and artfully incensing his majesty against sir Thomas, for refusing to obey his majesty's command, that gentleman was committed to the Tower for his contempt, on the 21st of April, 1613, where he continued till he was dispatched by poison, on the 15th of September following, and his body was interred in the Tower chapel the same day. About two years after, the whole contrivance of his death was discovered. At this time king James sent for the judges to his favourite retirement at Theobalds, where he charged them to examine into this affair, telling them, "If ye shall spare any that are guilty of this crime, God's curse light on you, and your posterity: and if I spare any that are found guilty, God's curse light on me, and my posterity." On which several persons were condemned and executed, but though Carr, earl of Somerset, and the lady Frances his countess, were condemned to death for contriving the murder, and hiring the persons concerned in it, the king, notwithstanding his dreadful imprecation, only banished them from court, and afterwards pardoned them. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote several poems, &c. and an Account of his Travels.

OVERFLACKEE, an island of the United Netherlands, in the province of Holland, seated in the mouth of the river Maese, having the island of Vourne on the north, Brabant on the east, the island of Schonen on the south, and Goree on the west.

OVERYSCHÉ, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Ysch, twenty-two miles north-east of Brussels, and twenty-five south-west of Louvain. Long. 4. 31. E. Lat. 40. 45. N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the United Provinces, so named from

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its situation beyond the river Yssel. It is bounded by Guenningen and Friesland on the north, by the bishoprick of Munster on the east, by Guelderland and Zutphen on the south, and by the Zuider-Zee and Friesland on the west. It is sixty miles in length from north to south, and forty in breadth from east to west. This province is divided into three jurisdictions or districts, Salland, Drenthe, and Twente. This whole country is low and marshy; but produces a good quantity of corn.

OUGHTRED (WILLIAM) an eminent English mathematician, was born at Eton, about the year 1573, and educated in the school there, whence he was elected to King's college in Cambridge, of which he afterwards became fellow. Having received holy orders, he left the university about the year 1603; and was presented to the rectory of Aldbury, near Guildford in Surry; and about the year 1628 was appointed by the earl of Arundel to instruct his son in the mathematics. He kept a correspondence, by letters, with some of the most eminent scholars of his time, upon mathematical subjects, and the most celebrated mathematicians of that age owed much of their skill to him, whose house was full of young gentlemen, that came from all parts to receive his instructions. It is said, that upon hearing the news of the vote at Westminster, which passed on the 1st of May, 1660, for the restoration of king Charles II. he expired in a sudden transport of joy, aged eighty-eight. He wrote, 1. *Clavis Mathematicæ*, which was afterwards published in English. 2. *Circles of Proportion on the Horizontal Instrument*. 3. *An Apologetical Epistle to the English Gentry*. 4. *A Description of the double Horizontal Dial*. 5. *Opuscula Mathematica*; and several other works. He left also behind him a great number of papers upon mathematical subjects, which are now in the museum of William Jones, esq. F. R. S.

OVID, or **PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO**, a very celebrated Latin poet, and one of the finest geniuses of the Augustan age, was a Roman knight, born at Sulmo, in the 43d year before the Christian era. He had from his infancy an extraordinary fondness for writing verses. He studied rhetoric under Arellius Fuscus, and for some time frequented the bar; but was afterwards disgusted at that study, and applied himself intirely to poetry. Ovid, after having obtained the esteem of Augustus, incurred his displeasure; and was banished to Tomos, a city on the Pontus Euxinus, near the mouth of the Danube, when he was fifty years of age. Several writers have said, that he was sent into banishment for being one of the lovers of Julia, the daughter of Augustus, whom, according to them, he mentions under the name of Corinna; but Aldus Minutius has plainly refuted this opinion. Ovid himself says, that his being sent into exile was occasioned by the licentiousness of his verses, and his having seen, by accident and involuntarily, something that he ought not to have seen. He in vain made use of all the turns of his wit, to appease the emperor, but not all his address could procure his being again restored to favour. He died in the country of the Getæ, in the year 17, aged fifty-seven, after having spent seven years in his banishment. His poems, which are still extant, are, 1. His *Metamorphoses*. 2. His *Fasts*. 3. *De Tristibus*. 4. *De Ponto*. 5. *Epistolarum*. 6. *De Arte Amandi*. There are discoverable in Ovid's poems great wit, and an easy, soft, natural, and luxuriant style. He is a perfect master of the passions, and his thoughts are frequently very ingenious; but he is sometimes too negligent and profuse, and almost always too licentious. He particularly excelled in elegies. The best editions of Ovid are, that of Daniel Heinsius, by Elzevier, 1629, in three volumes, duodecimo; that in *Ussum Delphinum*, 1688, in four volumes, quarto; that of Leyden, 1702, in three volumes, octavo; and that of Burman, at Leyden, 1714, in four volumes, quarto.

OVIÉDO (GONZALES FERNAND) intendant, or inspector-general of the commerce in the New World, under the reign of the emperor Charles V. was the author of a general History of the Indies.

OVIÉDO, a town of Spain, and capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a university and a bishop's see. It is seated on the rivers Ove and Deva, fifty miles north of Leon, and two hundred north-west of Madrid. Long. 6. 46. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.

OULNEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Mondays; and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and June 29, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, in the northern part of the county, and has a manufacture of bone-lace. It is ten miles south-east of Northampton, and fifty-eight north-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

OUNDLE, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on February 25, Whit-Monday, and August 21, for horses, sheep, and a few cows. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Nen, over which it has two good bridges; and is a well built uniform town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and an alms house.

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It is twenty-two miles north-east of Northampton, and seventy-six north-north-west of London. Long. \circ . 30. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

OUSE, or OWSE, a river which rises in the north of Yorkshire, and running south east by York, continues its course till it falls into the Humber.

OUSE, which rises on the confines of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, near a village called Fitwell, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport-Pagnel in the county of Bucks; from thence it slides along to Bedford, then to Huntingdon and Ely; till at length arriving at Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, it falls into the sea.

OUSEL (PHILIP) a learned divine of the eighteenth century, was born at Dantzick in 1671, and after having studied in several universities, became minister of the German church at Leyden, and afterwards professor of divinity at Frankfurt on the Oder, which post he enjoyed till his death, which happened in 1724. He preserved till his last moments such strength of mind, that when his colleague mentioned, during his last illness, passages of the Holy Scripture in Latin or German, for his consolation, he corrected the version of the Hebrew or Greek, and expatiated on the energy of the original, with the same exactness as if his bed had been the chair of a sacred philologist. His principal works are, 1. *Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum metricam*, in the preface to which he maintains, that the Hebrew points and accents are as ancient as the books of the Holy Scriptures, which engaged him in some literary disputes. 2. *De Accentuatione Hebræorum prosaica*. 5. Several Treatises on the Decalogue, and some Dissertations

OUSTIOUG, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the north by Dwina, on the east by the forest of Zirani, on the south by Wologda, and on the west by Cargopol and Waga. It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana. It is full of forests, and the rivers yield plenty of fish, which the inhabitants dry in the sun, and which make their principal nourishment.

OUSTIOUG, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see of the Greek church. It is seated on the river Suchana, one hundred miles below Wologda, and one hundred above Archangel. Long. 45. 55. E. Lat. 61. 35. N.

OWEN (JOHN) in Latin *Audoenus*, a celebrated English epigrammatist, was born at Armon, in Carnarvonshire, and educated at Winchester school and at New college in Oxford, where, in 1590, he received the degree of bachelor of laws. The next year he taught school at Trylegh, near Monmouth; and three years after was chosen master of the free-school, founded by Henry VIII at Warwick. He constantly laboured under a state of indigence, which is said to have proceeded from his having more wit than wisdom; but his relation and countryman Dr. John Williams, bishop of Lincoln and lord-keeper of the great seal, contributed to his support, and after his death, which happened in 1622, erected a monument to his memory, with his bust in brass, crowned with laurel, in St. Paul's cathedral, London, where he was interred. His epigrams, which were in Latin, were printed together in one volume octavo, and duodecimo, both in England and foreign countries. A select number of them were translated into English verse, by John Vicars, usher of Christ-church hospital, London, and published in 1619. Thomas Beck of the Inner Temple, translated six hundred of them into English verse, which were printed with *Martial de Spectaculis*, and the select epigrams of sir Thomas More, &c. under the title of *Parnassi Puerperium*, in 1659, in octavo. Thomas Harvey likewise translated most of them into English. There is also a Spanish translation of them, in two volumes, quarto, and a French translation of a select number of them, by M. le Brun, printed in 1709, in duodecimo.

OWEN (Dr. JOHN) an eminent and learned Dissenting minister, was born in 1616, at Hadham, in Oxfordshire, of which place his father was vicar, and made such surprising proficiency in learning, that at twelve years of age he was admitted into Queen's college, Oxford, and in 1635 was made master of arts; but soon after disapproving the new regulations made by archbishop Laud, their chancellor, with which he refused to comply, he was obliged, in 1637, to leave the college; when taking orders, he became chaplain to sir Robert Dormer of Alcot, in Oxfordshire, and was at the same time tutor to his eldest son. He was afterwards chaplain to John lord Lovelace of Hurley, in Berkshire, when the civil war breaking out, he openly avowed the cause of the parliament, which was so resented by his uncle, who had intended to leave him his estate, that he discarded him, and left it to another. Yet, though lord Lovelace sided with the king, he treated his chaplain with great civility: but on his going to join the royal army, Mr. Owen went to London, and soon after joined the non-conformists. In 1642 he published his book intitled, *A display of Arminianism*, which laid the foundation of his future

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advancement: for the committee for purging the church of scandalous ministers were so pleased with it, that Mr. White, their chairman, sent him a presentation of the living of Fordham in Essex: but when he had been there about a year and a half, the patron hearing that the sequestered incumbent was dead, presented another to the living; upon which the earl of Warwick gave Mr. Owen the living of Coggeshall. He had not, however, been long at that town before he left the Presbyterians, and joining the Independants, formed a church there. He was now sent for several times to preach before the parliament, and among the rest on the 28th of February, 1648-9, the day of humiliation for the intended expedition to Ireland. Cromwell, who had never heard him before, was present at this last discourse, and was extremely pleased with it. As Mr. Owen designed to return to his cure at Coggeshall, within two days, he thought himself obliged first to make his compliments to general Fairfax, with whom he was acquainted. But while he was waiting for admission, in came Cromwell, who laying his hand familiarly on his shoulder, cried, "Sir, you are the person that I must be acquainted with." "That," replied Mr. Owen, "will be more to my advantage than yours, sir." "We shall soon see that," says Cromwell, and, taking him by the hand, led him into Fairfax's garden, and from that time treated him as his intimate friend. Cromwell now desired his company into Ireland, and that he would reside in the college of Dublin, which he did; but returned in about half a year. Soon after Cromwell sent him into Scotland; but he also returned from thence after about half a year's stay at Edinburgh, and was then promoted to the deanery of Christ-church, Oxford, whither he went in 1651, and Cromwell being now chancellor of the university, nominated him his vice-chancellor. The next year he was created doctor of divinity by diploma.

Dr. Owen enjoyed the post of vice-chancellor five years, during which he behaved with the greatest moderation; for, though often solicited, he never molested the meeting of the royalists at the house of Dr. Willis the physician, where divine service was performed according to the liturgy of the church of England; and though he was a commissioner for ejecting scandalous ministers, he frequently over-ruled his brethren in favour of those royalists who were distinguished by their merit. At the death of Cromwell he was removed from the vice-chancellorship; and at the Restoration was ejected from his deanery of Christ church. But he had provided himself a comfortable retreat, at an estate he had purchased at Hadham. He now employed himself in preaching as often as he had an opportunity, and in writing books; one of of which, intitled *Fiat Lux*, falling in the hands of lord Clarendon, he was so pleased with it, that he sent for Dr. Owen, and acknowledging the service he had done by it to the protestant religion, offered to prefer him in the church, if he would conform; but he desired to be excused. His moderation drew him respect from persons of opposite principles, and in the number of his friends were Dr. Wilkins, bishop of Chester, and Dr. Barlow, bishop of London. He died at Ealing, on the 24th of August, 1683, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His works are printed in seven volumes, folio.

OWERRA, a rich town and kingdom in Africa, on the south coast of Guinea. The air of this country is unwholesome, and the soil dry and barren; but they have several kinds of fruits, and the inhabitants are well made and active. They are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and the other two on the temples. Long 8. \circ E. Lat. 6. \circ N.

OXENSTERN (AXEL) great chancellor of Sweden, and first minister of state to Gustavus Adolphus. After the death of that prince, which happened at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632; he had the administration of the affairs of Sweden and its allies, in Germany, in quality of director-general. But the loss of the battle of Nordlingen obliged him to return through France into Sweden, where he became one of the five tutors to the queen, during her minority. All the affairs of Sweden were then governed by his advice, till his death, which happened when he was of an advanced age. His son John Oxenstiern was ambassador and plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster, in 1648.

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, and the seat of the most noble university in the world. It is a beautiful city, whether we respect the neatness of the private buildings, the stateliness of the public structures, or its healthy and pleasant situation. It is said to have been the seat of the Muses even in the time of the ancient Britons, and that Alfred the Great, after the Danish storms were blown over, restored it to its former use, and built three colleges. Oxford was made a bishop's see by Henry VIII. and St. Frideswide's church was turned into a cathedral, by the name of Christ-church, and he endowed it with the land belonging to the late monasteries of Abingdon and Olney. Besides the cathedral, here are thirteen parish churches. As a corporation

corporation, it consists of a mayor, high-steward, four aldermen, eight assistants, a recorder, two chamberlains, a town clerk, and twenty-four common-council-men. The mayor in his jurisdiction is subordinate to the vice-chancellor of the university for time being. This city sends two members to parliament. The university contains twenty colleges and five halls many of which are magnificent structures, as are also the Theatre, Dr. Radcliffe's library, Ashmole's Museum, &c. The magistrates of the university are the chancellor, high-steward, vice-chancellor, and proctors. The first is usually one of the prime nobility, who is chosen for life, by the students themselves in convocation. The high-steward is nominated by the chancellor and approved by the university; and his office is also for life. The vice-chancellor, who is always the head of some college, and in holy orders, is elected yearly in convocation. The proctors are two masters of arts chosen yearly, by turns, out of the several colleges, to keep the peace, to take up disorderly persons, and to oversee the weights and measures, that the students may not be cheated. This city is sixty-eight miles east by-north of Bristol, eighty west south-west of Cambridge, fifty-eight north-east of Salisbury, and fifty-eight west-north-west of London. Oxford is seated on an eminence encompassed with meadows, except on the east side; and the whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, and about three miles in circumference, consisting chiefly of two spacious streets crossing each other at the middle of the town; and as several of the colleges stand in the streets, from thence it receives a greater air of magnificence. The river is navigable from hence to London, and sends great quantities of malt and corn thither by barges. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and three fairs, held on May 3, September 1, and Thursday before Michaelmas, for toys and small ware. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Buckinghamshire on the east, Berkshire on the south, Gloucestershire on the west, and the counties of Northampton and Warwick on the north. It is about thirty-eight miles in length from north to south, and twenty-five in breadth from east to west, the circumference being one hundred and thirty miles. The principal rivers are the Tame and the Isis that run through the county, besides which there are the Cherwell, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Sarbrook, the Glyn, the Oke, the Stour, and other lesser streams. It is said to contain five hundred and thirty-four thousand acres of land, fourteen hundreds, two hundred and eighty parishes, and twelve market-towns. It sends ten members to parliament, two for the city of Oxford, two for the university, two for Banbury, two for Woodstock, and two for the county. In general, this county yields plenty of corn in

the fields, and rich pastures in the meadows, besides plenty of game. The air is sweet, pleasant, and mild; the soil is generally fruitful, and the hills are shaded with woods.

OXUS, a river of Asia, much taken notice of in ancient histories, but does not rise in the north of India, as most writers affirm, for, according to the best and latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it runs a course of about two hundred and sixty miles from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeans; but as it passes thro' a desert country abounding with sand, the inhabitants have so diverted its course, that the old channel can hardly be discovered.

OYE, a town of France, in Boulonois, and capital of a district of the same name. The English were in possession of it till Calais was taken from them. It is three miles from Gravelines, five from Calais, and one hundred and fifty from Paris. Long. 2. 0. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

OZANAM (JAMES) an eminent French mathematician, born at Bologne in Bresse, in 1640, of a wealthy family. His father gave him a good education, and designed him for the church; but some mathematical books falling into his hands inspired him with a love for that science, and though he had no master to instruct him, he made such progress in it, that at fifteen years of age, he wrote a piece in mathematics, which he thought proper to insert in the works he afterwards published. He at length taught that science at Lyons, and his mathematical lessons brought him in a considerable revenue, till the year 1701, when a war breaking out on the succession to the crown of Spain, he lost almost all his scholars, and was reduced to a very melancholy situation; and his wife dying the same year, he was so afflicted, that he never perfectly recovered it. In 1702, he was admitted into the Royal Academy of Sciences, in quality of an eleva, and died of an apoplexy, on the 17th of April, 1717, aged seventy-seven.

He was of a mild and serene temper, of a cheerful disposition, and of singular generosity. His principal works are, 1. Practical Geometry, duodecimo. 2. A mathematical Dictionary. 3. A Course of Mathematics, five volumes, octavo. 4. Mathematical and philosophical Recreations, the most complete edition of which is that of 1724, in four volumes octavo. 5. An easy Method of Surveying. 6. New Elements of Algebra, a work much commended by Mous. Leibnitz. 7. Theoretical and practical Perspective, &c. The above works are written in French.

OZWEICZEN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Weisel, on the confines of Silesia, thirty miles west of Cracow. Long. 20. 6. E. Lat. 50. 13. N.

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PACAMORES, a government of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and the country abounds in mines of gold, and in corn and cattle.

PACE (RICHARD) in Latin *Paccus*, a very learned Englishman, born about the year 1482, was educated at the expense of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, whom he served as an amanuensis. The bishop, pleased with his proficiency, and especially with his genius for music, sent him for improvement to Padua, where he met with Cuthbert Tunstall, afterwards bishop of Durham, and William Latimer, and received great advantages from their instructions. Upon his return to England, he settled at Queen's college, Oxford, and was soon after taken into the service of Dr. Bainbridge. Being at length sent for to court, Henry VIII. made him secretary of state, and employed him in important affairs. Though he was now immersed in politics, he went into orders, and, in 1514, was admitted to a prebend in the church of York, and the same year was promoted to the archdeaconry of

Dorset. These preferments were conferred upon him while he was employed in foreign embassies. Upon the death of Dr. Colet, in 1519, he was made dean of St. Paul's, London; and, about the same time, he was made also dean of Exeter. In 1524, he obtained a prebend in the church of Sarum; and the same year, upon the death of pope Leo X. was sent to Rome to solicit the papal chair for cardinal Wolsey; but the pope was elected before his arrival. He was soon after sent ambassador to Venice, when Wolsey, offended at his not having forwarded his designs on the papacy, took such measures, that, for almost two years, he neither received any instructions from the king or council, nor any allowance for his diet, which he took so much to heart, that he lost his senses, upon which the king ordered him home; and being carefully attended by the physicians, at the king's command, he was in a short time restored to the use of his reason, and then applied himself to the study of the Hebrew tongue. Being now introduced to his majesty, he remonstrated against the cardinal's cruelty, who being ordered to clear himself, summoned Pace before him, sitting

in judgment with the duke of Norfolk and others, who condemned Pace, and sent him to the Tower, where he remained two years, till he was discharged by the king's command. A little before his death, he resigned the deaneries of St. Paul and Exeter, and retiring to Stepney for the recovery of his health, died there, in 1532, in the fiftieth year of his age. He wrote a work, entitled *De Fructu qui ex Doctrina percipitur Liber*, 4to, and other pieces.

PACE (MICHAEL ANGELO) a celebrated painter, also called Campidoglio, from an office he enjoyed in the Capitol, was born in the year 1610. He was the disciple of Fioravanti, and was much esteemed all over Italy for his admirable talent in painting fruit and still life. He died in Rome, in the year 1670, at sixty years of age, leaving two sons, of whom Gio. Battista, the eldest, was brought up to history-painting under Francisco Mola, and went into the service of the king of Spain; but the other, called Pietro, died in his prime, and only lived just long enough to shew that a few years more would have made him one of the greatest masters in the world.

PACEM, a town of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, in the East Indies. It was formerly the capital of a kingdom, which the king of Achem subdued and united to his own dominions. Long. 97. 25. E. Lat. 5. 2. N.

PACHACHAMAC, in pagan worship, a name which the people of Peru gave to the supreme object of their adorations. He had a magnificent temple in a valley of the same name, four leagues from Lima, from whence Ferdinand Pizarro took immense riches. The ruins of that temple, which are still to be seen, give a great idea of its magnificence.

PACHECO (ALVAREZ) a Spanish colonel, related to the duke of Alva, served under him in the Low Countries, and, in 1571, was sent to Flushing, both to command in the place and to forward the building of a fort; but the Spanish garrison being driven out of the city, he was surprized, on his landing, to find himself in the enemies power, who, without hearkening to his remonstrances, or granting him his life at the price he offered, hanged him, notwithstanding his being a nobleman.

PACHSU, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, in Turkey in Europe, having the island of Corfu on the north, and Cephalonia on the south. It is subject to Venice. Long. 20. 45. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

PACHYMERUS (GEORGE) a Greek historian of the thirteenth century, enjoyed several considerable posts at the court of Michael Paleologus, and Andronicus, his successor. His History of these two emperors is the more valuable on account of his having a great share in the ecclesiastical and civil affairs of their time, which rendered him perfectly acquainted with the things he treats of. His style is obscure, but his reflections are judicious, and he frequently enters into curious and interesting accounts. He wrote some other works.

PACIAN, bishop of Barcelona, celebrated for his chastity, eloquence, and learning, flourished under Valens, and died under the reign of Theodosius the Great, about the year 390. He wrote an Exhortation to Repentance, Epistles against the Novatians, and a small Treatise on Baptism, which are still extant.

PACIFIC OCEAN, or South Sea, separates Asia from America, and is ten thousand miles over in the broadest part. It was called Pacific from the moderate weather mariners met with on the coast of Peru, and generally between the tropics, though, in particular seasons, it is no less stormy than other seas. It is called the South Sea, because the Spaniards passed the isthmus of Darien from north to south, when they first discovered it, tho' it might as well be called the Western Ocean, with regard to America.

PACIUS (JULIUS) knight of St. Mark, a philosopher and celebrated civilian, and the brother of Fabius Pacius, an able physician, was born at Vicenza, in 1550. He composed a Treatise on Arithmetic, at thirteen years of age, and became well skilled in the languages and sciences. Pacius taught law in Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary. He afterwards went to France, and was successively professor at Sedan, Nismes, Montpellier, Aix, and Valence, with such reputation, that he was offered a professorship at Leyden, Pisa, and Padua. He preferred the last city, and after having taught there for some time, retired to Valence, where he died in 1635, aged eighty-five. He wrote many works on law, which are esteemed. The principal are, 1. *De Contractibus*. 2. *Epitome Juris*. 3. *De Jure Moris Adriatici*. 4. *In Decretales Libri V. &c.*

PACOMUS, abbot of Tabenna, in Egypt, was born of idolatrous parents, about the year 292. He bore arms at twenty years of age, and was so affected by the works of charity he saw practised by some Christians, that at the end of the war, he returned into Thebais, and embraced Christianity. He afterwards put himself under the direction of an hermit, named Palemon, and at length became

the founder and abbot of the monastery of Tabenna, situated on the banks of the Nile. Pacomus peopled the Thebais with hermits, and had under his conduct above five thousand monks. His sister founded a convent on the other side of the Nile for nuns, who lived in community, and practised very great austerities. Pacomus died on the 3d of May, 348. There are still extant his Epistles, a Rule, and some other of his writings.

PACORI, (AMBROSE) was born at Ceauce, in the province of Lower Maine in France, studied at Angiers, and became principal of the college of Ceauce, where he also taught humanity. He was, however, poisoned, and though his life was saved, he suffered by it ever after. Finding that his enemies prevented his labours being attended with success in his native place, he retired to Anjou, and soon after M. de Coillin, bishop of Orleans, intrusted him with the care of his little seminary at Meun. He continued at that seminary during eighteen years. After the bishop's death he went to Paris, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement, and died there in 1730, at near eighty years of age. He wrote many books on pious subjects in French, the principal of which are: 1. *Salutary Advice to Fathers and Mothers on the proper Education of their Children*. 2. *Conversations on the Sanctification of the Sabbath and Festivals*. 3. *The Christian's Rules for rendering all his Actions holy*. 4. *Christian Thoughts*. 5. *An enlarged edition of Choice Histories, &c.*

PACORUS, king of the Parthians, and the son of Orodes, succeeded his brother Mithridates, and distinguished himself at the defeat of Crassus, whose army he cut in pieces, in the 53d year before the Christian era. He sided with Pompey, and afterwards with Brutus and Cassius, and ravaged Syria and Judea; but he was at length defeated and killed in battle by Ventidius, in the 39th year before the Christian era.

There have been several other kings of the Parthians of the name of Pacorus.

PACTOLUS, a small river of Natolia, which has its source in mount Tmolus, and washing Sardis, it soon after falls into the river Sarabat. It was celebrated by the ancient poets for its golden sands.

PACUVIUS, (MARCUS) an ancient Latin poet, born at Brundisium, acquired great reputation at Rome by his tragedies, about 154 years before the Christian era. He died at Tarentum at above ninety years of age. There are only some fragments of his works remaining.

PACY, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Eure, eight miles from Vernon. It carries on a great trade. Long. 1. 28. E. Lat. 49. 1. N.

PADANG, a sea-port town, seated on the western coast of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, and is subject to the Dutch. Long. 99. 10. E. Lat. 1. 10. S.

PADERBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a small district, governed by its bishop. The town is large and well built, as well as well fortified, and is seated in the center of the bishoprick. It takes its name from the small river Padera, which has its source on the top of a mountain, from whence it falls in three streams, which unite in the middle of the town. The most remarkable public structures are the bishop's palace and the cathedral, in which is a golden crucifix, valued at sixty thousand crowns. The territory belonging to this bishoprick are about forty miles in length, and sixty in breadth, but is barren, and more considerable for its bacon and venison than any thing else. It belongs to the elector of Cologne, and is forty miles north west of Cassel, and thirty-seven south-west of Minden. Long. 8. 53. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

PADILLA, (MARY DE) the mistress of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile. She was in the family of the prime minister Don Alphonso Albuquerque, when Peter first saw her in 1352, and was struck with her beauty. That prince was then betrothed to Blanch, the daughter of Peter I. duke of Bourbon, and nothing was talked of at court but the beauty, virtue, and birth of that princess; but nothing was capable of stopping Peter. He gave himself up to his new passion, and Padilla had soon such an empire over his heart, that it required all the authority of the queen mother, and the influence of Albuquerque to make him consummate his marriage. The nuptials, says Father le Moine, were not celebrated, they were huddled over in silence, without preparation, and without pomp. It was rather a funeral feast than a feast of rejoicing; and, as the reluctant prince shewed only vexation and aversion, the unfortunate princess afflicted with a mournful mind, and the countenance of one condemned to suffer death. Peter did great violence to himself in staying only two days with the queen; on the third he ran to console himself in the arms of his mistress for the vexation this alliance had given him. Mary de Padilla redoubled her caresses, and her care to attach her lover to herself, on which many historians say that she made use of sorcery; but she employed no other charms but those she had received

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received from nature, and they were but too powerful. She persuaded Peter to use his queen ill in order to force her to quit Castile; but that monarch, who never scrupled the most horrid crimes, chose rather to poison her. Thus perished that illustrious and virtuous queen in the year 1361, when she was scarce twenty-five years of age. Mary de Padilla did not long survive her; for heaven did not permit her to reap the fruit of her wickedness.

PADOUAN, (**LEWIS LEON LE**) a celebrated painter of Padua, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was generally esteemed for his talents and his virtue. He excelled in portraits, and died under the pontificate of Paul V. at the age of seventy-five.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the mouth of the river Ulla, twelve miles south of Compostella. Long. 9. 14. W. Lat. 42. 55. N.

PADSTOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on April 18, and December 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It sends two members to parliament. Its harbour is not very safe, and yet the town is well inhabited on account of its convenient situation. It is twenty two miles east of Truro, and two hundred and forty-three west-by-south of London. Long. 5. 20. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly, for it now contains no more than thirty thousand inhabitants, whereas it formerly had one hundred thousand, and many of the houses are gone to ruin: however, the hall where justice is administered is a superb structure. The cathedral church and the college of the university are in that part called the Old Town; and there are piazzas under all the houses, where persons may walk without being exposed to the weather. The garden of the university is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a student may take his degrees, let him be of what sect of Christianity he will; nay, though he should be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of this city is St. Antony, who lies in the cathedral; they have such a veneration for him, that the beggars do not ask charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Antony. The Jews live in a distinct part of the city, and the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and oil, with delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1706. It is seated on the rivers Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, and is about seven miles in circumference, twenty-four east of Vicenza, two hundred and twenty-five south-west of Venice, and two hundred and twenty-five north of Rome. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 45. 24. N.

PADUANO, a province of Italy, in the Venetian territories, bounded on the east by the Dogado, or duchy of Venice, on the north by Treviso, on the south by the Polesina de Rovigo, and by the Vicentino on the west, being thirty-five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is well watered, and is accounted one of the most fertile in all Italy.

PAFFENHOFFEN, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter, eight miles west of Haguenau. Long. 8. 45. E. Lat. 48. 48. N.

PAGAN, (**BLAISE FRANCIS**, count of) an excellent captain and able mathematician, born at Avignon on the 3d of March, 1604. He acquired great reputation by his courage and abilities in the military art, but lost his sight in 1642, at thirty-eight years of age, at which time he was marshal de camp. He then gave himself up entirely to the study of mathematics and fortification. He died at Paris on the 18th of November, 1665, aged sixty-two. His principal works are: 1. A Treatise on Fortifications, printed in 1645, which is esteemed the best work published at that time on this subject. 2. Geometrical Theorems. 3. A Theory of Planets. 4. Astronomical Tables.

PAGI, (**ANTHONY**) a famous Cordelier, and one of the most able critics of his time, was born at Rognes in Provence, on the 31st of March, 1624, and took the habit of the Cordeliers in 1641. After he had finished his course of philosophy and divinity, he preached for some time, and was afterwards four times provincial of his order. He died at Aix, in Provence, on the 7th of June, 1699. His principal work is a Critique on Baronius's Annals, in which he follows that cardinal year after year, and rectifies an infinite number of mistakes both in the chronology and the facts. This work is printed in Latin, in four volumes folio.

Francis Pagi, his nephew, was also a Cordelier, and wrote in Latin an Abridgment of the Chronological History of the Popes, in three volumes folio. Anthony Pagi, the nephew of the latter, has added three other volumes to that History. Francis Pagi died on the 21st of January, 1721, aged sixty-six.

PAGNINIUS, (**SANCTES**) an Italian distinguished by his skill in the oriental languages, was born at Lucca, and be-

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came an ecclesiastic of the order of St. Dominic. He was accurately skilled in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, and Arabic tongues. On his examining the vulgar translations of the Scriptures, he thought it was either not made by St. Jerome, or that it was greatly corrupted; and, therefore, undertook to make a new one from the present Hebrew text. This design so soon after the restoration of letters, seemed a very bold one, yet so great was his reputation, that it was approved by pope Leo X. who promised to defray all the necessary expences for completing his work. He spent twenty five years in this translation, which is the first made by the moderns from the Hebrew text; and the Jews who read it affirmed, that it agreed entirely with it, and was as faithful, and more exact than the ancient translations; his great fault is his having adhered too servilely to the original text. He afterwards translated the New Testament from the Greek. He was likewise the author of an Hebrew Lexicon, and an Hebrew Grammar, and though he appears to have lived and died a catholic, Luther spoke of him and his translations in terms of the highest applause. He died in the year 1536, aged seventy.

PAGO, an island in the gulph of Venice, and on the coast of Croatia, subject to the Venetians. It is fifty-seven miles in circumference, and has a castle for its defence. The soil is barren, notwithstanding which it is well peopled, and has very good salt-works. Long. 15. 19. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

PAJON, (**CLAUDE**) a celebrated minister of the protestant religion, was born at Romorantin in 1626; and at twenty-four years of age, became minister of Marchenoir, a town near Beaugency, and some time after professor of theology at Saumur; but scarcely had he begun his lectures when the Calvinists of Orleans chose him for their minister. He had a great dispute with Jurieu on the efficacy of Grace, and the manner in which it operates in the conversion of a sinner, and Jurieu caused his opinions to be condemned in several synods, but without mentioning Pajon's name; but this did not prevent his followers being very numerous. He died in 1685, just before the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His works are: 1. An Examination of the Book, intitled, Lawful Prejudices against the Calvinists. 2. Remarks on the Pastoral Instruction, &c. These works are esteemed by the French Calvinists as master-pieces.

PAITA, a sea-port of America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The town consists of about two hundred houses, but one story high, and the walls are made of split cane and mud, and the roofs only a covering of leaves. The only defence of Paita is a fort without either ditch or out-work, but is surrounded by a brick wall of little or no strength, on which are mounted eight pieces of cannon. Commodore Anson got possession of this fort in 1741, and took and burnt the town, because the governor refused to ransom it. Long. 80. 5. W. Lat. 5. 5. S.

PAIX, a sea-port town on the north side of the island Hispaniola, in America, built by the French, and subject to France. Long. 71. 35. W. Lat. 20. 0. N.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on the road from Seville to Cadiz. The inhabitants, who are but poor, live upon the culture of their fields, and the money they get from the travellers who go that road. Long. 5. 52. W. Lat. 37. 10. N.

PALÆMON, or **MELICERTES**, in fabulous history, a marine god, was the son of Athamas, king of Thebes and Ino. The latter fearing the rage of the king her husband, took Melicertes in her arms, and leaped with him into the sea, when they were both changed into marine dieties; the mother under the name Leucothea, supposed by some to be the same with Aurora, and her son under that of Palæmon, or Portunus, a god who presided over sea-ports. Pausanias says, that Melicertes was saved on the back of a dolphin, and his dead body thrown on the isthmus of Corinth, where Sisyphus, his uncle, who reigned in that city, instituted to his honour the Isthmian games.

PALÆMON, (**Q. RHEMMIUS**) a Latin grammarian, born at Vicenza, was the son of a slave. He taught at Rome with great applause under Tiberius and Claudius, and Juvenal mentions him with praises. We have only some fragments of his works.

PALAIS, a town of France, in Navarre, seated on the river Bidause, fifteen miles from St. John-Pied-de-Port, and two hundred and sixty five south-by-west from Paris. Long. 1. 1. W. Lat. 43. 24. N.

PALAIS, a strong town of France, in Brittany, capital of the island of Belle-Ile. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

PALAMBANG, a capital town of a kingdom at the east end of the island of Java, in the East Indies, seated on the Straits of Bally, and separated from the island of Bally by a narrow channel. It is subject to its own prince. Long. 114. 10. E. Lat. 70. 30. S.

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PALAMEDES, the son of Nauplius king of Eubœa, was an ingenious prince, to whom is attributed the invention of weights and measures, the art of drawing men up in battalions, of regulating the year by the course of the sun, and the months by that of the moon, the game of chess, that of dice, &c. Pliny also attributes to him the invention of these four letters of the Greek alphabet Θ, Ξ, Φ, Χ. Philostrates, on the contrary, says that he invented only the three following, Τ, Φ, Χ; however, the poets say, that Ulysses, on his counterfeiting madness, to prevent his being obliged to go to the siege of Troy, Palamedes discovered that it was only a pretence; but Ulysses afterwards was revenged by another plot, and had Palamedes stoned by the Greeks.

PALAMOS, a sea port town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is but a small town, but is very strong, and seated at the bottom of a bay, where there is a good harbour. It stands partly in a plain, and partly on the side of a steep hill, which advances into the sea. It is surrounded with good fortifications, and on the top of the hill is a citadel. It was taken by the French, in 1694, and rendered back in 1697. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, twelve miles south-east of Gironne, and forty-five north-east of Barcelona. Long. 3. 11 E. Lat. 41. 56. N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the district of Novigrad, seated on the river Nola, seventeen miles north of Novigrad, and thirty-seven north of Buda. Long. 19. 40 E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

PALAPOLI, a town in Naxos, in Caramania, seated on the coast, to the north of the island of Cyprus, and near the mouth of a small river. Long. 33. 26. E. Lat. 36. 52. N.

PALAPRAT (JOHN) lord of Bigot, and a French poet, born at Toulouse, in 1650, he early distinguished himself by his wit, and was made a member of the Academy of the Floral Games. He possessed some considerable employments, wrote several comedies and a small collection of poems on various subjects. He died at Paris, on the 23d of October, 1721, aged seventy-two.

PALATINATE, a considerable province of Germany, divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper Palatinate is also called the Palatinate of Bavaria; see **BAVARIA**; and the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electorate. It is bounded on the north by the archbishopricks of Mentz and Trier, on the east by the circle of Franconia and Suabia, and on the west and south by Alsatia. It about one hundred miles in length, and seventy in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar, besides several other smaller streams. It is not a very rich country, though there are very fine vineyards, fertile fields, handsome forests, good gardens, and the rivers and lakes abound in fish; besides, there are cattle, game, and wild fowl, without mentioning timber; however, there are neither mines nor salt-works. In general, the Lower Palatinate has suffered more by the preceding wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together, during the space of thirty years; for the French have plundered the country, and demolished some of its fine towns more than once. The Papists, Calvinists, and Lutherans have an equal right of toleration in this country. This Palatinate consists of thirteen bailiwicks, namely, Heidelberg, Mosbach, Bretten, Roxberg, Utzberg, Neustadt, Germersheim, Lautern, Alzey, Oppenheim, Bacherach, Stromberg, and Boeckelheim. These are all comprehended in the circle of the Lower Rhine; but on the eastern side of that river the elector possesses the principality of Simern and the bailiwick of Kreutznach and Kirchburg. The revenue of the elector is about 300,000*l.* a year, and, in time of peace, he maintains a body of about 6,000 men.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles south-west of Messina. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Brescia, seated on the river Oglio, over which there is a stone bridge, twenty-six miles north-east of Milan. Long. 10. 14. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

PALEARIUS (AONIUS) one of the greatest wits and most polite writers of the sixteenth century, was born at Veroli. He was well skilled in polite literature, philosophy, and divinity; acquired the esteem of the learned by his poem on the Immortality of the Soul, and was made professor of the Belle Lettres at Sienna. His reputation and eloquence made him envied, which obliged him to become professor at Lucca, to which city he was invited by the magistrates, who offered him considerable appointments. Some time after Palearius retired to Milan, where he was arrested by order of pope Pius V. and conducted to Rome. At length being convicted of having spoken in favour of the Lutherans, and against the inquisition, he was condemned to be burnt. This cruel sentence was executed, after he was first hanged, in 1568. Besides his poem on the Immortality of the Soul, he wrote other works in verse and prose, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam in 1696.

PALENCIA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich bishop's see. It was built by king Sancho the Great. The university is lost, being transferred to Salamanca, in the thirteenth century. It is seated in a fertile country on the river Carion, on the frontiers of Castile, forty-two miles south-west of Burgos, fifty-two south-east of Leon, and one hundred and twenty north-by-west of Madrid. Long. 4. 30. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

PALEPHATES, an ancient Greek philosopher, who wrote a Treatise on the incredible Things, which is still extant. The best edition of this work is that of Amsterdam in 1688, in octavo. We are ignorant of the time in which Palephates lived, but it is certain, that it was after Aristotle, and before the birth of our Saviour.

PALERMO, a capital city of the island of Sicily, and the seat of the ancient kings of that island. It is seated near the sea, on the north side of the valley of Mazara, at the mouth of the river Oreto, in a fertile country. It is a large place, being 4 miles in circumference, and is defended by a wall and other fortifications. It is well built, with handsome streets and superb houses, and the public buildings, squares, churches, and fountains are magnificent. The fountain in the great square is accounted one of the handsomest in Italy. That which draws numbers of the nobility to this place is its being the seat of the viceroy, who resides there. He dwells in a magnificent castle near the sea, which is called Castello-a-Mare. The number of inhabitants are said to be above two hundred thousand. The harbour is spacious, having a mole one thousand three hundred feet in length; however, vessels are not very safe therein. It suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1693, as well as by the wars, which happened soon after. It also received considerable damage by a fire in 1730, for the flames having reached a magazine of powder, it blew up into the air. They coin money in no part of Sicily, except Palermo; but the trade of this city, though very considerable, is not equal to that of Messina. It is one hundred and ten miles west of Messina, one hundred and seventy south-by-west of Naples, and two hundred and forty-five south of Rome. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

PALES, in pagan worship, the goddess of the shepherds, to whom they offered milk and honey, in order that she might deliver them and their flocks from wild beasts and infectious diseases. This goddess is represented as an old woman.

PALESTINE, a part of Turkey in Asia, being bounded on the north by Mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria, on the east by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta, on the south by the Deserts of Arabia Petraea; and on the west by the Mediterranean sea. It was called Palestine from the Philistines, who inhabited the sea coasts; and Judea from Juda; and the Holy Land from the residence and sufferings of Jesus Christ. In the Scriptures it is called Canaan and the promised Land. It is one hundred and fifty miles in length, and eighty in breadth, including Judea, which was formerly distinguished from it. It is now but a barren country, or at least the present inhabitants neglect its cultivation, for it formerly produced corn, wine, and oil. It is in general a mountainous and rocky country, especially about Jerusalem. It is watered by several rivers, or rather rivulets, besides the famous river Jordan, which runs from the lake of Genesareth into the Dead Sea. Jerusalem is the capital city.

PALESTRINA, a town of the Campania of Rome, with a bishop's see. It bears the title of a principality, and the bishop must always be one of the six ancient cardinals. The ancient Præneste, famous for the temple of Fortune, was seated on the declivity of a hill, where there is at present a castle. This has the same Latin name, and also stands on the declivity of a hill, twenty-five miles east of Rome. Long. 13. 34. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

PALFIN (JOHN) an eminent surgeon, anatomist, and reader in surgery at Ghent, the place of his birth, acquired great reputation by his learning and works. The principal of which are, an excellent Treatise on Osteology, in duodecimo, printed at Paris in 1731. And the Anatomy of the Human Body, in two volumes, octavo, printed at Paris in 1734. He died at Ghent at a great age, in 1730.

PALICATE, a sea-port town of India, on this side of the Ganges. It is seated on the coast of Coromandel, in the kingdom of Carnate, seventy miles north of Fort St. George. Here the Dutch have a factory, and a fort called the Fort of Guelderland. Long. 80. 1. E. Lat. 13. 34. N.

PALIMBAM, a town of the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, seated one hundred and twenty miles north-east of Bencoolen, subject to the Dutch. It is seated on the eastern coast. Long. 105. 13 E. Lat. 3. 8. S.

PALINGENIO (MARCELLO) in Latin *Palingenius*, a celebrated poet of the sixteenth century, was most known for his Latin poem, intitled, *Zodiacus Vita*, in twelve books, which he dedicated to Hercules II. duke of Ferrara, to whom, according to some, he was physician, but others

say, that he was one of the learned Lutherans, which the dukes of Ferrara honoured with her protection. This poem contains many judicious and philosophical maxims; but as it was thought in Rome that he represented the objections of the libertines in too strong a light, it was put into the Index, among the number of the works of the heretics. The best French translation of this poem is that of Monnerie, which is in prose, and was printed in 1731.

PALITIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival observed in honour of Pales, on the 21st of April, when prayers were particularly offered for the fruitfulness of the sheep. At night they had a great feast, which they concluded with dancing over the fires, they made in the fields with heaps of stubble.

PALLADIO (ANDREW) a celebrated architect in the sixteenth century, born at Vicenza, and one of those who most contributed to the revival of the ancient beauties of architecture, was the disciple of Trissinus, and at length went to Rome, where applying himself to the study of the remains of the ancient buildings, he restored the true rules of architecture, which had been corrupted by the barbarism of the Goths. His principal work is an excellent Treatise on Architecture, in four books, which he published in the year 1570. Of this work there have been several English translations. Inigo Jones wrote some excellent remarks upon it, which were published in an edition of Palladio, by Leoni, in 1742, in two volumes, folio.

PALLADIUM, in antiquity, a statue of the goddess Pallas, or Minerva, said to have been made of wood, and that it moved its eyes, and shook its spear. The Trojans imagined that this statue fell down from heaven, and that their city should be impregnable as long as they kept it within their walls. However, Diomedes and Ulysses found means to carry it away, or as others assert, took a false one made to resemble it. However, the city was soon after taken and destroyed. Æneas brought either this, or another Palladium into Italy, and deposited it at Lavinium, from whence it was removed to Rome, and placed in the temple of Vesta. The Romans, who were vain of their Trojan descent, considered the Palladium in the same light with their ancestors, and imagined that the security and duration of their empire depended on the possession of their guardian image.

PALLADIUS, a native of Capadocia, became an hermit of Nitria, and in the year 401 was made bishop of Heliopolis in Bithynia, and afterwards of Aspona. He contracted a strict friendship with St. Chrysostom, and zealously undertook his defence. There is still extant his History of Hermits, called *Historia Lausiacæ*, from its being composed at the desire of Lausus, governor of Capadocia, to whom he dedicated it in 420. There is also attributed to him a Dialogue, which contains St. Chrysostom's Life; but it is more probable that this work was written by another Palladius, who was also St. Chrysostom's friend, and a bishop in the East at the beginning of the fifth century.

PALLAS. See MINERVA.

PALLAVICINI (SFORZA) a famous cardinal, born at Rome, on the 20th of November, 1607. His principal work is a History of the Council of Trent, wrote in opposition to that of father Paul. This history is well written in Italian. He died on the 5th of June, 1667, aged sixty.

PALLAVICINI (FERRANTE) a regular canon of St. Augustin, of the congregation of Lateran, was a native of Placentia, and was distinguished by his wit. He employed his abilities in composing several satirical pieces against Urban VIII. during the war between that pope and Odoard Farnese, duke of Parma and Placentia, which so exasperated the court of Rome, that a price was set on his head. Pallavicini, however, retired to Venice, where he lived unmolested, when a young man affecting to sympathise in his misfortune, advised him to go to France, where he persuaded him, that he would meet with great advantages. The unhappy Pallavicini suffered himself to be guided by this false friend, who made him pass over the bridge of Sorgues, into the earldom of Venaissin, where he was seized by men placed there for that purpose, who carried him to Avignon, and fourteen months after he was beheaded in that city, in 1644. We have several of his works in Italian.

PALMA, or **PALMA NOVA**, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, in Friuli, with a harbour. This place is very important for the defence of the Venetians against the Turks and Austrians. It is seated on the side of the sea, ten miles south-east of Udine, ten north-west of Aquileia, and fifty-five north-east of Venice. Long. 13 25. E. Lat. 46. 14. N.

PALMA, one of the Canary islands in the Atlantic ocean, about thirty-six miles distant from Gomera to the north-west, and is about seventy-five miles in circumference. It abounds in wine and sugar, and has a handsome city of the same name, where there is a great trade for wine for the West Indies, and other parts. It has one handsome church, Vol. II. (77)

and a governor with aldermen to administer justice. There is another town called St. Andrew's, where there are four ingenious, or sugar-works, which make excellent sugar; but the land yields but little corn, with which the inhabitants are supplied from the island of Teneriff, and other places. Their best vines grow in a soil called Brenia, where there is made yearly twelve thousand butts of wine like malmsey. It produces great plenty of the same sort of fruits as the other Canary islands, and likewise abounds in cattle. About the year 1652, there broke out a volcano in this island, with so violent an earthquake, that it was felt at Teneriff; where the explosion of the flaming brimstone was heard like thunder. The flames were seen as far as that island, and a great quantity of ashes and sand were carried thither. It is sixty miles north-west of Teneriff, two hundred west of the continent of Africa; and is subject to Spain. Long. 39. 5. W. Lat. 29. 10. N.

PALMA (GIACOMO) commonly called Palma Vecchio, was born at Sermalta, in the state of Venice, in the year 1548, and made such good use of the instructions he received from Titian, that few masters have shewn a nobler fancy in their compositions, better judgment in their designs, more nature in their expression and airs of heads, or more art in finishing their works; but his pieces are not very numerous, on account of the shortness of his life, and his having spent much time in bringing those he left behind him to such perfection. He died at Venice in 1588, at forty years of age.

PALMA (GIACOMO) junior, commonly called Giovane Palma, was born at Venice, in the year 1544, and was the son of Antonio, the nephew of Palma Vecchio. After being instructed by his father, he improved himself by copying the works of the most eminent masters, both of the Roman and Lombard schools; but in his own compositions he chiefly followed the manner of Titian and Tintoret. He spent some years in Rome, and was employed in the galleries and lodgings of the Vatican; but the greatest number of his pieces is at Venice, where he studied night and day, and, like Tintoret, refused nothing that was offered him, where there was the least prospect of gain. He died in 1628, at eighty-four years of age, and was famous for having never let any sorrow come near his heart, even upon the severest trials.

PALMAS (CAPE) a promontory on the Ivory Coast of Guinea, in Africa. Long. 5. 0. W. Lat. 4. 34. N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal in Estramadura. It has a castle built upon a rock, and is seated on the river Gadian, five miles north of Setuval, and seventeen south-east of Lisbon. Long. 8. 8. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Syria, now part of Turkey in Asia, was the capital of the territories of queen Zenobia. There are very magnificent ruins of this place still remaining; of which there are excellent draughts lately published, drawn upon the spot. None of the inscriptions are earlier than the birth of Christ, and none later than the destruction of the city by Aurelian, except one, which mentions Dioclesian. It was probably first looked upon as an advantageous spot for carrying on the trade of India, and preserving an intercourse between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; for which reason its trade flourished long before the birth of Christ, from whence we may see the cause of its wealth. As it lay between Egypt, Persia, and Greece, it partook of the manners of each nation; imitating the Egyptians in their funeral rites, the Persians in their luxury, and the Greeks in their buildings. Among the ruins of Palmyra there are a few huts of the Arabs, and about thirty in the court of the great temple. The inhabitants of both sexes are well shaped, and the women, though very swarthy, have good features. It is one hundred and thirty miles south-east of Aleppo, one hundred and ten from Damascus, and about one hundred from the river Euphrates. Long. 39. 5. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

PALOMERA, a sea-port town in the island of Majorca, subject to Spain. Long. 2. 32. E. Lat. 39. 46. N.

PALOS, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Rio-Tinto, where the sea makes a tolerable harbour, and from whence Christopher Columbus set sail in the year 1492, to go and discover the new world. It is fifty miles south-west of Seville. Long. 6. 3. W. Lat. 37. 8. N.

PALOTTA, a fortified town in the kingdom of Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, seated forty miles south-west of Buda. It was taken by the Imperialists from the Turks in 1687, and now belongs to the house of Austria. Long. 18. 20. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

PALUDA, a town of Asia, in the government of Erzerum, near the river Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians, who live together in a friendly manner. Long. 39. 25. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

PALUS-MEOTIS, now called the sea of Zabaich. It divides Europe from Asia, and extends from Crim Tartary to the mouth

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mouth of the river Don, being about two hundred miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. There is no other passage to it from the Black Sea then through the streights of Caffia. Both these seas are navigated by the Turks since the demolition of the fortifications of Asoph, at the mouth of the river Don. The banks of this sea are inhabited on the north side by the Little Tartars, on the south by the Circassians, and on the west by the Crim Tartars.

PAMELIUS (JAMES) a learned critic, was the son of Adolphus, counsellor of state to the emperor Charles V. and was born at Bruges in 1536. He studied at Louvain and Paris, and became canon of Bruges, archdeacon of St. Omer's, and provost of Utrecht. At length Philip II. king of Spain, nominated him to the bishoprick of St. Omer's, but he died at Mons, as he was going to take possession of it, in September 1587, in the fifty-second year of his age. He published among other works, editions of Tertullian, and St. Cyprian, with learned Notes, and prefixed their Lives.

PAMIERS, a town of France in Languedoc, with a castle. The cathedral is a handsome church, and the bishop's palace is very neat. It is not so considerable now as it was formerly, there being only 4400 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Ariège, eight miles north of Foix, thirty-seven south of Toulouse, and two hundred and seventy south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 40. E. Lat. 43. 8. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Navarre. It is pretty large, and seated on the Pyrenean mountains, in a plain, at a distance from any hill, and is a bishop's see, which brings in 28,000 ducats a year. It is inclosed with walls, and defended by two castles, one of which is within the city, and the other without. The squares of this town are very handsome, and full of the shops of rich merchants. It is seated on the river Arga, forty-two miles south of Bayonne, and one hundred and seventy north-east of Madrid. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 42. 42. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada. It is famous for mines of gold, and a great number of sheep. It is one hundred and fifty miles from Santa-Fé, and two hundred south of Maricaoibo, and is subject to Spain. Long. 72. 10. W. Lat. 7. 5. N.

PAMPHILA, a learned Egyptian woman, under the empire of Nero, was the wife of Socratides, who cultivated her good dispositions, and inspired her with a taste for polite literature. She composed a Miscellaneous History, divided into thirty-three books, and several other works.

PAMPHILUS, an ancient painter, was a native of Macedonia, and the disciple of Eupompus of Sicyon, and flourished about 380 years before the Christian æra. To the art of painting he joined the study of the liberal arts, and used to say, that without the help of geometry, no painter could ever arrive to perfection. He was the first who taught his art for set rates, but never took a scholar for less than ten years. Pliny tells us, speaking of Pamphilus, that it was by the authority of Alexander, that young gentlemen learned before all other things, to design upon tablets of box-wood; and that the first place among all the liberal arts, was given to painting. Pamphilus's most eminent disciple was Apelles.

PAMPHILUS, a priest and martyr of Cæsaria in Palestine, collected a very fine library, and transcribed with his own hand Origen's Works. St. Jerome, who possessed his manuscripts, said, that he preferred them to the greatest treasures. Pamphilus suffered martyrdom about the year 308, during the persecution of Maximinus. Eusebius bestows the greatest praises on him.

PAN, in pagan worship, the son of Mercury and Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, who was ravished by that god in the form of a white goat, while she was keeping her father's flocks. He was no sooner born, than his father carried him to heaven in a goat's-skin, where he charmed the celestial assembly with his pipe, after which he was educated on Mount Menelaus, in Arcadia, by Sinoe, and the other nymphs, whom he attracted by his music. He afterwards distinguished himself in the war with the giants, when he entangled Typhon in his nets. He attended Bacchus in his Indian expedition, and when the Gauls were about to pillage the temple of Delphos, he struck them with such a sudden conformation by night, that they fled, though none pursued them. He had a contest with Cupid, but was conquered by the little god, who punished him by inspiring him with a passion for the nymph Syrinx, who treated him with disdain; but he closely pursuing her, overtook her by the river Ladon, when invoking the Naiades, she was changed into a tuft of reeds, which the disappointed lover grasped in his arms; but observing that as they trembled with the wind they formed a murmuring sound, he made of them the pipe for which he became so famous. He charmed Luna in the shape of a beautiful ram, and had several other amours.

He is represented with a smiling ruddy face, a thick beard, with the horns, legs, feet, and tail of a goat; holding a

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shepherd's crook in one hand, and his pipe of unequal reeds in the other. He is also crowned with the leaves of the pine, and clothed with a spotted skin. He was properly the god of shepherds and hunters, and being a mountain deity, both the flocks and herds were under his immediate protection. He was also honoured by the fishermen, particularly those who inhabited the promontories washed by the sea. Orpheus represents this deity as signifying Universal Nature.

He was particularly honoured in Arcadia, where the shepherds offered him milk and honey in wooden bowls; when successful in hunting, they gave him a part of the spoils; but if they caught nothing, they shewed their resentment by whipping his image.

The Romans adopted him amongst their deities under the names of Lupercus and Lyncæus.

PAN, or **PAHAN**, a town of the East Indies, in the peninsula of Malacca, the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, which abounds with pepper and elephants. Long. 104. 4. E. Lat. 4. 5. S.

PANAGIOTI, a native of the island of Chio, was first interpreter to the grand seignior in the seventeenth century, and was in great credit at the Porte, which he improved to the advantage of his countrymen. He opposed Cyrillus Lucarius, and caused to be printed in Holland, the famous book intitled, The Orthodox Confession of the Catholic and Apostolic Eastern Church, which he wrote in the vulgar Greek. He died on the 21st of September, 1673.

PANÆNUS of Athens, an ancient painter, who lived 440 years before the Christian æra, and is celebrated for having painted the battle of Marathon between the Athenians and Persians, with such exactness, that Miltiades, and all the other general officers on both sides, were easily known and distinguished from each other.

PANAMA, a rich and handsome town of South America, and capital of the audience of the same name. The Old Town had a handsome cathedral, eight convents, a large hospital, and several fine buildings; but in 1673 Sir Henry Morgan, the buccaneer, took it and burnt it to the ground; at which time there were between six and seven thousand houses, most of them built with rose-wood. The New Town of Panama stands four miles west of the ruins of the Old, and close by the sea-side. It gives name to a large bay. On the land side Panama is surrounded by a pleasant country, full of small hills, verdant vallies, and fine groves of trees. The town is encompassed by a strong and high wall, defended on all sides with brass cannon. It has a cathedral, eight parish churches, and thirty chapels. The president's castle is a very grand building, and all the public structures may justly have that appellation, considering where they stand. The merchants of Panama are generally rich; for the harbour is never without a considerable number of ships, though they generally unload at the island of Perica, three miles from the town. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of the governor of the province, and of the courts of justice; and hither the treasures of gold and silver, and the other rich merchandizes of Peru are brought and lodged in magazines till they are transported to Europe. The town of Panama is in Long. 80. 15. W. Lat. 8. 40. N.

PANARIA, one of the islands of Lipari, seated a little to the north east of the island of Lipari, thirty miles north of the island of Sicily, and is subject to the king of the two Sicilies. Long. 15. 4. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rising in the Appenine hills, and confines of Tuscany, runs north into the Milanese, and afterwards divides Modena from Romania; then turning east, passes by Ferrara through the Farrarese, and falls into the gulph of Venice at Valona, where it is called the Po-di-Valona.

PANARUCAN, a capital town of a little kingdom of the same name, in the island of Java in the East Indies. It is seated near the streight of Palambuan, and carries on a great trade. There is near this town a mountain of sulphur, which began to throw out flames in 1586, with so much violence, that above 10000 persons were killed when it first broke out.

PANAY, an island of Asia, about three hundred miles in circumference, and one of the best peopled and most fertile of the Philippine Islands. It is of a triangular figure, and belongs to Spain. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, which render it very fit for producing rice, which it does in great plenty, but little other grain. Hoila is the capital town. Long. 123. 6. E. Lat. 11. 5. N.

PANATHENÆA, *Παναθήναια*, in Grecian antiquity, an Athenian festival in honour of Minerva, the protectress of Athens. There were two solemnities of this name, the Great Panathenæa, which was celebrated once in five years, and the Lesser kept every third year. In the latter of these there were three games. On the first day at even there was a race with torches, first between men on foot, and afterwards by horsemen: this custom was also observed in the greater festival. The second contention was a gymnical exercise,

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exercise, in which the combatants gave proof of their strength and manhood. The last was a musical contention, in which they sung the praises of Harmodius and Aristogiton, who opposed the tyranny of Pisistratus's sons, and also of Thraſybalus, who delivered the Athenians from the thirty tyrants. They played in concert with harps, flutes, and other instruments, and a dance was performed by a circular chorus. The poets contended in four plays, the last of which was a satire. At Sunium there was a contention in imitation of a sea-fight. The conqueror in any of these games was rewarded with a vessel of oil, and a crown of olives. At the conclusion of the festival, they offered a sumptuous sacrifice, to which every one of the Athenian towns contributed an ox, and of the remaining flesh a public entertainment was made for the whole assembly.

In the greater festival most of the same rites and ceremonies were practised, and some others added, and particularly a solemn procession led up by old men and old women, carrying olive branches in their hands. After these came the men of full age, with shields and spears, attended by the sojourners, who carried little boats as a token of their being foreigners: then followed the women attended by the sojourners wives, who were followed by young men crowned with millet, and singing hymns to the goddesses. Next to these came select virgins of the first quality, carrying baskets, which contained some necessaries for the celebration of the holy rites: these virgins were attended by the sojourners daughters. It was also usual at this solemnity to make a jail-delivery; to present golden crowns to such as had done any remarkable service for the commonwealth, and to appoint men to sing some of Homer's poems.

PANCIROLUS (GUY) an eminent civilian, born at Reggio in 1523. He studied in the principal universities of Italy, and was admired for the excellence of his genius, and his proficiency in learning. He was professor of law at Padua for seven years, when Philibert Emanuel, duke of Savoy, who had a particular esteem for him, induced him to go to the university of Turin in 1571. Pancirolus there composed his ingenious treatise *De Rebus inventis & de Perditis*, but the air of Turin having already made him lose an eye, and being in danger of losing the other, he returned to Padua in 1582, and died there on the first of June, 1599, aged seventy-six. He wrote several excellent works besides that just mentioned.

PANDION, the fifth king of Athens, began his reign about 1439 years before the Christian æra, and succeeded Ericthonius. In his time, the plenty of corn and wine was so great, that it was said Ceres and Bacchus came to Attica. He gave his daughter Progne in marriage to Tereus; but that prince's brutality to Philomela, his sister-in-law, occasioned such disorders in his family, that Pandion died of vexation, about the 1399th year before the Christian æra, and was succeeded by Erechtheus.

PANDORA, in fabulous history, a woman formed by Prometheus, to whom each of the gods gave some perfection, Venus bestowed upon her beauty; Pallas, wisdom; Juno, riches; Apollo, music; and Mercury, eloquence; but Jupiter being displeased at Prometheus for having stolen fire from heaven to animate the mass he had formed, gave Pandora a box, which she was ordered not to open, and then sent her to the earth with this box, in which were enclosed age, diseases, pestilence, war, famine, envy, discord, and all the evils and vices that could afflict mankind. This fatal box was opened by Epimetheus, Prometheus's brother, when instantly all the diseases and mischiefs with which it was filled spread over the heart, and hope alone remained at the bottom. This story was probably considered by the pagans as no more than an allegory to shew the consequence of disobedience in things in appearance the most indifferent.

PANGA, a great town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Bamba. It is ninety miles from the sea-coasts. Long. 14. 25. E. Lat. 6. 30. S.

PANIONIA, Πανιώνια, in Grecian antiquity, a festival celebrated by a concourse of people from all the cities of Ionia, in honour of Neptune, in which, if the bull offered in sacrifice happened to bellow, it was accounted an omen of the divine favour, because that sound was thought to be agreeable to Neptune.

PANOETIUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, of the sect of the Stoics, flourished about 127 years before the Christian æra, and was one of the most excellent writers of his time. He was born at Rhodes, and was the friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger. He composed a book on the Sects of the Philosophers, another on the Tranquillity of the Soul, one on the Offices, &c.

PANORMITA (ANTHONY) one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was born at Palermo, in Sicily. He instructed Philip, duke of Milan, in history, received from that prince an annual stipend of 800 crowns for reading public lectures, and was afterwards secretary to Alphonso, king of Naples. He is considered as the first restorer of

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Latin poetry, and as the best poet of his time; he therefore received from the emperor Sigismund the poetical crown with the ancient ceremonies. He was also well skilled in the civil law, wrote well in prose, and was a good orator. Panormita sold an estate to purchase the works of Livy. Some of his writings have been published, and five books of his Epistles, two of his Orations, and some of his poetical pieces, were printed at Venice, in 1553. He died on the 6th of January, 1471, aged seventy-eight. He founded the academy of Naples, since so famous under the name of Pontanus's Academy.

PANSWICK, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit Tuesday and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep. It is commodiously seated in a sweet air, with a convenience of wood, water, and stone for building. The market is but small. It is six miles south of Gloucester, and a hundred west-by-south from London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

PANTÆNUS, a celebrated Stoic philosopher, born in Sicily, was president of the famous school of Alexandria, about the year 180. He was afterwards sent to instruct the Æthiopians in the Christian religion, which office he discharged in a very worthy manner. It is said, that he found the faith already propagated amongst these people by the apostle St. Bartholomew; and that he saw the Gospel of St. Matthew written in Hebrew, which had been left them by that apostle. St. Jerome says, that Pantænus took that Gospel away with him, and that it was in his time kept in the library of Alexandria; but some of the learned doubt the truth of this fact. However, Pantænus, at his return to Alexandria, continued publicly to explain the Holy Scriptures under the reigns of Severus and Caracalla, and to be of service to the church by his discourses and writings. He composed Commentaries on the Bible filled with allegories, but they are now lost.

PANTALEON (JAMES). See **URBAN IV**.

PANTORMO (GIACOMO DA) a celebrated painter, was born in Tuscany, and at thirteen years of age was put to learn the art of painting of Leonardo da Vinci. He afterwards went to Mariotto Albertinelli, from him to Pietro di Cosimo, with whom he stayed a short time, and then placed himself with Andrea del Sarto. At nineteen years of age, he set up for himself, and followed his studies with such success, that Michael Angelo, upon seeing some of his first works, said he would raise painting to the skies. Pantormo was very humble, and never satisfied with his own performances, but the praises he received kept up his spirits. He obtained by several of his works at Florence a great reputation; but having undertaken to paint the chapel of St. Lawrence for the duke of Florence, and aiming in that work, which lasted twelve years, to excel all others, he fell short of some of his own works. He was a man of honour, and had one quality rarely to be met with, which was, that he would never suffer any one to speak against those that were absent. All his paintings were done in Florence, where he died of a dropsy, in 1556, aged sixty three.

PANTALARIA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the continent of Africa, near the coast of Tunis. It is about seventeen miles in circumference, and abounds in wine, fruit, and cotton; but the inhabitants are obliged to fetch their corn from Sicily. It belongs to the king of the Two Sicilies. Long. 12. 25. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

PANUCO, a town and province of North America, to the north of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The salt works and some veins of gold make the principal revenues of the inhabitants. It is seated on the gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of a river of the same name, two hundred miles north of Mexico, and is subject to Spain. Long. 100. 5. W. Lat. 24. 0. N.

PANVINIUS (ONUPHRIUS) a learned Italian author, of the order of the hermits of St. Augustine, was born of a noble family at Verona, in 1529, and became so indefatigable in his studies, that he spent whole days and nights in reading ancient authors. About the year 1550, he began to study the ecclesiastical antiquities, and his first book was a Chronicle of Popes and Cardinals. He afterwards continued Platina's Lives of the Popes, from Sextus IV. to Pius V. and subjoined annotations to the Lives Platina had written. He next wrote a Discourse concerning Peter's Supremacy, and was preparing to draw up a complete ecclesiastical history, when cardinal Farnese, his chief protector, obliged him to follow him into Sicily; but he died in that journey, at Palermo, in 1568, in the 39th year of his age. He wrote also upon Roman Antiquities and other subjects; and all his works are written in Latin.

PAPA, a very strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Veszprin. The archbishop Matthias took it from Mahomet III. in 1597; but some time after the garrison revolted. There was likewise another revolt in 1683; but the Imperialists retook this place after they had raised the siege of Vienna.

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Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, twenty-five miles south of Raab, twenty west of Alba-regalis, and thirty-five west of Buda. Long. 18. 10. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

PAPHLAGONIA was formerly a territory of Galatia, in Asia Minor. It had Proper Galatia to the South. Cappadocia to the east, Bithynia to the west, and the Euxine Sea to the north. It had several towns, the most known of which were Amastris, Sinope, Amyfis, and Gangra, now called Samastro, Sinopi, Simiso, and Chiangara. Some geographers now call this country Roni, and others Bolli; but it is now part of the province of Amasia, in Turkey.

PAPHNUTIUS, the disciple of St. Anthony, suffered for the faith during the persecution of Galerius and Maximinus, by having his left leg cut off, his right eye plucked out, and being condemned to work in the mines. He afterwards assisted at the council of Nice, in 325, where he was greatly honoured on account of his sufferings. Socrates and Sozomen observe, that some bishops having proposed in that council to oblige those who were in holy orders to practise celibacy, Paphnutius opposed it, saying, that they ought not to impose so heavy a yoke on the clergy. It appears that Baronius, and some other authors, had no foundation for disputing the truth of this history, since the law relating to the celibacy of the clergy was never universally established in the East.

PAPHOS, formerly a noted town of the island of Cyprus, in Asia, where is now a town called Baffo, where are no remains of any antiquities; for this place is quite modern, though it is large and agreeable; but there have been noble buildings about the harbour, and some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. It is seated at the west end of the island, and is subject to the Turks. Long. 32. 30. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

PAPIAS, bishop of Hieropolis, a city of Phrygia, was the disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and the companion of Polycarp, as St. Jerome observes, and not of John the Ancient, as some other authors have maintained. He composed a work in five books, entitled Expositions of the Discourses of our Lord, of which there are only some fragments now remaining. He was of opinion, that Jesus Christ would reign a thousand years upon earth with the elect before the resurrection, of which opinion he is said to have been the author.

PAPINIANUS (ÆMILIUS) a civilian in the third century, was præfectus prætorio under the emperor Severus, who had a particular esteem for him, and when dying, recommended him to his sons Caracalla and Geta. The first of these having murdered his brother, resolved to oblige Papinianus to compose a discourse in order to excuse that murder to the senate and the people; but that great civilian replied, that "it was easier to commit a parricide than excuse it, and that it was a second parricide to accuse an innocent person, after having taken away his life." Caracalla enraged at this answer, caused him to be beheaded in 212, at thirty-seven years of age. Papinianus composed several works.

PAPIRIUS CURSOR (LUCIUS) a famous Roman dictator, and the greatest commander of his time, triumphed over the Samnites, and took the city of Luceria. He lived 320 years before the Christian æra, was of an illustrious family amongst the patricians, which produced several great men, and among others, Papinius, surnamed Prætextatus, because, when wearing the robe named Prætexta, his father took him with him to the senate, where they were treating of affairs of the utmost importance. At his return his mother insisting positively upon knowing what had passed in the senate, young Papirius made her believe, that they had been debating the question, whether it would be of greater advantage to the republic to allow one man to have two wives, or one woman two husbands. This ingenious answer alarmed the Roman ladies, who believing that this had really been the subject of debate, appeared the next day before the senate, and demanded that they should rather ordain the marriage of one woman to two men, than that of one man to two women. The senators not being able to comprehend the reason of this demand, young Papirius delivered them from their perplexity, by letting them know the answer he had made to his mother, in order to get rid of her importunity without revealing what had passed in the senate. He was greatly praised for his prudence, but an order was made that for the future no young man should be allowed to enter the senate-house, except Papirius.

PAPOUL (ST.) a town of France, in the province of Languedoc, which was formerly an abbey. It is a bishop's see, and its cathedral church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Peter. It is thirty-two miles south-east of Toulouse. Long. 2. 1. E. Lat. 43. 28. N.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle where the counts reside. It is near the river Altmal, seventeen miles north-west of

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Neuburg, and thirty south of Nuernberg. Long. 10. 56. E. Lat. 48. 53. N.

PAPPUS (JOHN) a celebrated protestant divine, born at Lindaw, on the 16th of January, 1549. At twenty-one years of age he became minister and professor at Strasburg, where he acquired a great reputation by his learning. It is said that he had a memory so extraordinary, that he could retain an entire page after having once read it, or heard it read. He died on the 13th of July, 1610. He wrote in Latin an Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, and some controversial works.

PARACELSUS (AURELIUS PHILIP THEOPHRASTUS BOMBASTUS DE HOHENHEIM) a famous physician, born at Einsidlen, a town in the canton of Schweiz, in Switzerland. He was educated with great care by his father, who was the natural son of a prince, and in a little time made a great progress in the study of physic. He afterwards travelled into France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, in order to become acquainted with the most celebrated physicians. At his return to Switzerland, he stopped at Basil, where he read lectures on physic in the German tongue. He was one of the first who made use of chemical remedies with success, by which he acquired a very great reputation. Paracelsus gloried in destroying the method established by Galen, which he believed to be very uncertain, and by this means and his entertaining the most extravagant whimsies, drew upon himself the hatred of the other physicians. It is said that he boasted of being able by his remedies to preserve the life of man for several ages; but he himself experienced the vanity of his promises, by his dying at Saltzburg in 1504, at thirty-seven years of age, according to some, and at forty-eight according to others. The best edition of his works is that of Geneva in 1658, in three volumes folio.

PARAGOYA, one of the Philippine islands in the East Indian sea, though some make it distinct from them; however, it is a large island, about three hundred miles in length, and has a king of its own, tributary to that of Borneo. The Spaniards have erected a fort in this island. Long. 115. 55. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

PARAGUAY, a large country of South America, called the Missions of Paraguay, which comprehends not only the province of that name, but also great part of the provinces of Santa-Cruz-de-la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos-Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, though somewhat moist, and in some parts rather cold than hot. The soil in many places is fertile, and produces not only the fruits and vegetables peculiar to America in great abundance, but also those of Europe, which have been introduced there. The chief articles of their commerce are cotton, tobacco, sugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every town gathers annually more than two thousand arrobas of cotton, which weigh a quarter of a hundred each, and which the native Americans manufacture into stuffs. There are also great quantities of tobacco, but the chief article is the herb paraguay, which grows only in the districts of the Missions, and is drank instead of tea and chocolate.

It is now about a century and a half since these Missions were first set on foot by the Jesuits. The bad management of the Portuguese greatly favoured the views of these fathers. There was a nation of Americans called Guaranies, some of whom were settled upon the banks of the river Uruguay and Parana, and others one hundred leagues higher up in the country to the north-west of Guayra. The Portuguese frequently came upon them, carried away, and made slaves of them. Offended by such treatment, the Guaranies resolved to remove into the province of Paraguay. Accordingly a migration of 12,000 persons ensued, who the Jesuits soon converted: having had the like success in converting about an equal number of the neighbours of Tape, a district in Paraguay, they united the two nations, and laid the foundation of their future dominion.

The Missions of Paraguay are surrounded on all sides with savage Americans, some of which live in friendship with the towns, and others harass them by frequent incursions. Every town has its curate or priest, who has his assistants where necessary, and these form a small college in every town. They also attend the shambles, and distribute the flesh in proportion to the wants of each family. All the boys and girls in the parish go to church every day in the week to be instructed by the curate, and on Sundays the whole parish goes for that purpose. These Missions have each a superior father, by whom the assistant priests are appointed.

There are schools in every town, in which are taught reading and writing, music and dancing. The churches are large, well built, finely decorated and enlightened, and not inferior to the richest in Peru. Each church has a choir of music, composed of instruments of all sorts, and very good voices; nor are the public processions less splendid, especially that of the host. The houses of the native Americans are well built, and as well furnished as most of the

the Spanish houses in Peru. The greatest part indeed have mud walls, though some are built with brick, and some with stone, but all covered with tiles. They have a magazine of gun-powder in every town, with which, besides the common use, they make fire-works on rejoicings days. There is a sort of convent in every town, in one part of which the common women are confined, and the other part is designed for the reception of married women who have no family to retire to when their husbands are absent. In short, their economy is so great, that there are no beggars here, nor any who want the necessaries of life. They trade themselves, that the natives may not be corrupted by their communication with other people. For this reason, they will not suffer any stranger to come amongst them. The exact bounds of this country are not certainly known; however, we know it is contained between twelve and seventeen degrees of south latitude, it being one thousand five hundred miles in length from north to south.

PARAIBA, a city of South America, in Brasil, in a capitanate of the same name. It was taken by the Dutch in 1635, who fortified it with a flight rampart, but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The territory is fertile, and produces sugar-canes, and a great quantity of Brasil wood. Long 55. 20. W. Lat. 6. 50 S.

PARCÆ, or the Destinies, in pagan mythology, were the daughters of Jupiter and Themis; or, according to others, of Erebus, Nox, or Chaos, and Necessity. They were three sisters, who presided over the life of man, and were called Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis spun the thread of life, and Atropos cut it at the fatal hour of death.

The Abbe le Pluche maintains, that these were originally no more than the mystical figures, which represent the months of January, February, and March, amongst the Egyptians, which were in female dresses, and had the instruments of spinning and weaving, the business carried on in that season. These images, he adds, were called Pare, which signifies linen cloth, to denote the manufacture produced in those months.

PARCHIM, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a bailiwick. It is in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, twelve miles north-east of Neustadt, and twenty south-east of Schwerin. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, five miles from Madrid. It is a square building, flanked with four towers, and composed of four bodies of apartments, joined to each other by galleries of communication, which are supported by columns. The principal front is very long and handsome, and the entrance is over a kind of bridge which leads to a fine portico, that rises as high as the cornish of the building, and on which are two statues. The rooms are adorned with handsome paintings.

PARÉ. See **PARÉUS**.

PARENT, (ANTHONY) a learned mathematician, was born at Paris on the 6th of September, 1666. He learned geometry without a master, and was forced by his relations to go through a course of law at Paris. This he did in order to oblige them, but he afterwards entirely applied himself to the study of the mathematics through inclination, and shutting himself up in the college of Beauvais, where with good books, and with less than two hundred French livres for his annual subsistence, he lived happily and contented. When he thought himself sufficiently skilled in mathematics, he took some scholars, and a short time after made two campaigns with the Marquis d'Alegre, to improve himself in fortification. He formed many plans, and acquired great skill in the knowledge of that science, by the view of fortified towns. At his return to Paris he was admitted into the academy of sciences, in quality of geometrian, and died of the small-pox on the 26th of September, 1716, aged fifty. He wrote many works which are esteemed. The principal of which are: 1. Elements of Mathematics and Physics. 2. Mathematical and Physical Inquiries. 3. Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic. 4. Several pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

PARENZO, a small, but strong town of Italy, in Istria, seated on the gulph of Venice, with a bishop's see, and a good haven, sixty miles east of Venice. It submitted to the Venetians in 1267. Long. 14. 21. E. Lat. 45. 28. N.

PARÉUS, (DAVID) a celebrated protestant divine, born at Frankenstein, in Silesia, on the 30th of December, 1548. His father, John Wængler, made him study at his native town, and then put him apprentice to an apothecary, and afterwards to a shoemaker. After which he was sent to study again at Hirschberg, where he took the name of Pareus, from the Greek, by an allusion to the name of his family, Wange, in the German tongue, signifying the Cheek. He was educated in the Lutheran religion, which he then changed for Calvinism, and became a professor of humanity, and afterwards of divinity, with such reputation,

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that students were sent to him from the remotest parts of Hungary and Poland. He died on the 15th of June, 1622. His exegetical works have been printed in three volumes folio. His Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans were burnt in England by the hands of the common hangman, by order of king James; first, as containing maxims contrary to the rights of sovereign princes, and the university of Oxford condemned them in the most disgraceful manner.

PARÉUS, (JOHN PHILIP) one of the most laborious grammarians Germany ever produced, was the son of the former, and was born at Hemsbach, in the diocese of Worms, on the 24th of May, 1576. He began his studies at Neustadt, continued them at Heidelberg, and afterwards in foreign universities. In 1610, he was principal of the college of Neustadt, and afterwards of several other colleges. He had a very great quarrel with John Gruterus, professor at Heidelberg, with regard to Plautus, which he not only published with notes, but afterwards printed a *Lexicon Plautinum*, and a Treatise on Terence's imitating Plautus. He also wrote *Electa Symmachiana*, *Lexicon Symmachianum*, *Calligraphia Symmachiana*, and some other works. He was living in 1645.

PARÉUS, (DANIEL) son of the former, also applied himself to the study of polite literature. He wrote, 1. Notes on Lucretius. 2. *Melificium Atticum*, 4to. 3. *Medulla Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, and other works, but was unfortunately murdered by some highwaymen in his father's life-time.

PARFAIT, (FRANCIS) a famous French writer of the eighteenth century, was born at Paris in 1698. He early discovered a warm inclination for study, and a fondness for the entertainments of the theatre; and, therefore, sought the company of authors and actors. He wrote, 1. A General History of the French theatre from its origin to the present time, in seventeen volumes duodecimo, in which he was assisted by Claude Parfait, his brother. 2. The History of the Ancient Italian Theatre. 3. A Theatrical Dictionary, in six volumes duodecimo, and several other works.

PARGA, a strong town in the territory of Venice, on the coast of Albania, over-against the island of Corfu, with a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and is seated on a rock. Long. 20. 47. E. Lat. 39. 28. N.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, is a large country in South America, which lies along the river Paria, from whence it had its name. The Spaniards have settled a government there, of which New Cordua is the capital. The north part of this country is usually called Cumana.

PARILLA, or **SANTA PARILLA**, a town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, in a valley, and on the river Santa, on the sea coast, twenty-five miles from Truxillo, and one hundred and fifty from Lima. Long. 77. 35. W. Lat. 9. 0. S.

PARIS, the capital of France, and of the principality or government of the isle of France. It is advantageously situated, and the kings of France have made it one of the most considerable places in the world. It was anciently a small place, though it was founded in the times of the ancient Gauls, and was then called Lutetia. When the Romans came into Gaul, this was the capital of a people called the Parisians, from whom, in process of time, it came to be called Paris. They now reckon in Paris 22,000 houses, and 800,000 inhabitants; many of the houses are seven stories high, and in this account we do not reckon the churches, convents, communities, colleges, nor shops which have no dwelling houses, the number of which is about nine hundred. There are fifty-two parishes in the town and suburbs; one hundred and thirty-four convents, of which fifty-six are for men, and seventy-eight for women. There are one hundred and seventy-nine streets, seventy-two turn-again lanes, above fourteen thousand coaches, and among the inhabitants there are at least above two hundred thousand servants.

Paris is commonly divided into three parts, the town, which is the largest, is seated on the north side of the river Seine; the city, which is the least, but the most ancient, consists of three little islands in the middle of the Seine, and the university, which lies on the south-side of the river. All which are divided into twenty quarters, or wards. The whole town is of a circular form, about eighteen miles in circumference, and six in diameter. The houses look handsome, they being built of stone, and most of them have fash-windows.

The cathedral of Nostre Dame, seated on a little island of the river Seine, is a venerable old Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, and is one hundred and seventy-four feet in length, sixty in breadth, and a hundred in height. The roof is supported by one hundred and twenty large pillars, and the front is admired for its sculpture, there being the statues of twenty-eight of their kings. In the middle there is a small spire, and at the west end are

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two large square towers, three hundred and eighty-nine steps high, flat at the top, with balustrades round them, which make the front look spacious and noble. From these towers you have a fine prospect of the whole city.

There are in Paris a great number of palaces and hotels, of which we shall only mention some of the chief. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New, though the latter is not finished, and the former has been the work of several reigns. The New Louvre is built on the spot where there was a castle. The grand front is fifty-five yards in length, and consists of three advanced structures and two peristyles. The principal entrance is into the middle structure, which is adorned with eight columns. The pediment is very remarkable, as it consists only of two stones fifty-four feet in length each, eight broad, and eighteen thick. Each of the peristyles which are between the three advanced structures, is fifty-four yards long, and twenty-four broad. Their columns, which are of the Corinthian order, are fluted and placed two and two together, being each three feet seven inches in diameter, and support a balustrade which runs all along the top. The Old Louvre is three stories high, and the advanced structures are adorned with columns. The windows of the second order are highly esteemed by the curious. The inside of the Louvre corresponds with the magnificence of the outside. The apartments of the queen contains a curious ceiling and very fine landscapes. The academy of sciences, belles lettres, architecture, and painting, are all kept in the Louvre. The statues preserved in one of these halls are very remarkable, though they are only copies after antiques; such as the Laocoon of the Vatican, the Venus of Medicis, Hercules, Flora, Apollo, Antinous of Belvedere, the Gladiators, and Faunus, besides several others.

The Tuilleries is composed of five pavilions, whose architecture is much admired. The garden of this palace has the finest and most frequented walks in Paris. It is seven hundred and twenty yards in length, and one hundred and thirty-six in breadth. Neither servants in livery, nor any low people are suffered to enter therein during the time of walking. The terrace on the side of the river, which is the greatest ornament to the garden, is five hundred and sixty yards in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. On the side of the palace are six statues and four vases of white marble.

The palace of Luxemburg is the most regular structure in France, and is also very large and magnificent. The front next the street is an open gallery, with a pavilion in the middle, enriched with two rows of pillars, and crowned with a dome. beneath this pavilion is the principal entrance, adorned with four Doric columns, with niches between each. Four great arches form as many openings for the upper story. These arches are accompanied with four columns, and are adorned on the inside with marble pillars. Two large pavilions stand at the extremity of the terraces, where there are the figures of Henry IV. and Mary of Medicis in marble. The court is of very large extent, and on each side are two galleries lower than the rest of the buildings; each supported by nine arches, under which there are covered walks. At the bottom of this court are the principal apartments, which have four pavilions at the extremities, and an advanced structure in the middle.

There are a great many squares in Paris, of which three are most remarkable, on account of the statues of bronze with which they are adorned, and these are the Place Royale, that of Victoires, and that of Lewis le Grand. Of the gates, that called Port St. Denis is the most beautiful. It is seventy-two feet high, and as many broad. It is accompanied with two pyramids loaded with trophies of war. The Port St. Anthony was built as a triumphal arch for Henry II. It is adorned with many embellishments in sculpture, and has a great number of inscriptions in memory of Lewis XIV. The Port St. Bernard is twenty yards high, and sixteen broad; and on that side next the city is the figure of Lewis XIV. in alto relievo. The Port St. Martin was built in 1674, in the form of a triumphal arch, and the architecture is of the rustic kind, with basso relievos on the pediments. It is about fifty feet high, and as many broad.

Among the bridges, the most remarkable is the Pont-Neuf, which was begun in 1578, but was not finished till 1604. It is 340 yards in length. It consists of twelve arches, and the equestrian statue of Henry IV. is its greatest ornament. The Pont-Royal is not so well ornamented as the former; but it is as strong, and enjoys as agreeable a prospect. It is 114 yards in length, 17 in breadth, and consists of five arches. The Pont Notre Dame was built in 1507, and has houses built on each side. There are in Paris several other bridges, some with houses, and some without.

The observatory royal was erected by Lewis XIV. in 1667; here the astronomers are maintained at the expence of the king, to make their observations. This structure is remarkable as well for its regularity as strength; for there is nothing made use of but free stone, there being neither wood nor iron.

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There are several hospitals in Paris where the poor and the infirm are assisted. It is said, that in the Hotel Dieu there are generally above 1000 patients; but strangers seldom go to see any but the general hospital, and the petites maisons, where mad people are kept. The general hospital has seldom less than 10 or 11000 persons; and there are near 3000 girls that learn to make lace, and to work embroidery and tapestry, and these are generally foundlings.

The Gobelins stands at the extremity of the street of the suburb of St. Marcel; where there is a great number of persons at work, who make tapestry in the highest perfection; as also embroidery, painting, and sculpture. There were formerly 800 workmen in these several arts; though at present the number is not so considerable, though there are always the most skilful masters. The scarlet colour here dyed is highly esteemed, and they have a malleable varnish almost as fine as that of China.

The university of Paris gives name to that part of the town which is seated on the south of the river Seine, and was founded about the latter end of the eleventh century. It consisted formerly of 100 colleges; but there are now only 54 houses that bear that name, and of these there are no more than eleven where public exercises are performed. One of these is the Sorbonne, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; from which the whole university is often called the Sorbonne. The head of the university is called the rector, who must be elected from the faculty of arts.

The civil government of Paris is distributed among several courts of justice, the highest of which is the parliament, whose jurisdiction extends over several of the neighbouring provinces, and is the last resort in all causes where the court does not interpose its authority. The other courts of Paris are the chamber of accounts, the court of aids, the mint, the court of the treasury, the court of the waters and forests, the court of the constable and marshals, the court of admiralty, the chatelet, or the ordinary court of justice for the civil government of the city; the court of the hotel-de-ville, which takes an account of the city-rents, with the taxes on all provisions brought into Paris; and lastly, the court of the consuls, which takes cognizance of all things relating to trade.

The trade of Paris consists chiefly of the manufactures of that city, which are very considerable. These are principally gold and silver stuffs, wrought silks, velvet, tapestry, gold and silver lace, ribbons, linen, and glass. They have two great fairs every year, one in the suburb of St. Germain, which begins on the third of February, and continues a fortnight; and the other at St. Lawrence's, which begins on the festival of that saint, and ends on the seventh of September. There are six principal bodies or companies of tradesmen, out of which the consuls, who have the regulation of trade, are chosen; namely, the drapers, the grocers and apothecaries, the mercers and jewellers, the skinners, the hatters, and the goldsmiths. Besides which, the booksellers, the vintners and wine-merchants, the wool-merchants and timber-merchants, have all particular privileges.

Paris is 70 miles south of Rouen, 225 south-east of London, 235 south of Amsterdam, 625 north-west of Vienna, 625 north-east of Madrid, 675 north-west of Rome, 1200 north-west of Constantinople, 870 from Lisbon, 1500 south-west of Moscow, 740 south-west of Cracow, 550 south-west of Copenhagen, and 750 south-west of Stockholm. Long. 2. 25. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

PARIS, the son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba, was celebrated by all the poets of antiquity. Hecuba dreaming that she brought forth a fire-brand, was told by the soothsayers, that the child of which she was pregnant, would occasion the ruin of Troy, which had such an effect on Priam, that as soon as Paris was born, he gave him to one of his domestics named Achelaus, with orders to dispatch him; but Hecuba being filled with compassion for the infant, took him away, and committed him to the care of the shepherds on mount Ida. Paris was soon distinguished by his beauty, wit, and address. He married the nymph Oenone; and was chosen by Jupiter to decide the dispute which arose between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, who contended for the golden apple thrown amongst them by Discord, at a festival of the gods, with this inscription, "For the most beautiful." These goddesses appearing before Paris, he adjudged the apple to Venus, who, in return, promised him Helen. Paris at length went to Troy, where he made himself known to Hector and Priam, who gave him the name of Alexander, on account of the great courage he frequently discovered against robbers. Some time after, having fitted out a fleet, he sailed to Greece, where he was well received by Menelaus, the husband of Helen, and king of Mycene; but that prince being obliged to go to Crete, Paris took advantage of his absence, and carried away Helen. This rape occasioned the famous war of Troy, in which Hector and Troilus, Paris's brothers, were slain. During that war Paris killed Achilles with an arrow, and

and was himself killed by Pyrrhus, or according to others, by Philoctetes, about the 1180th year before the Christian æra. After Paris's death, Helen married his brother Deiphobus; but the city of Troy being burnt by the Greeks, she was restored to Menelaus her first husband.

PARIS (MATTHEW) a famous English Benedictine, of the monastery of St. Alban's, in the thirteenth century, was one of the most learned men of his time. He understood painting, architecture, mathematics, history, and divinity, and was besides a good poet and orator, for the time in which he lived. He discovered in his whole conduct such probity and regularity, that he was intrusted with the reformation of the monasteries, by introducing an exact discipline amongst them, which he executed with zeal and success. He died in 1259. His principal work is an excellent History in two parts: the first of which begins at the creation of the world, and ends with William the Conqueror; and the second contains, the events from the reign of that prince to the year 1259. This second part is most esteemed by the learned.

PARIS (FRANCIS) a pious writer, was of a poor family, and born at Chalon near Paris. When very young he was in the service of M. Varet, who had a house in that village, and finding that he had a happy turn of mind, sent him to study; after which he was curate of several places, and at length fixed at Paris, where he was under-vicar of St. Stephen du Mont, and died there in 1718. His principal works are, 1. The Psalms in the Form of Prayers. 2. Prayers drawn from the Holy Scriptures paraphrased. 3. A Treatise on the Use of the Sacraments of Penance, and the Eucharist. 4. Christian Rules for the Conduct of Life, &c.

PARIS (FRANCIS) a famous deacon born at Paris, was the eldest son of a counsellor in parliament, whom he would naturally have succeeded in his post, but he chose rather to embrace the state of an ecclesiastic, and after the death of his father and mother, gave all his fortune to his brother, reserving only what was just sufficient to supply him with necessaries. He was very devout, and had great simplicity and sweetness of manners. Cardinal de Noailles offered him the parish of St. Come at Paris, but he declined accepting of it, and after having concealed himself in several retreats, confined himself in a house of the suburbs of St. Marcel, where he sequestered himself from the world, and gave himself up entirely to prayer, the practice of a most rigorous penance, and working with his hands, he having for that purpose learned the art of making stockings. He had adhered to the opinion against the bull Unigenitus, brought in by four bishops, and in 1720 renewed his appeal. He wrote Explications on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans; on that to the Galatians, and an Analysis of the Epistle to the Hebrews; but his directors not approving the manner in which he wrote, advised him rather to make good stockings than bad books. He died at Paris, on the first of May, 1727, at fifty-seven years of age, and was interred in the little church-yard belonging to St. Medard's parish. Having been employed to little purpose during his life in the cause of the appellants, they were resolved to employ him after his death in working miracles, and went in crowds, says our author, to make wry faces, and to fall into convulsions at his tomb, in a manner so ridiculous, that the court was at length obliged to put a stop to them, by ordering the church-yard to be shut up on the 27th of January, 1732. Different lives have been printed of this deacon, who would perhaps never have been mentioned, if the party of the appellants had not represented him as performing miracles after his death. In 1731 several clergymen having intreated, in two petitions, the archbishop of Paris to have informations taken, and a judgment given on the principal miracles attributed to Francis Paris, that prelate nominated commissioners for that purpose; but on a full examination, they were found to have nothing divine or supernatural. See MONTGERON.

PARISATIS, the wife of Darius Nothus, king of Persia, and the mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon his successor, and of Cyrus surnamed the Younger, was a princess remarkable for her vindictive temper. She had a particular affection for Cyrus her youngest son, who revolting against his brother Artaxerxes, was killed in battle about the 401st year before the Christian æra; on which Parisatis resolved to be revenged on all who had a share in his death. By a singular stratagem she punished Mefabates, one of the king's eunuchs, who, by his master's order, had cut off the head and hand of Cyrus. As that eunuch did not belong to her, she was obliged to employ her skill in order to gratify her revenge. She was accustomed to play with the king for a thousand daries. She therefore now playing, lost that sum, which she immediately paid. But pretending to be concerned at her loss, pressed the king to give her her revenge, and desired him to play for an eunuch. The king consented; but insisted that each of them should except five of

those whom they esteemed the most faithful, and that whoever won should have the choice of any one of the others. The queen employed all her skill, and having won the game, chose Mefabates, who had not been excepted. As soon as she had him in her power, and before the king could have any suspicion of the revenge she meditated, she delivered him to the executioners, and commanded them to slay him alive. This being done, the king, on hearing it, went to her in a violent passion, when laughing, she said, "Really, it is very strange that you should be concerned about a worthless decrepid eunuch, while I have lost and paid a thousand daries without concern."

That princess for a long time harboured in her heart a violent hatred against queen Statira, the wife of Artaxerxes. She was sensible that her credit with the king her son was only founded on his respect for her as his mother, while that of Statira was the effect of his love and confidence, which rendered her credit much more sure. However, Parisatis resolved to get rid of her, whatever it cost her; and the more certainly to accomplish it, pretended to be thoroughly reconciled to her daughter-in-law, and behaved with all the outward marks of a sincere friendship. Yet they kept themselves on their guard, and at their entertainments for each other, were afraid of tasting of any dish of which the other had not eaten. Was it possible to deceive such vigilance and precaution? Parisatis giving an entertainment to her daughter-in-law, while sitting at table, took a very scarce bird, which was served up, and dividing it in the middle, gave one half to Statira, and ate the other. Statira soon after felt the most violent pains, and going from the table, died in dreadful convulsions, after having filled the king with the strongest suspicions of his mother, with whose cruel disposition he was well acquainted. He therefore made a strict enquiry into the authors of the crime, and all the queen's officers and domestics were seized and put to the torture. Gygis, a woman of Parisatis's chamber, and the confidant of all her secrets, confessed all. She had rubbed poison on one side of the knife: thus Parisatis having cut the bird in two parts, took the wholesome side, while she gave Statira that which was poisoned. Artaxerxes fastidied himself with confining his mother at Babylon, whether she desired to retire, and told her that while she was there, he would never set his foot in that city.

PARKER (HENRY) lord Morley, was the son of sir William Parker, by Alice the sister of Lovel lord Morley, by which title he was summoned to parliament in the 21st year of the reign of Henry VIII. Except his being a pretty voluminous author, we find nothing remarkable of him besides his being one of the barons who signed the memorable letter to Clement VII. threatening him with the loss of his supremacy in England, unless he proceeded to expedite the king's divorce; and his having a quarrel for precedence with the lord Dacre of Gilsland, when his pretensions were confirmed by parliament. He wrote a piece on the 94th Psalm, printed in 1539. The lives of sectaries, and several tragedies and comedies, whose very titles are lost. Besides these pieces, there are in the king's library the following manuscripts, translated by him, Seneca's 18th and 92d Epistles; Erasmus's Praise to the Virgin Mary; St. Athanasius's Prologue to the Psalter; Thomas Aquinas of the angelical Salutation; Anselme of the Stature, Form, and Life of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour; The Ecclesiasties of Solomon, with a long Paraphrase; A Translation of the *Somnium Scipionis*; The History of Paulus Jovius; The History of the Pope's ill Treatment of the Emperor Frederick, translated from the Latin of Maffiuetius Salernitanus; Plutarch's Lives of Theseus, Scipio, and Hannibal, Paulus Æmilius, and Agesilaus, &c. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

PARKER (MATTHEW) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich on the sixth of August, 1504, and was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge. He was instructed in the protestant faith by conversing with Latimer, Bilney, and others; and in 1533 or 1534, was appointed chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, who esteemed him so highly for his learning, piety, and prudence, that a little before her death she gave him a particular charge to take care of her daughter Elizabeth, that she might not want his pious and wise counsel. In 1534 he was presented to the deanery of Stoke Clare in Suffolk, and in 1537 was made one of the king's chaplains. Articles were soon after drawn up against him by some of his popish enemies, for preaching against some of the superstitions of the church of Rome; but he was vindicated by the lord chancellor Cromwell. In 1538 he was created doctor of divinity, after which he preached several times before prince Edward, and the lady Elizabeth. In 1541 he was installed prebendary of Ely; was the next year presented to the rectory of Ashen in Essex, which he resigned in 1544, and was the next day presented to the rectory of Burlingham All Saints in Norfolk. He was the same year made master of Corpus Christi college, and soon after

after was chosen vice chancellor of the university of Cambridge. He had afterwards several other livings. He happened to be at Norfolk during the time of Ket's rebellion, and went to the camp of the rebels, when mounting an oak, he preached to them, endeavouring to persuade them to submit and accept of the king's pardon; but while he was in his discourse, the rabble began to menace him with their weapons, till one Conyers, a priest, who officiated amongst them, going on with the service, and singing *Te Deum*, Dr. Parker took that opportunity to retire into Norwich. In 1552 he was presented by his majesty to a prebend in the diocese of Lincoln, and made dean of that cathedral; but in the second year of queen Mary's reign, he was deprived of all his benefices, and lived afterwards in a very mean condition, and was often searched for. During his retirement he wrote a book in defence of the marriage of priests, and translated the Psalms into English verse. Upon queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne, he was nominated to the vacant see of Canterbury, when he laboured to reform his diocese. He died on the 17th of May, 1575. He was a man of great piety and hospitality, an eminent patron of learned men, and an excellent scholar himself, as appears from his book *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, and his editions of Matthew Paris, Matthew of Westminster, Walsingham, and the four Gospels in the Saxon language. He founded two fellowships and thirteen scholarships in Bennet's college, Cambridge; built a library for that society, and left several other benefactions.

PARKER (SAMUEL) bishop of Oxford, was the son of John Parker, serjeant at law, and one of the barons of the Exchequer, and was born at Northampton in September 1640. He studied at Wadham college, Oxford, where he was esteemed a most zealous presbyterian, and at the Restoration endeavoured to obstruct the restoring of episcopal government, revenues, and authority. He was afterwards removed to Trinity college, when, as he himself informs us, he was rescued from his prejudices against the church, and then began to exert himself against the dissenters. In 1667 he was appointed one of the chaplains to the archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1670 was installed archdeacon of that see. The same year he received his degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1672 was installed prebendary of Canterbury, and about that time collated to the rectories of Ickham and Charthan in Kent, which he resigned in 1685, and courting the favour of king James II. by endeavouring to introduce popery, was the next year consecrated bishop of Oxford, and appointed by the king's mandate, president of Magdalen college in Oxford. He died on the 20th of March, 1688. He wrote, 1. *Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo, sive Theologia Scholastica*. 2. A free and impartial Censure of the Platonic Philosophy. 3. A Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity. 4. Toleration discussed in two Dialogues. 5. *Disputationes de Deo et Providentia divina*. 6. The Case of the Church of England briefly stated. 7. An Account of the Government of the Christian Church in the first six hundred Years. 8. Religion and Loyalty, in two Parts; these were in defence of passive obedience and non-resistance: and several other works. He had a warm literary contest with Andrew Marvel, and several other persons, in defence of some of his writings.

PARMA, capital of a duchy of the same name in Italy, and the residence of the dukes. It is a handsome place, well-built, and populous. There are a great number of palaces and houses of great men. The cathedral church of this city is beautiful and stately, and is surrounded on the outside by several rows of columns, which have a very fine effect; the dome is very curious, and painted by the famous Correggio. The church of St. John, which belongs to the Benedictine monks, is well worth taking notice of; and that called Della-Staccata is a most beautiful piece of architecture, adorned with excellent paintings by the same hand. The river Parma divides the town into two parts, which have a communication with each other by three bridges; and the form of it is almost round, the walls being three miles in circumference. The streets are wide and strait, and the buildings are regular, though the common houses are but low. The gardens of the palace are admired for their grottoes, fountains, cascades, walks, statues, and other embellishments. It is a bishop's see and a small university, designed only for the nobility. There was a bloody battle fought here in 1734, and in 1748 the duchies of Parma and Placentia were ceded by the house of Austria to Don Philip, brother of Don Carlos, king of the two Sicilies. It is thirty miles south-east of Cremona, thirty-five south-west of Mantua, and sixty-five north-west of Modena. Long. 11. 0. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

PARMA (the duchy of) a territory in Italy, bounded by the river Po, which separates it from the Cremonese on the north; by the duchy of Modena on the south-east; by the territory of Genoa on the south-west; and by the Pavese and Bobbio on the west; it being sixty miles long, and

thirty broad. The soil of this duchy is fruitful, and abounds with excellent wine, fruit, cattle, pasture, oil, rice, corn, and the best cheese in Italy, of which they make some of two hundred pounds weight a-piece. Besides, there is great plenty of truffles; and there are mines of copper and silver. This duchy was assigned to the house of Austria after the death of the late duke of Parma, without issue, in the year 1736; but was conferred on the brother of Don Carlos as mentioned in the last article.

PARMEGIANO, a celebrated painter, whose true name was Francesco Mazzuoli, but he received the former from the city of Parma, where he was born, in 1504. He was brought up under his two uncles, and was an eminent painter when but sixteen years of age. He was famous all over Italy at nineteen, and at twenty-three performed such wonders, that when the general of the emperor Charles V. took Rome by storm, some of the common soldiers having, in sacking the town, broke into his apartments, found him intent upon his work, and were instantly so struck with the beauty of his pieces, that instead of involving him in the plunder and destruction, in which they were then employed, they resolved to protect him from all manner of violence, which they actually performed. His works are distinguished by the beauty of the colouring, the invention, and drawing. His figures are spirited and graceful, particularly with respect to the choice of attitude, and in their dresses. He also excelled in music, in which he much delighted. His principal works are at Parma, where he lived for several years in great reputation, till unhappily he involved himself in ruin, by spending a considerable part of his time and fortune in search of the philosopher's stone, and died poor in 1540, at thirty-six years of age.

There are extant many valuable prints made by this master, not only in chiaro oscuro, but also in etching with aqua-fortis, of which he is said to be the inventor, or at least the first who practised the art of etching in Italy.

PARMENIDES of Elis, a Greek philosopher, who maintained that the earth was round, and placed in the centre of the universe. He admitted only two elements, fire and earth, and maintained that the first generation of men was performed by the sun. He lived about 430 years before the Christian æra. He put his philosophy in verse; but there are only some fragments of it now remaining.

PARMENIO, general of Alexander the Great's army, and one of the greatest captains of his time, had a great share in the confidence and exploits of that celebrated conqueror. Darius, king of Persia, having offered Alexander to give up to him the whole country beyond the Euphrates, with his daughter Statira in marriage, and ten thousand talents of gold to obtain a peace, that proposal appeared so advantageous to Parmenio, that he could not help crying out, "I would accept these offers, if I was Alexander," "and I too," replied Alexander, "if I was Parmenio." At length he was governor of Media, when he was accused of conspiring against Alexander, and by order of that prince was put to death, with his son Philotas, at seventy years of age, in the 330th year before the Christian æra.

PARNASSUS, a mountain of ancient Greece, greatly celebrated by the poets. It is in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphos, and is remarkable for its two tops, one of which was consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece. At the foot of this mountain there rises a spring, supposed to be the ancient Castalian spring.

PARNAU, or **PERNAU**, is a small but very strong town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, with a castle. It has been taken and retaken several times, and is seated at the mouth of the river Pernau, fifty miles south-west of Revel, and seventy-five north-east of Riga. Long. 24. 0. E. Lat. 58. 0. N.

PAROS, an island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, about ten miles in length, and eight in breadth. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, sesamum, and calicoes. It produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they sell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good sense; and this island has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other: likewise those excellent statuarys Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. The Arundelia were brought from hence.

PAROS, an ancient town of the Archipelago, and capital of the island of the same name. It was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at present little or nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed long ways: some of them that stand upright,

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right, support cornishes of an amazing size. The natives make their houses with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Likewise their fields are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos; however, the English, French, and Venetians, have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors, and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-fellers. It is a bishop's see, and is seated on the western coast of the island. Long. 25. 30. E. Lat. 37. 3. N.

PARR (CATHARINE) queen to Henry VIII. was the daughter of sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal in Westmoreland, and though a widow, she having before been married to John Nevill, lord Latimer, attracted the heart of that monarch. She was celebrated for her learning, and was early educated in polite literature, as was the fashion of noble women at that time in England; and in her riper years was fond of reading and studying the Holy Scriptures. Several learned men, who were retained as her chaplains, preached to her every day in her privy-chamber, and frequently touched such abuses as were common in the church. This practice was approved by the king, and he often permitted her to confer with him on religious subjects. But when disease and confinement, added to his natural impatience of contradiction, and when in the presence of Winchester, and others of his party, she had been urging her old topic of perfecting the Reformation, the king, after she retired, broke out into this expression. "A good hearing it is, when women become such clerks! and a thing much to my comfort, to come in my old age, to be taught by my wife!" Winchester did not fail to improve the opportunity of aggravating the queen's insolence; and after insinuating the danger of cherishing such a serpent in his bosom, accused her of treason, cloaked with heresy. Upon this the king was prevailed on to give a warrant, to draw up articles that would touch her life, and the day and hour were appointed when she was to be seized. However, the design being accidentally discovered to her, she waited upon the king, who received her kindly, and purposely began a discourse about religion. She answered, "That women by their creation at first were made subject to men; and they being made after the image of God, as the women were after their image, ought to instruct their wives, and that she was much more to be taught by his majesty, who was a prince of such excellent learning and wisdom." "Not so, by St. Mary," said the king, "you are become a doctor, Kate, able to instruct us; and not to be instructed by us." To which she replied, "That it seemed he had much mistaken her freedom, in arguing with him, since she did it to engage him in discourse, to amuse this painful time of his infirmity; and that she might receive profit by his learned conversation, in which last point she had not missed her aim, always referring herself in these matters, as she ought, to his majesty." "And is it even so, sweet heart," said the king, "then we are perfect friends again." The day, which had been appointed for carrying her to the Tower, being fine, the king took a walk in the garden, and sent for the queen. While they were together, the lord-chancellor, who was ignorant of the reconciliation, came with the guards. The king stepped aside to him; and after a little discourse, was heard to call him "Knave. Ay, arrant knave, a fool, and a beast, and bid him presently avant out of his sight." The queen, not knowing on what errand they came, endeavoured, with gentle words, to pacify the king's anger, "Ah! poor soul," said the king, "thou little knowest how ill he deserves this at thy hand. On my word, sweet heart, he has been toward thee, an arrant knave, and so let him go."

By her thus happily conquering the king's resentment, she survived him, and at his decease he left her, as a mark of his affection, a legacy of four thousand pounds, besides her jointure. She was afterwards married to sir Thomas Seymour, lord-admiral of England, and uncle to king Edward VI. She, however, lived but a very short time, and unhappily with him; for she died in child-bed; and, according to some authors, not without suspicion of poison. In her life time she published, *Prayers, or Meditations, wherein the Mind is stirred patiently to suffer all Afflictions here, and to set at nought the vain Prosperities of this World, and always long for the everlasting Felicity, in duodecimo.* And among her papers were found, *Queen Catharine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life; which was published with a preface, by the great lord Burleigh. Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated painter, the son and disciple of Evenor, was a native of Ephesus, and citizen of Athens, VOL. II. (78)

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395 years before the Christian æra. He was the contemporary of Zeuxis, whom he overcame in the famous contest between them, by deceiving him with a curtain, which he had painted so excellently, that his antagonist mistook it for the real one. He was the first who observed the rules of symmetry in his works, and was much admired for the liveliness of his expression, and for the gaiety and graceful airs of his heads; but above all for the softness and elegance of his outlines, and for rounding off his figures, so as to make them appear with the greater strength and relief. He had a fruitful invention, and a particular talent in small pieces, and finished all his works to the last degree of perfection; but was so extravagantly vain, that he went clothed in purple, with a crown of gold upon his head, pretended to derive his pedigree from Apollo, and styled himself the prince of his profession; yet, to his great mortification, he was at last humbled by Timanthes, who in a dispute between them was, by the majority of votes, declared the best painter.

PARSONS, or PERSONS, (ROBERT) an eminent writer of the church of Rome, was born at Nether-Stowey, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, in the year 1546, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as a zealous protestant, and an acute disputant: but being charged by the society with incontinency and embezzling the college money, he went to Flanders, and declared himself a Catholic. After travelling to several other places, he effected the establishment of the English seminary at Rome, and procured father Allen to be chosen rector of it. He himself was appointed the head of the mission to England, in order to dethrone queen Elizabeth, and, if possible, extirpate the protestant religion. He accordingly came over to this kingdom, in 1580, and took some bold steps towards accomplishing his purpose, in which he concealed himself with great art, travelling about the country to gentlemen's houses, disguised in the habit, sometimes of a soldier, sometimes of a gentleman, and at other times like a minister or an apparitor; but father Campian being seized and committed to prison, our author escaped out of England, for fear of the same fate, and went to Rome, where he was made rector of the English Seminary. He had long entertained the most sanguine hopes of converting to the popish faith the young king of Scots, which he considered as the best and most effectual means of bringing over his subjects to the same religious principles; but finding it impossible to succeed in his design, he published, in 1594, his celebrated book, under the feigned name of Doleman, in order to overthrow, as far as lay in his power, the title of that prince to the crown of England. He died at Rome, on the 15th of April, 1610, and was buried in the chapel of the English college. Besides the book already mentioned he wrote, 1. *A Defence of the Catholic Hierarchy.* 2. *The Liturgy of the Sacrament of the Mass.* 3. *A Memorial for the Reformation; and several other tracts.*

PARTENAY, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small territory. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the river Toue, fifteen miles south of Thouars, thirty west of Poitiers, and one hundred and eighty-seven south-west of Paris. Long. 20 min. W. Lat. 45. 45. N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated forty miles south-west of Munich. Long. 11. 0 E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

PARTHENAY (ANNE DE) a lady celebrated for her wit and learning, was the daughter of John de Parthenay, and the wife of Anthony de Pons, count de Marennes. She had a fine voice, sung well, and had great skill in music. She understood Latin, Greek, the Holy Scriptures, and divinity, and took a particular pleasure in conversing almost every day with the learned. This lady was of the reformed religion.

PARTHENOPE, in fabulous history, one of the Syrens who, not being able to charm Ulysses and his companions with their songs, threw themselves into the sea. The poets say, that Parthenope landed in Italy, and died there. That a city was built at her tomb, which from her name was called Parthenope, now Naples.

PARTHIA, formerly a province of Asia, which now comprehends the greatest part of the Irac-Agemi. Its capital town was Hecatompylos, which some imagine to be Hispahan, the capital city of Persia. The empire of Parthia was founded by Arsaces, 250 years before the birth of Christ, and was put to an end in 228, under Artaban, who was killed by a king of Persia.

PARTS (JAMES DES) in Latin, *De Partibus*, physician to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to Charles VII. king of France, lived in the fifteenth century, and acquired great reputation by his works. He was the first who wrote upon spotted fevers. The bagnio-keepers at

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at Paris attempted to assassinate him, for advising the magistrates not to permit the use of the baths, during the time of pestilence. He died about the year 1465. The principal of his works is his Commentary on Avicenna, in four volumes, folio.

PARYSATIS. See **PARISATIS**.

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, seated twelve miles south-west of Arras. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

PASCAL (**BLAISE**) one of the greatest geniuses, and best writers France has produced, was born at Clermont, in Auvergne, on the 29th of June, 1623. He never had any preceptor but his father, who was a learned man, an able mathematician, and president of the court of Aids at Clermont, who took extraordinary care of his education: for this purpose he quitted his employment, and, in 1631, settled at Paris with his whole family. Young Pascal did not learn Latin till he was twelve years of age, before which time his mind was filled with a variety of useful knowledge. He then discovered an extraordinary genius for the mathematics, and it is even said, that without any assistance, and merely by the strength of his own abilities, he studied and demonstrated all the propositions of Euclid's Elements, as far as the thirty-second. At sixteen years of age he composed a Treatise on Conic Sections, which was admired by all the learned geometers. He at the same time learned Latin, Greek, and philosophy, and became well skilled in physics. He made experiments and important discoveries on the weight of the air, and the equilibrium of fluids, on which he composed a treatise, that shewed him capable of equalling, and even perhaps of exceeding the greatest philosophers and mathematicians who had gone before him; but at thirty years of age he quitted the study of the mathematics and other sciences, in order to apply himself to prayer, reading, and meditation. He from that time employed himself in writing several works in conjunction with Messrs. Arnaud and Nicole, and died at Paris, on the 19th of August, 1662, aged thirty-nine, having from eighteen years of age enjoyed an infirm and languishing state of health, which was encreased by his application to study and prayer. It is said, that he imagined he incessantly saw a frightful precipice on one side of him, and that, to preserve himself from this disagreeable object, he had almost always something at his side to conceal it from his view. He wrote, 1. Eighteen famous Provincial Letters, which have passed through many editions and translations. 2. Thoughts on Religion, which he left unfinished; and several other works.

PASCAL I. a Roman, succeeded pope Stephen IV. in 817, and sent legates to Lewis the Debonnaire, who confirmed in his favour the donations made to the holy see. He received at Rome the Greeks who were banished for the worshipping of images, and died on the 12th of May, 824. He was succeeded by Eugenius IV.

PASCAL II. a Tuscan, before called Rainier, succeeded pope Urban II. on the 12th of August, 1099. He excommunicated the antipope Guibert; curbed several petty tyrants, who troubled the repose of Italy; held several councils, and maintained his right to investitures against Henry I. king of England, and the emperor Henry IV. He contributed by his intrigues to dethrone that emperor, and refused to crown Henry V. his son, unless he gave up the right to investitures, but that young prince kept him prisoner for two months, and obliged him to crown him. He died on the 22d of January, 1118. Many of his letters have been published. He was succeeded by Gelasius II.

He ought not to be confounded with Paschal, the antipope, in the time of Sergius I. nor with Paschal, the antipope, who opposed Alexander III.

PASCHALI (**GUILIO CÆSARE**) a good Italian poet, was one of the Italians who left their native country, and retired to Geneva, in the sixteenth century, for the sake of professing the protestant religion. He wrote an epic poem, intitled *Universe*, which contained the whole history of Moses from the creation of the world, to the entrance of the Israelites into the land of Canaan. He also published the Psalms in Italian verse, which he printed at Geneva in 1592, when he was sixty-five years of age.

PASCHASE (**RATBERT**) a Benedictine monk of the ninth century, was born at Soissons, and about the year 831, composed a Treatise on the Body and Blood of our Lord, in which he maintained that the body of Jesus Christ is really in the eucharist, and that it is the same as that which was born of the Virgin, crucified, raised from the dead, and ascended into heaven. This treatise made a great noise, and was answered by several persons, who maintained, that the words in the institution of the sacrament, "this is my body, and this my blood," were always understood in a figurative sense. These disputes occasioned Paschase's being dismissed from the abbey of Corbie, in Saxony, and he

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died soon after, on the 26th of April, 865. Paschase also wrote the Life of St. Adelard; Commentaries on St. Matthew, the Psalms, and Lamentations of Jeremiah; and other works, printed by father Sirmon at Paris, in 1618, in folio. He also wrote a treatise *De Partu Virginis*, which also made much noise.

PASIPHAE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Apollo, and the wife of Minos, king of Crete, by whom she had Androgeos, Ariadne, and Phædra. She conceived a violent passion for a bull, and had by him the Minotaur, which was kept in the labyrinth, where it was killed by Theseus.

Mythologists suppose, that Minos had a general, named Taurus, or Bull, and that, carrying on an unlawful commerce with the princess Pasiphae, he had a son by her whom from the names of Minos and Taurus was called Minotaur, and that from thence arose the fable of Pasiphae's passion for a bull, and her producing the monster Minotaur.

PASLAY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. It is seated on the banks of the river Carth, and on the other side of it there was formerly a stately abbey. It is six miles west of Glasgow. Long. 4. 20. W. Lat. 55. 45. N.

PASOR (**MATTHIAS**) professor of divinity at Groningen, was born at Herborne, in the county of Nassau, on the 12th of April, 1599. After having studied in that city and at Marburg, he went to Heidelberg, where he was made professor of mathematics in 1620. At length the wars of the Palatinate obliged him to come into England, when he read private lectures at Oxford, both on the Hebrew tongue and mathematics, and afterwards in the Oriental languages. He was invited to Groningen in 1629, where he was successively professor of philosophy, mathematics, and divinity. He died in 1658, without publishing any thing, except some public theses, and a Treatise containing general Ideas of some sciences; but he printed the works of George Pasor, his father; the principal of which are, 1. A Lexicon of all the Greek Words in the New Testament. 2. A Grammar, in which, whenever he quotes Aristotle, Demosthenes, or any other prophane author, he always adds, "He was a pagan." This he said was to prevent young men's conceiving too great an esteem for prophane authors. This George Pasor was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Herborn, and afterwards of the Greek tongue at Franeker.

PASQUIER (**STEPHEN**) an celebrated advocate, then counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and at length advocate-general in the chamber of accounts, and one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Paris, in 1528, and for a long time pleaded with universal applause, became well skilled in history, especially in that of France, and acquired by his works and abilities an immortal reputation. He died at Paris, on the 31st of August, 1615, aged eighty-seven. His principal works are, 1. His Researches; the best edition of which is that of 1665, in folio. 2. His Epistles; the best edition of which is that of 1619, in five volumes octavo. 3. His Latin and French Poems. Those in Latin are most esteemed. All his works, except his Catechism of the Jesuits, were printed together at Trevoux in 1723, in two volumes, folio. They are filled with wit, and are a great proof of his being a man of extraordinary genius.

PASQUIN, a marble statue of an ancient gladiator, placed near the palace of the Ursini at Rome, and to which the wits fix satires in the night, called Pasquinades. The origin of this custom is attributed to a Roman cobbler, named Pasquin, who was remarkable for throwing out smart and satirical expressions, and in whose shop the wits of his time were used to assemble. After his death, being no longer able to frequent his shop, they took advantage of an antique statue just discovered, to continue their smart raileries, and satirical performances. This statue they named Pasquin, and made it a custom to fix upon it as privately as possible, the productions of their ill-nature, or of their inclination to railery; and this liberty is preserved to this day. In satirical dialogues they make Marfino the colleague of Pasquin.

PASSAO, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South America, just under the equator. Long. 79. 0. W.

PASSAGE, a sea-port town of the province of Biscay, and territory of Guipuscoa. It is a station of the Spanish men of war, where the French burnt several ships, in the last war between France and Spain. It is not above half a mile east of St. Sebastian. Long. 1. 53. W. Lat. 43. 30. N.

PASSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a bishop's see and a fort. It is a large noble place, fortified on all sides by rocks or rivers. It was burnt in 1662, and the houses, which before the fire were of timber, are now built after the Italian manner. The bishop, who is sovereign of the town and of the neighbouring territory, has a stately palace in this place. This town is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Ilz. It is divided into four quarters.

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quarters, namely, that of Passau, that of the Inn, or Innstadt, the Itz, or Itzstadt, and the quarter where the bishop's palace is seated. The three first quarters are fortified; but the fourth is properly a suburb, where the bishop's palace stands. It is sixty-two miles east-by-south of Ratibon, and one hundred and thirty-five west of Vienna. Long. 13. 30. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

PASSEWALK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territory of the elector of Brandenburg, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is seated on the river Ucker, fifteen miles from Prentzlow, and fifteen from Torgelo. Long. 14. 15. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, seated on the lake Perula. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

PASSY, a large village of the Isle of France, seated below Paris, at the distance of two miles and a half on the river Seine, and is remarkable for its mineral water, and its handsome houses.

PASTO, a town of South America, in Popayan, is seated in a handsome pleasant valley, watered by a river of clear water, one hundred and twenty miles north of Quito, and subject to Spain. Long. 74. 15. W. Lat. 1. 30. N.

PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Tajo. Long. 2. 31. W. Lat. 40. 26. N.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of South America, bounded on the south by the straits of Magellan. The Europeans have no settlements in this country, though they formerly attempted it by building a fort, and putting in a garrison, who soon died for want of necessaries. The natives of this country are said to be people of a gigantic stature, from seven to ten feet high. There are a sort of camels, called guanacoos, without humps, and ostriches which differ from those of Africa, in being less and having three claws, whereas the former have but two. They are of a grey colour, and bigger than our largest turkey cocks.

PATANA, or **PATNA**, the capital town of a province in the East Indies, north of Bengal. It is much frequented by the Europeans, where the English and Dutch have factories for salt-petre and raw silk. It likewise produces so much opium, that all the countries in India are supplied from thence. It is the place of residence of a nabob, who is always of the blood royal. The town is large, being one of the most considerable in India, and it is seated west of the river Ganges upon its banks. It is two hundred miles north of Hugley in Bengal. Long. 89. 10. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

PATAY, a town of France, in Beauce, and in the diocese of Chartres, remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, when lord Talbot was taken prisoner, and Joan of Arc distinguished herself greatly. Long. 1. 53. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

PATERCULUS. See **VALERIUS PATERCULUS**.

PATER NOSTER, the name of certain islands in the Indian sea, to the south of the island of Celebes; so called from a great number of rocks which surround them, and which some have thought resembled the beads of the Roman Catholics. They abound in corn and fruit, and are very populous.

PATER PATRATUS, in Roman antiquity, an officer chosen by the college of Feciales out of their own body, to treat with an enemy on the subject of war and peace. He derived his title from a circumstance necessary to his enjoying it; for, in order that he might be the more firmly interested in the fate of his country, he was to have both a father and son living at the same time.

PATI, a handsome town in the island of Sicily, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see, a small fort, and a harbour. The square and the cathedral are much admired. Long. 15. 15. E. Lat. 38. 12. N.

PATIN (**GUY**) professor of physic in the Royal college at Paris, was a person of great wit and erudition. He was born at Houdan, on the 31st of August, 1601. He was at first corrector in a printing-house, and afterwards rose by his wit and abilities. He died in 1672. He published some letters, which are very satirical, and give a shocking description of the corruption of Paris.

PATIN (**CHARLES**) a learned physician and antiquary, was the son of the former, and was born at Paris, on the 23d of February, 1633. He was educated with great care by his father, and made such surprising progress in his studies, that at fourteen years of age he maintained theses on philosophy, in Greek and Latin, before thirty-four bishops, the pope's nuncio, and several other persons of distinction. He was at first designed for the bar, and was even an advocate in the parliament of Paris; but he afterwards quitted the study of the law, in order to apply himself entirely to physic. He for some time practised it with success, and taught it with reputation at Paris; but fearing that he should be thrown into prison, he travelled into Germany,

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Holland, England, Switzerland, and Italy, and at last fixed at Padua, where he obtained a professor's chair of physic, and afterwards the first chair of surgery. He was a long time chief director of the Academy of Ricoverati, and died at Padua, in 1694. He wrote many works, the principal of which relate to medals, and are esteemed; he also wrote a Treatise on Fevers; another on the Scurvy; a third to prove that a good physician ought to be at the same time a surgeon; and several others.

His wife and two daughters were also very learned, they were all three members of the Academy of Ricoverati; and there are several books of their composing.

PATKUL (**JOHN REINHOLD**) a Swedish patriot, celebrated for his sufferings, was born of a noble family in Livonia, which then belonged to Sweden. The Livonians having been stripped of their privileges and great part of their estates, by Charles XI. king of Sweden, Patkul was deputed to make their complaints, and petition for the redress of their grievances, which he did with such eloquence and courage, that the king, laying his hand upon his shoulder, said, "You have spoken for your country as a brave man should, and I esteem you for it." But, notwithstanding this declaration, the king was determined to punish the zeal and honesty he then thought fit to commend, and a few days after caused that brave man to be declared guilty of high treason, and condemned to suffer death. Patkul, however, found means to escape into Poland, where he continued till Charles was dead, when he hoped that his unjust and cruel sentence would have been reversed; but being disappointed, he applied to Augustus, king of Poland, and solicited him to attempt the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes, the inhabitants being very desirous of shaking off the yoke. Augustus accordingly obtained possession of Livonia, and afterwards, when Charles XII. entered the province to recover it, Patkul commanded in the Saxon army against him. Charles was victorious, and Patkul, some time after, entered into the service of the czar, with whom Augustus was in strict alliance. This was a little before Charles compelled Augustus to abdicate the throne of Poland. The czar sent Patkul, with the title of ambassador, into Saxony, to engage Augustus to meet him at Grodno. This conference took place, but the czar had no sooner left that town, than Augustus, who was under the greatest obligations to Patkul, who was then at Dresden, to the surprise of all Europe, ordered him to be seized as a state-criminal. By this injurious and unprecedented action Augustus, not only violated the law of nations, but weakened his own interest, Patkul being then ambassador from the only power that could afford him protection; but he was resolved to endeavour to obtain a peace with Charles at any rate. The czar now reclaimed Patkul as his ambassador, and Charles demanded with threats, that he should be put into his hands. Augustus sent some guards to deliver Patkul to the Swedish troops, but is said, to have given private orders to the governor of the castle of Konigslein, where he was confined, to let him escape; but the governor, demanding a large sum of Patkul for this favour, he refused to buy that liberty, which, he made no doubt, would be gratuitously restored, in consequence of the czar's requisition, and he was delivered up to the Swedish guards, when he was first carried to Charles's head quarters at Albrantstadt, where he continued three months bound to a stake, with a heavy chain of iron. He was then conducted to Casimir, where he was tried and found guilty; and after having been kept prisoner for some months, uncertain of his fate, he was on the evening of the 28th of September, 1707, delivered into custody of colonel Nicholas Hielm, who the next day ordered the chaplain of his regiment to inform Patkul, that he was to die the day following. About this time he was to have been married to a Saxon lady of great quality, virtue, and beauty, which rendered his case still more affecting. The colonel found the unhappy prisoner prepared to die, but filled with terror at the apprehensions of his being put to the most cruel tortures. He observed that he had been obliged to fly into the enemy's country, but that his inclinations were always to serve Sweden; that the elector of Brandenburg owed his title of king of Prussia to the services he did him, and when in recompence, he would have given him a considerable sum of money, he would receive no other reward but his intercession with the king of Sweden, in his favour. After this he had laboured so much for the interest of the late emperor, in his Spanish affairs, that, as an acknowledgment, he gave him an assignment of 50,000 crowns, but he laid it at his feet, and only implored his Imperial majesty's recommendation of him to the favour of his king; but that neither the mediation of the king of Prussia, the emperor, nor the czar, had produced the least effect; and that afterwards he had distributed among the Swedish prisoners at Moscow, at least 100,000 crowns, to shew his ardent desire to regain the

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the favour of their sovereign. He added, that Augustus was a wretch, destitute of all faith and honour. While he was at Warsaw, said he, and heard the king was advancing to attack him, he was in extreme distress, and being without money, was obliged to dismiss some of his troops. In that exigence he had recourse to me, to borrow whatever sum he could: I procured him 400,000 crowns, 50,000 of which he squandered away the very next day, in trinkets and jewels, which he gave to some of his women. I censured this instance of his ill conduct, and prevailed on him to give back the toys, and make the Jews, of whom he had bought them, return the money, at which the ladies were enraged, and the king swore, that I should one time or other suffer for it, and he has now kept his word. The next day the chaplain found him perfectly resigned: he observed, that this was to have been his wedding-day; but that now his soul should be introduced into the assembly of the blessed. He began to make his will, in which he left 50,000 crowns due to him from Augustus, to his relations, but did not sign it; he engaged the clergyman to write a letter of consolation to the lady to whom he was to have been married; and after having prayed for some time, was carried to the place of execution, where he was broke alive upon the wheel, and his tortures aggravated by the unskillfulness of the executioner. The unhappy victim received upwards of fifteen several blows, which he intermixed with the most piteous groans; but at length, after two strokes given him on the breast, his strength and voice failed, yet, in a faltering dying tone, he was just heard to say, "Cut off my head;" and the executioner still lingering, he himself placed his head on the block, and after four strokes it was separated from his body, and the body itself quartered. *From the account published in Germany by the Lutheran clergyman, who attended him.*

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos, from which last it is forty miles distant, and it is now called by the inhabitants Patino. It is considerable for its harbours; but the inhabitants are not much the better for them; for the Corsairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was in the haven of Lascala, and to retire two miles and a half up the hill about St. John's convent. This serves for a citadel, and is a very substantial structure, built on a very steep rock, and has several irregular towers. The Isle of Patmos is one of the worst in all the Archipelago; it being bleak, without wood, and very barren. It is full of hills and mountains, the highest of which is called St. Elijah. However, this island abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes; but it produces neither wheat nor barley, and but little wine. The whole business of the inhabitants is to go and fetch corn from Terra-Firma, in a few small boats, which they sell to merchant ships that call there. It is but eighteen miles in circumference, and has hardly three hundred men in Patmos; but to one man there are at least twenty women, who would be very handsome if they did not disfigure themselves with paint. Long. 27. 0. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

PATOMAC, a great river of Virginia, in North America, which rising in the Aligany mountains, runs south-east, and separates Virginia from Maryland, and afterwards falls into the bay of Chesapeake. This river is generally seven miles broad, and is navigable for near two hundred miles.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of the Morea, and capital of the duchy of Clarence, with an archbishop's see of the Greek church. It contains several handsome mosques, Greek churches, and four synagogues of the Jews, who are very numerous here, and carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. The Venetians took this town in 1687, and kept it till 1716. It is seated on the sea-side, twenty miles south-west of Lepanto. Long. 21. 57. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

PATRICIUS. See **PATRITIUS**.

PATRICK (St.) apostle and bishop of Ireland, in 431. It was he who founded the metropolitan church of Armagh, and introduced the use of letters into Ireland. He died about the year 460.

PATRICK (SIMON) a learned English bishop, was born at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, on the 8th of September, 1626, and was admitted into Queen's college at Cambridge, in 1644. Having received holy orders, he was made chaplain to sir Walter St. John, at Battersea, in Surry, and afterwards made vicar of that church; he was next preferred to the rectory of St. Paul's Covent-garden, in London, and there bravely continued his ministerial function among his parishioners all the time of the plague, in 1665, and the same year took the degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford. In the year 1668 he published his Friendly Debate between a Conformist and a Nonconformist, which was answered by the Dissenters, whom he had much exasperated by it; but he reconciled them to him by his candour and

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moderation. In 1678 he was made dean of Peterborough. In 1680 he was offered the rich living of St. Martin's in the Fields, which he refused on account of his esteem for his parishioners of Covent-garden. In 1686 Dr. Patrick and Dr. Jane, the king's two chaplains in waiting, held a conference with some popish priests, at the desire of the earl of Rochester, then lord-treasurer, king James II. being present. The result was, that the earl was convinced that the religion of the protestants was a safe way to salvation. During the reign of that king he ventured the loss of all temporal advantages, by preaching and writing against the errors of the church of Rome, on which account he was sent for by the king, and with a severe check was refused to be introduced to his majesty by Dr. Crew, then bishop of Durham; but was, however, introduced by bishop Sprat. The king treated him very kindly, and desired him to remit of his zeal against his church, and quietly enjoy his own religion; but he replied with great courage, that he could not give up a religion so well proved as that of the protestants. He, and Dr. William Jane, had afterwards a conference in the king's presence, with Gifford, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Mr. Tilden, who went by the name of Dr. Godden. The subject of this dispute was "The rule of faith, and the proper judge of controversy." The popish doctors were pursued through all the intricacies of sophistry, and so closely pressed by their antagonists, that they were fairly put to silence. The king left them very abruptly, and was heard to say, that he never saw a bad cause so well, nor a good one, so ill maintained. In 1687 he published a prayer composed for that difficult time, when persecution was expected by all who stood firm to their religion, and the same year, by a large sum of money which he and Dr. Tennison received from the lady Coventry, they were enabled to set up a school at St. Martin's, to confront the popish one, opened at the Savoy, for seducing the youth of the town into popery. At the Revolution he was very active in settling the affairs of the church, and in 1689 was made bishop of Chichester. In 1691 he was translated to the see of Ely, at which city he died on the 21st of May, 1707, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was interred in the cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory. He wrote, 1. An Exposition of the Ten Commandments. 2. The Book of Job paraphrased. 3. The Christian Sacrifice. 4. The devout Christian instructed. 5. A translation of Grotius on the Truth of the Christian Religion. 6. A Paraphrase on the Books of Ecclesiastes and the Song of Solomon. 7. A Treatise on the Necessity and Frequency of receiving the Holy Communion. 8. Commentaries on many Books of the Old Testament. 9. Many Sermons, and other works.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, is a province in the territory of the Church, in Italy. It is bounded on the west by the duchy of Castro, on the north by the Mediterranean sea, on the east by the Campania of Rome and the Terra Sabina, and on the north by Umbria and Orvietan. It is seated along the Tiber, having that river on the east. It is called the Patrimony of St. Peter, because, it is pretended, the emperor Constantine gave it to pope Sylvester. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, and olives, and there is found a great deal of alum. The capital town is Viterbo.

PATRINGTON, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 28 and July 18, for toys. It is seated at the mouth of the river Humber, fifteen miles south-east of York, and one hundred and ninety north-by-east of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

PATRITIUS, or **PATRIZIO** (FRANCIS) a philosopher, and one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Clifsa, in Istria. He taught philosophy at Ferrara, Rome, and Padua, and was the declared enemy of the Peripatetics. He died at Rome in 1597, aged sixty-seven. He wrote a great number of works on various subjects, and published an edition of the books attributed to Hermes Trismegistus.

PATROCLUS, the son of Menœtius and Stelene, was educated with Achilles by Chiron, and became celebrated for the strict friendship that subsisted between him and that hero. He was one of the Grecian princes who went to the siege of Troy, and finding that Achilles, who had quarrelled with Agamemnon, refused to fight any longer in behalf of the Greeks, and that all his attempts to move him to alter his resolution were ineffectual, he put on the armour of his friend, in order, by his outward appearance, to fill the Trojans with terror. This artifice revived the courage of the Greeks, who had been filled with consternation. Patroclus made the Trojans, who took him for Achilles, fly before him, and conquered Sarpedon in single combat, but being known, he himself was at last conquered and killed by Hector. Achilles was enraged at hearing the news of his death, and was revenged by his killing Hector, whose dead

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dead body he caused to be dragged about the walls of Troy.

PATRU, (OLIVER) a famous advocate in the parliament of Paris, and one of the most judicious critics, and politest writers of the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1604. He travelled to Rome, after which he applied himself to the law, and cultivated his talents for speaking and writing with elegance, in which he obtained such reputation, that he was chosen a member of the French academy in 1640; and, at his reception, spoke an oration to thank the academicians for the honour done him, with which they were so pleased, that they made an order, that for the future every one who was received into the academy should do the like, and this custom has been observed ever since. Vougelas obtained great assistance from him in composing his Remarks on the French tongue, of which Patru was so perfect a master, that the most celebrated writers consulted him as an oracle. He was as remarkable for his virtue as his wit. He was an honest man, a faithful and indefatigable friend, and his probity was proof against all corruption. However, during his whole life he was like most other men of learning, in but indifferent circumstances, which he supported without dejection. He died at Paris on the 16th of January, 1681, aged seventy-seven, after he had received during his sickness a visit in behalf of Mr. Colbert, who sent him a present of five hundred crowns. He published pleadings and other works, well written in French. The best editions of which are those of 1714 and 1732, in two volumes quarto.

PATTISON, (WILLIAM) an unfortunate poet, was born at Pear's marsh, near Rye in Sussex, in 1706. His father, who rented a considerable farm belonging to the earl of Thanet, discovering his strong propensity to learning, and not being in circumstances to give him a proper education, applied to his noble landlord, who took him under his protection, and placed him at Appleby school in Westmoreland, where he became acquainted with the reverend Mr. Noble, a clergyman of great learning and fine taste, who took great pleasure in improving his mind and his judgment. Mr. Pattison, while here, was a great lover of solitude, and used frequently to retire to a romantic place near Appleby, which, from its resemblance to some descriptions in Cowley, is called Cowley's walk. In this wild scene of rugged rocks, shady woods, and murmuring streams, he spent many agreeable afternoons and moon-light evenings, indulging the pleasing melancholy, which the awful solemnity of the place naturally inspired; and here he wrote an agreeable philosophical poem, intitled, *The Morning Contemplation*. Upon his leaving Appleby, he went to Sidney college in Cambridge, where he pursued the plan Mr. Noble had set him, and went through the classics as well as our English poets, with great advantage. He had, however, a great aversion to public disputations, and being impatient of restraint, could not well brook the discipline of the college, and his tutor treating him, as he thought, with great rigour, he pinned a copy of verses to his gown, to make his apology, and set off for London.

This imprudent step gave his friends very great concern. They pressed him to return, but the pleasures of the town, and his romantic expectations of meeting with some generous patron, rendered him deaf to all advice. As he had no means of subsistence but what arose from subscriptions for the poems which he proposed to publish, and as he wanted the prudence to husband this precarious income, he was soon involved in the deepest distress; and, in a poem intitled *Effigies Authoris*, addressed to lord Burlington, he describes himself as destitute of money and friends, hunger preying on his vitals, and being obliged to pass the night on a bench in St. James's Park; and in a private letter to a gentleman, he thus expresses him: "Spare my blushes, I have not enjoyed the common necessaries of life these two days." At length, the success of some of his compositions, induced Curll, the bookseller, to take him into his house; but about a month after he was seized with the small-pox, and his heart being, as he said, broke by his afflictions, he died in the twenty-first year of his age. He had a surprising genius, and had raised hopes in all that knew him, of his becoming one of the most eminent poets of the age. His example may be of use to check the follies of youth, to make them more attentive to the sage advice of friendship and experience, and to shew them the insignificance of the brightest parts without a due mixture of prudence. His poetical works were published in 1728, in two volumes octavo.

PAU, a town of France, and capital of the territory of Bearn, with a parliament, a board of accounts, a mint, and a castle. It is built on the top of an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs. It is twenty-five miles west of Tarbe, and thirty south of Aire. Long. 0. 29. W. Lat. 43. 15. N.

PAVIA, a city of Italy in the duchy of Milan. The streets of this place are all handsome, strait, and wide, but the

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houses are very mean and low. The castle is an old structure, and the fortifications of the town are in a poor condition. The university is nothing like what it was formerly, though it has five colleges. However, some of the churches are handsome structures; particularly that of St. Peter, as is likewise the monastery near it, in which the body of St. Augustine buried, in a superb sepulchre of white marble. The decay of this place is owing to its being pillaged by the French in 1527, to revenge the loss of a battle in 1525, when Francis I. was taken prisoner. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706, and the French retook it 1733; likewise the French and Spaniards got possession of it again in 1745, but it was retaken by the Austrians in 1746. The territory belonging to it, called the Pavese, is fruitful in corn and wine, inasmuch, that it is called the garden of Milan. Pavia is seated on the river Tesin, seventeen miles south of Milan, twenty-five north-west of Placentia, and fifty north of Genoa. Long. 9. 44. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

PAUL, (St.) the Apostle of the Gentiles, was born at Tarsus in Cilicia, of Jewish parents. He was carefully educated by his father, who was a Pharisee, and sent to Jerusalem to study the law under Gamaliel. Some time after being animated by a blind zeal for the Jewish religion, he promoted a violent persecution against the Christians; caused St. Stephen to be stoned, and breathing nothing but blood and slaughter, obtained letters from the high priest of the Jews to go to Damascus to seize the disciples of Jesus Christ, and to bring them loaded with chains to Jerusalem; but, being miraculously converted in his way thither, in the 35th year after the birth of Christ, he was baptized at Damascus by Ananias, and immediately preached the gospel with great zeal in Arabia, at Jerusalem, Caesarea, and Tarsus, from whence St. Barnabas took him to Antioch. He there instructed a great number of persons, and the disciples of our Saviour were then, in the year 38, first distinguished by the name of Christians. They afterwards went into the island of Cyprus, in the year 43, and then to Paphos, where they converted Sergius Paulus, the procurator. It is believed by some, that from the name of this magistrate, the Apostle of the gentiles took the name of Paul, for he was before called Saul. From Paphos they went into Asia Minor, and converted a great number of Jews and Gentiles at Iconium, whence going to Lystra, St. Paul cured a man who was a cripple, and this miracle made such an impression on the inhabitants of that city, that they were ready to adore the two apostles as gods. They afterwards went to preach the gospel in several other cities; and, in the year 51, went to Jerusalem to consult the other apostles on the observation of the ceremonies of the Jewish law. This question being determined at Jerusalem, St. Paul returned to Antioch with Barnabas; but they being separated, St. Paul took Silas with him, and went through Syria, Cilicia, Liconia, Phrygia, Galatia, Macedonia, &c. At Athens he converted Dionysius, the Areopagite, and returning to Jerusalem in the year 58, he was seized by Lyfias the tribune, and carried to Felix governor of Judea, who kept him two years in prison at Caesarea. Some time after he was brought before Festus, Lyfias's successor, who resolved to have him tried at Jerusalem; but St. Paul being informed that the Jews had a design to kill him on the road to that city, appealed to Caesar. He was some days after allowed to preach before king Agrippa II. and Festus, and afterwards set out for Rome, where he arrived after his shipwreck, in the year 61. He staid there two years, during which he was a prisoner on his parole, and at the end of that time, went again to preach in Asia and Greece; but afterwards returning to Rome, he is said to have been beheaded on the 29th of June, 66, by the order of Nero, for having converted Poppaea Sabina, that prince's concubine. We have fourteen Epistles written by this apostle, all of which bear his name, except that addressed to the Hebrews. They were all written in Greek, and disposed, not according to the order of time in which they were written, but according to the dignity of those to whom they are addressed. The Epistle to the Romans was written at Corinth, about the year 57. The First and Second Epistles to the Corinthians were written at Ephesus about the same year. The Epistle to the Galatians was written at the end of the year 56. The Epistle to the Ephesians was written at Rome while he was a prisoner in that city. The Epistle to the Philippians was written about the year 62; and the Epistle to the Colossians the same year. The first Epistle to the Thessalonians, which is the most ancient, was written in the year 52, and the Second Epistle some time after. The First Epistle to Timothy was written in 58. The Second, to the same person, was written at Rome during St. Paul's imprisonment. That to Titus, in the year 63. The Epistle to Philemon was written at Rome in the year 61; and the Epistle to the Hebrews was written the last of all. The church has received these fourteen Epistles as canonical; but the Epistle to the Laodiceans, the Letters to Seneca,

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and the Acts of St. Thecla, also attributed to St. Paul by some of the ancients, are supposititious.

PAUL, (St.) a town of France, in Provence, five miles west of Nice, eight from Antibes, and five hundred and fifty south-east of Paris. Long. 7. 13. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

PAUL, (St.) a town of France in Artois, fifteen miles from Arras, and twenty-two from St. Omer's. Long. 2. 55. E. Lat. 50. 23. N.

PAUL, (St.) a town of South America, in Brasil, and in the capitanate of St. Vincent. It is a kind of republic, independent of Portugal, and composed of the banditti of different nations, who are all resolute robbers; however, they pay a tribute to the king of Portugal. It is not known what religion they are of, and their country is inaccessible on account of the great forests and high mountains which surround it. Long. 47. 0. W. Lat. 23. 36. S.

PAUL-DE-FENOULLEDES, (St.) a town of Languedoc, in the diocese of Alet, seated on the river Egli, among the mountains.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, an ancient town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, and on the frontiers of Provence, three miles from the river Rhone, thirteen south-east of Vidiers, and seventeen south of Montelimar. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

PAUL, (St.) the first hermit mentioned in history, was born of rich parents in Lower Thebais, and lost his father and mother at fifteen years of age. He was twenty-two when the persecution under Decius broke out, in the year 250, which occasioned his flying into the desert, and concealing himself in a cavern, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died in 341, aged one hundred and twelve. It is pretended that after he had lived upon dates till the fifty-third year of his age, a raven miraculously brought him bread every day; and that after his death two lions dug a grave, in which he was interred by St. Anthony.

PAUL of SAMOSATA, bishop of Antioch, in the third century, was deposed at the council of Antioch, for some opinions relating to the Trinity, about the year 270. His followers were called Paulianists.

PAUL of EGINA, a famous Greek physician, in the seventh century, thus called from his being a native of the island of Egina, now Engia. He wrote an Abridgement of the works of Galen, and several other works in Greek, which contain very curious and interesting particulars, and are still extant.

PAUL I. succeeded pope Stephen II. his brother, on the 29th of May 757. He wrote twenty-two letters, which are still extant, and died on the 26th of June, 767. He was succeeded by Stephen III.

PAUL II. before called Peter Barbo, was a noble Venetian, and nephew by his mother's side to pope Eugenius IV. and succeeded pope Pius II. on the 29th of August, 1464. He granted several privileges to the cardinals, and endeavoured, though without success, to unite the Christian princes against the Turks, and to restore the peace of Italy. He died suddenly on the 26th of July, 1471, in the fifty-third year of his age, by eating too heartily of melons at his dinner. This pope had an agreeable person, and was extremely fond of pomp and magnificence. He easily wept, and never failed to endeavour to obtain by his tears what he could not get by his persuasions. He reduced the interval between the jubilee to twenty-five years, by a bull of the 19th of April, 1470, in hopes of his living to see it again. He had not the least esteem for men of learning, and suppressed the college of Abbreviators, which was composed of the greatest geniuses of Rome. Platina, one of these Abbreviators, concludes his History of the Popes, at the death of Paul II. whose character he does not spare; but as he was stripped of his fortune, and twice thrown into prison by order of that pope, we ought not to wonder at his writing against him with so much acrimony. He was succeeded by Sixtus IV.

PAUL III. a Roman, before called Alexander Farnese, was bishop of Ostia, and dean of the Sacred College, and was unanimously elected pope after Clement VII. on the 13th of October, 1534. He appointed a general council at Mantua, and at length removed it to Trent, where the first session was held on the 13th of December, 1545. He entered with the emperor and the Venetians into a league against the Turks, which was without effect; and in 1538, he prevailed on the French king, Francis I. and the emperor Charles V. to go to Nice, where they concluded a truce of ten years, which was broke by the ambition of Charles V. Paul III. established the inquisition, approved the society of the Jesuits, condemned the Interim of Charles V. and behaved with great rigour against Henry VIII. king of England. He was a man of learning; he wrote well both in verse and prose, and protected learned men. Before he embraced the ecclesiastical state, he had a daughter who married Bosio Sforza, and a son called Peter Lewis Farnese,

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whom he made duke of Parma; the latter was the father of Octavio, whose ingratitude is said to have afflicted his grandfather Paul III. to such a degree, that he died of vexation on the 10th of November, 1549, aged eighty-two, after having frequently repeated these words: *Si mei non fuisset dominati immaculatus essem et emundarer a delicto maximo.* He understood astronomy, and wrote several letters to Erasmus, Sadoleto, and other learned men. He was succeeded by Julius III.

PAUL IV. before called John Peter Caraffa, succeeded pope Marcellus II. on the 23d of May, 1555, at near eighty years of age. He understood the languages, and was profoundly skilled in scholastic theology. He was an avowed and bitter enemy not only to all innovation in opinion, but of every irregularity of practice, and laboured in reforming the manners and habits of the ecclesiastics; he condemned abuses, and prohibited infamous houses. He was the chief instrument in establishing the formidable and odious tribunal of the inquisition in the papal territories, and appeared a violent advocate on all occasions for the jurisdiction and discipline of the church, and the dignity of the holy see. He obliged the bishops to reside in their dioceses, and the monks in their monasteries; erected the archbishopricks of Goa, Cambray, Malines, and Utrecht, and zealously endeavoured to restore the popish religion in England, under the reign of the inhuman queen Mary. Immediately after his election, he called to Rome two of his nephews, the sons of his brother the count of Montorio. The eldest he made governor of Rome; the youngest, who had hitherto served as a soldier of fortune in the armies of Spain or France, and whose manners were still more foreign from the clerical character than his profession, he created a cardinal, and appointed him legate of Bologna, the second office in power and dignity which a pope can bestow. But their ambition knew no bounds, resolving to endeavour to obtain some independent establishment for themselves, they sowed the seeds of discord between their uncle and the emperor; and, in the hopes of obtaining some part of the imperial dominions in Italy for themselves, used every artifice to engage the pope and Henry II. king of France, to subdue those dominions. In the mean time, the toleration the emperor granted to the protestants at the diet of Augsburg, threw Paul into all the violent measures of his nephews. Full of high ideas with respect to the papal prerogative, and animated with the fiercest zeal against heresy, he considered the liberty of deciding concerning religious matters, which had been assumed by an assembly composed partly of laymen, as a presumptuous and unpardonable encroachment on that jurisdiction which belonged to him alone; and after threatening the emperor and king of the Romans with the severest effects of his vengeance, concluded a treaty with France, in which it was resolved to conquer all the imperial dominions in Italy. Soon after the emperor resigned his crown, and his son Philip being crowned king of Spain, concluded a truce with Henry for five years. This filled Paul with astonishment and terror, from his dread of the resentment of Philip, he sent a consecrated sword to Henry, beseeching him not to disregard the intreaties of a parent in distress, but to employ that weapon in his defence; in short, the pope's nuncio absolved Henry from his oath, and he signed a new league with the pope, which rekindled the flames of war, but this was of short continuation; Paul was obliged to conclude a peace with Philip, and soon after, viz. on the 18th of August, 1559, ended his violent and imperious pontificate, at enmity with all the world, and even disgusted with his own nephews. Immediately after his death, the people in a rage broke his statue, destroyed the arms and monument of the family of Caraffa, and burnt the inquisitor's house. Paul IV. wrote, 1. *A Treatise de Symbolo.* 2. *De emendanda Ecclesia ad Paulum tertium.* 3. *Regula Theatinerum, &c.* He was succeeded by Pius IV.

PAUL V. whose name before his election was Camillo Borghese, was by birth a Roman, and succeeded pope Leo XI. on the 16th of May, 1605. He was well skilled in civil law, and had for his competitors the cardinals Bellarmine and Baronius. Immediately after his election, he revived the famous congregations *De Auxiliis*. He put the republic of Venice under an interdict, for having made laws which he thought contrary to the liberties of the ecclesiastics, which occasioned a great quarrel, that is one of the most important events in the history of the seventeenth century, but it was terminated on the 21st of April, 1607, by the mediation of Henry IV. king of France, and the endeavours of the cardinal de Joyeuse. Paul V. approved the congregation of the priests of the Oratory in France; the order of the Religious of the Visitation, and several other new institutions. He canonized Charles Borromeo, and died on the 28th of January, 1621, aged sixty-nine. He was succeeded by Gregory XV.

PAUL, (PETER) generally known in England by the name of Father Paul, was the son of Francesco Sarpi, a merchant,

and was born at Venice, on the 14th of August, 1552. At thirteen years of age, he applied himself to philosophy, mathematics, and the Greek and Hebrew languages; and in 1566, entered into the order of the Servites, upon which he changed his name of Peter Sarpi for that of Paul. After he had taken the degree of doctor of divinity, and was admitted a member of the college of Padua, he was chosen provincial of his order for the province of Venice, though he was then but twenty-six years of age. When his office was ended, he retired for three years to study natural and experimental philosophy, and anatomy, and was then chosen procurator-general of his order; and during his three years residence at Rome, assisted by the pope's command, at several congregations, where matters of the highest importance were debated. From Rome he went to Naples, under the character of vicar-general of the chapters, and visitor of the convents; and upon his return to Venice resumed his studies, beginning them before sun-rise, and continuing them all the morning; the afternoon he spent in philosophical and mechanical experiments, or in conversation with his learned friends. But on his opposing Gabrielle Collissoni, who aspired to be general of the order, that priest, in revenge, accused him to the inquisition at Rome, which drew upon him great vexations for several years. On the dispute between the Republic of Venice and the court of Rome relating to ecclesiastical immunities, he was appointed one of the divines and consultors of that republic; he accordingly took up his pen in defence of it, and wrote several pieces against the proceedings of the church of Rome, which were attacked by Bellarmine, and several other authors; but while those of the court of Rome were daily publishing the most scandalous satires against the Republic of Venice and himself, he managed the controversy with great temper. At length that court was so exasperated against him, as to cite him, under pain of excommunication, to appear in person at Rome, in order to answer the charges of heresy urged against him; but, instead of appearing, he published a manifesto shewing the invalidity of the summons, and afterwards drew up a piece which was presented to the pope, in which he mentioned several heresies and tyrannical doctrines contained in the writings of those who pretended to defend the pope's cause in this controversy, and also offered to dispute with any of the pope's advocates in a place of safety on the articles laid to his charge. These disputes being at length ended in April 1607, by the interposition of the French king, father Paul was comprehended in the accommodation. However, on the 5th of October following, he was attacked in his return to his convent, by five assassins, who left him for dead, and then retired to the palace of the pope's nuncio in Venice, from whence they escaped that evening to Ravenna, or Ferrara. These circumstances discovered who were at the bottom of this attempt. How scandalous soever this design against his life was, it was attempted again more than once afterwards, and even monks, and those of his own order, were employed in these designs. The senate now took all imaginable precautions for his security, and he himself lived in a more private manner than before. In this recess he wrote the History of the Council of Trent, which was afterwards translated into English, French and other languages. His name ever since the interdict, became very famous over all Europe, so that many great personages went to Italy to converse with him; several princes honoured him with their letters, obliged their sons to visit him in their travels, and two kings made him very advantageous offers to reside in their dominions. He died with strong sentiments of piety, on the 14th of January, 1623, aged seventy-one. He was the author of many other works, among which his Treatise of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Revenues, and his Letters, have been translated out of Italian into English.

PAUL (St. VINCENT DE) founder and first superior general of the priests of the mission called Lazarists, was born at the village of Poué near Acqs, in 1576, and besides the above order, founded that of the Daughters of Charity; established seminaries; procured great advantages to indigent persons, and died on the 27th of September, 1660, aged eighty-five.

PAULA (St.) a Roman lady, illustrious by her birth, her wit, and piety. On becoming a widow she quitted the delights of Rome, and shut herself up in the monastery of Bethlehem, where she led a penitent life, under the conduct of St. Jerome. She learned Hebrew, that she might the better understand the Holy Scriptures, which she made her consolation, and died on the 26th of January, 407, at fifty-seven years of age. St. Jerome wrote her life.

PAULINA, a Roman lady, illustrious for her birth, her beauty, and her virtue; was the wife of Saturninus, governor of Syria, in the first century. A young man named Mundus entertained a violent passion for her, and not being able to corrupt her, either by his presents or intreaties, ap-

plied to the priests of the goddess Isis, who let Paulina know that the god Anubis would see her in private, the lady thought herself greatly honoured, and was publicly conducted to the temple, where Mundus being concealed, had a criminal commerce with her. Paulina some time after meeting the young man, he told her of the artifice he had used, when the lady being greatly enraged, discovered the whole affair to her husband, and complaint being made to Tiberius, that prince caused the priests of Isis to be put to death, razed the temple, threw the statue of the goddess into the Tyber, and sent Mundus into banishment.

PAULINUS, bishop of Nola, was born at Bourdeaux, about the year 353, of a consular family. He was the disciple of the poet Ausonius, and was made consul of Rome in 378, after the death of Valens. He married Therasia, who brought him a very great fortune; but being baptized by Delphinus, bishop of Bourdeaux, in 389; it is said, he lived in continence with his wife, and distributed his wealth amongst the poor. He was ordained priest at Barcelona, at the people's desire, on Christmas-day 393, and at length retired to Nola, of which city he was bishop in 409. He was greatly admired for his piety, charity, and learning, and died on the 22d of June, 431, aged seventy-eight. He wrote many works in verse and prose, the most complete edition of which is that of Verona, by M. Maffei.

PAULINUS, patriarch of Aquila in the eighth century, was a native of Austria. He distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort in 794, and died on the 11th of January, 802. He wrote a book against Elipand of Toledo, and Felix of Urgel, and several other works; the most complete edition of which is that of Venice, in 1732.

PAULI (SIMON) professor of physic at Copenhagen, and first physician to the king of Denmark, was born on the 6th of April, 1603. He was raised to be bishop of Arhus, and died on the 23d of April, 1680, aged seventy-seven. He wrote, 1. a book intitled *Flora Danica*, in which he treats of the remarkable plants produced in Denmark and Norway. 2. *Quadripartitum Botanicum*. 3. A Treatise on the Abuse of Tobacco and Tea; and other learned works.

PAULUTIO (ANAFESTO) the first doge or duke of Venice. That republic was before governed by tribunes, who were annually elected, and that government continued two hundred years; but about the year 697 the Venetians chose a doge, who was this Paulutio, and who was succeeded by two other doges. After which they gave the government of the republic to generals in the army, whose power lasted only a year; but six years after they elected doges as before, and this custom has been constantly observed ever since.

PAVOASAN, a town of Africa in the Isle of St. Thomas, seated on the sea-shore, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a pretty good harbour. It belongs to the king of Portugal, and is inhabited by Italians, French, Spaniards, and Portuguese. Long. 5. 55. E. Lat. 0. 30. S.

PAUSANIA, Πausanias, in Grecian antiquity, a festival, with solemn games, in which none but the free-born Spartans were allowed to contend. They had also an oration in praise of Pausanias, the Spartan general, on account of his victory over Mardonius. See the following article.

PAUSANIAS, a celebrated Spartan general, and one of the greatest commanders of ancient Greece. He with Aristides gained the famous battle of Plataea over Mardonius, general of the Persians, in the 479th year before the Christian æra. He at length defeated the Persians at sea; delivered from their yoke several of the Grecian towns, and took from them the city of Byzantium; but being dazzled by his prosperity, he resolved to aggrandize himself at the expence of his country, and sent word to Xerxes, that if he would give him his daughter in marriage, he would render him master of all Greece. To this that prince consented, but one of their letters being intercepted, Pausanias escaped into a temple of Minerva, where he continued till he died of hunger, in the 474th year before the Christian æra.

PAUSANIAS, a learned Greek historian and orator, in the second century, under the reign of Antoninus the Philosopher, was the disciple of Herodotus Atticus. He lived for a long time in Greece, and afterwards went to Rome, where he died at a great age. He wrote an excellent Description of Greece, in ten books, in which we find not only the situation of places, but the antiquities of Greece, and every thing most curious and worthy of knowledge. Abbé Gerdoin has given a French translation of it, in two volumes quarto.

PAUSIAS, a celebrated painter, was born at Sicyon, and was the disciple of Pamphilus. He was the first who painted on walls and ceilings, and distinguished himself by his excellence in fore-shortening his figures. His most famous piece was the picture of his mistress Glycera, in a sitting posture, composing a garland of flowers; for a copy of which Lucius Lucullus, a noble Roman, gave two talents, or three hundred seventy-five pounds.

PAUSILYPUS,

PAUSILYPUS, a famous mountain of the kingdom of Naples, in Campania. It is delightfully seated, and is very fertile in delicate wines, and all sorts of exquisite fruits. There is a passage made through it, in which two coaches can pass a-breast.

PAUTRE (ANTHONY LE) a famous architect, born at Paris, excelled in the ornaments and decorations of buildings, and was architect to Lewis XIV. and to that king's brother. It was he who gave the design of the cascades at the castle of St. Cloud, which are justly admired, and who built, in 1625, the church of the religious of Port-Royal at Paris. He was received into the Royal Academy of Sculpture in 1671, and died some years after.

PAUTRE (JOHN LE) a celebrated engraver, was related to the former, and was born at Paris in 1617. He was put out to a joiner, who gave him the first elements of drawing; but he soon surpassed his master, and became an excellent designer, and able engraver. He perfectly understood the ornaments of architecture, and the decorations of noblemen's seats, as fountains, jets-d' eau, and all the other embellishments of gardens. He was received into the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture on the 11th of April, 1677, and died on the second of February, 1682. His works consist of upwards of a thousand plates.

PAUTRE (PETER LE) an excellent sculptor, was related to the former, and was born at Paris on the fourth of March, 1659, and became sculptor to the French king. In 1691 he made at Rome the groupe of Eneas and Anchises, which is seen in the grand walk of the Thuilleries, and in 1716 that of Lucretia, who stabs herself in the presence of Collatinus, which was begun at Rome by Theodon. Many of his works also adorn the palace of Marly. This excellent sculptor was perpetual professor and director of St. Luke's Academy, and died at Paris on the 22d of January, 1744, at eighty-four years of age.

PAUTZKE, a town of Polish Prussia, in the Pomerelia, twenty-five miles from Dantzick. Long. 18. 41. E. Lat. 54. 44. N.

PAYS, the name of certain islands in the East Indian sea, to the south of the Mariannes. They are thirty-two in number, and were discovered in 1697, of which Murec is the most considerable, and the residence of a king, to which the other islands are subject. They are all very populous except three, and the inhabitants are courteous and well shaped.

PAZ, a town of Peru in South America, seated on the east side of the lake Titicaca, three hundred and fifty miles south-east of Cusco, and is subject to Spain. Lat. 18. 0. S.

PEACE, one of the Blessings to which the Pagans erected temples and altars. At Athens her statue was attended by that of Plutus, the god of riches, to show that she was the source of plenty and commerce. She is represented on medals, standing before an altar, holding an olive branch in her right hand, and in her left a torch, with which she is setting fire to a pile of arms; and at other times with the palm in one hand, and a sceptre in the other. The poets generally introduce her in company with the most shining virtues.

PEAK, a rocky mountainous country in the north-west part of Derbyshire; it is extremely barren, but abounds in lead, mill-stones, and whet-stones. It is much resorted to on account of what are called the Wonders of the Peak. See **DERBYSHIRE**.

PEARL-FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt, four miles north-west of Antwerp, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

PEARL-ISLANDS, are seated in the bay of Panama, in America, and the inhabitants of that town have plantations on them, from whence they are supplied with fruit, garden-stuff, and other provisions. Between 7 and 9 deg. north lat. and in 81 deg. west longitude.

PEARSON (JOHN) a learned English bishop, born at Snoring in Norfolk, on the 28th of February, 1613. He was educated at Eton school, and at King's college in Cambridge, and in 1639 entered into holy orders, when he was the same year collated to the prebend of Netherhaven, in the church of Sarum. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he became chaplain to the lord Goring, whom he attended in the army, and afterwards to sir Robert Cook in London. In 1650 he was made minister of St. Clement's East-cheap, London, and after several other preferments, was, in 1672, advanced to the see of Chester, to which he was consecrated on the ninth of February, 1673. He was eminently read in ecclesiastical history and antiquity, and was a most exact chronologist. He applied himself to every kind of learning that he thought essential to his profession, and was in every one of them a master. His works are not numerous, but they are excellent, and some of the least of them shew that he was one of the completest divines of his age: these are, 1. An Exposition of the Creed, folio,

which has been translated into Latin. 2. *Vindiciae Epistolae Ignatii adversus Dalium*, quarto. 3. *Annales Cypriani*, printed with S. Cæciliæ Cypriani Opera cognita & illustrata per Johannem Oxoniensem Episcopum, folio. 4. *Opera posthuma*, quarto, &c. He died, after having entirely lost his memory, on the 16th of July, 1636.

PECHANTRÉ (NICHOLAS DE) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1638. He wrote some Latin poems which are esteemed, but chiefly applied himself to French poetry, among which his tragedy of Geta is most admired. He also wrote The Sacrifice of Abraham, Joseph sold by his Brethren, Jugurtha, and the Death of Nero. It is related with respect to this last piece, that as Pechantré usually wrote at a public eating-house, he one day forgot a paper in which was the plan of his piece, where, after having wrote some characters, he inserted "Here the king shall be killed." The master of the house immediately informed the commissary of the ward, and shewed him the paper. The poet returning as usual to the eating-house, was instantly surrounded by armed men, who seized his person; but perceiving his paper in the hands of the commissary, he cried out with joy, "Ah! that is the scene where I design to place the death of Nero." The innocence of the poet being thus discovered, the affair became only a subject of mirth. He also wrote two operas, Amphion, and Parthenope. These he finished a little before his death, which happened at Paris in 1709.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, seated on the side of the river Scarpe, five miles east from Doway. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

PECQUET (JOHN) a learned physician, born at Dieppe, rendered his name immortal by the discovery of the reservoir of the chyle, which from his name is by the French called *Reservoir de Pecquet*. He published New Experiments in Anatomy in 1651, and died at Paris in February 1674.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Istria, with a bishop's see. It is in the Venetian territories, but belongs to the house of Austria. Long. 14. 56. E. Lat. 45. 36. N.

PEDIR, a town of the East Indies, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra. The king of Achin has now got possession of it. Long. 94. 5. E. Lat. 5. 10. N.

PEEBLES, a town of Scotland, capital of the shire of Tweedale. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Tweed and Peebles. It has three churches, and three bridges. One of the bridges is over the Tweed, and has three arches. It is twenty-two miles south of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 40. W. Lat. 55. 35. N.

PEER, a town of the bishoprick of Liege, in the county of Looz. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

PEGASE (EMMANUEL ALVAREZ) a famous Portuguese civilian in the seventeenth century, was a native of Estremoz, and wrote a Collection of the Laws of Portugal, in fourteen volumes folio, and other works. He died at Lisbon, on the 12th of November, 1696, aged sixty.

PEGASUS, in fabulous history, a winged horse, according to some, produced by Neptune, and according to others, sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus cut off her head. With a stroke of his hoof, he caused the fountain Hippocrene to spring out of the earth. Bellerophon mounted him in order to attack Chimæra, after which Pegasus is said to have been placed among the stars.

Mythologists give different interpretations of this fable. Some imagine that he was a very swift running horse, and others that he was a ship belonging to Bellerophon. The abbé La Pluche says that he was a boat with sails.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain in Old Castile, seated on the river Douro, and remarkable for its castle, which is very well fortified; and for its cheese, which are accounted the best in Spain. Long. 1. 40. W. Lat. 41. 32. N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain in Old Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is thirty miles south-west of Olmedo. Long. 4. 38. W. Lat. 40. 52. N.

PEGNITZ, a river which rises in the east part of the circle of Franconia, and running south-east of Nuremburg, joins its waters with the river Regnitz, a little below that city.

PEGU, a kingdom of the East Indies, seated on the south-east side of the bay of Bengal in Asia. It is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Ava, on the west and south by the ocean, and on the east by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the same name, seventy miles within land, and was a strong place, above twenty miles in circumference; but at present not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the inhabitants of Barma, whose king is a potent prince. The product of this country is timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees-wax, sticklac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have

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also good fish, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. He has a large handsome stone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to pass through upon different occasions. None but ambassadors pass through the east gate, which is also called the golden gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The Barmaes go almost naked, and make figures on their skins like the ancient Picts, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, and are small, but in good case, and well proportioned. They wear petticoats, which are open before; and this part of the dress was said to be invented by a queen of this country, to draw the men off from unnatural vices. The women are very fond of strangers; and any man may have a wife for the time he stays there. The wife goes to market, dresses the victuals, takes care of her husband's cloaths, and sells his goods by retail. If she proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he goes astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but most of wood, which are varnished and gilded. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoints, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be best which teaches men to do most good. They have idols in their temples in a sitting posture, like taylor's, and they have all very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. They have one instrument shaped like a galley, with about twenty bells of different sizes; and when they strike them with a stick they make no bad music. When any happen to be shipwrecked on the coast, if they repair to the temples they will be taken care of, and supplied with what they want. In the low flat part of the country that is liable to be overflowed, they build their houses upon stakes; and then in times of inundations, they communicate with each other by boats. The king of Ava, who resides at the palace abovementioned, is now master of Pegu. Long. of the city of Pegu, 97. 8. E. Lat. 17. 26. N.

PEINE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick. It is famous for a battle fought there in 1553, between Maurice of Saxony, who was killed, and the margrave of Brandenburg. It is seated on the rivulet Fusa, twenty-five miles west of Brunswick. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 52. 41. N.

PEIRCE (JAMES) an eminent dissenting minister, was born at Wapping, in London, in the year 1674, and was educated at Utrecht and Leyden, after which he spent some time at Oxford, in order to enjoy the benefit of frequenting the Bodleian library. He then for two years preached the Sunday evening's lecture at the meeting-house in Miles-lane, London, and then settled at Cambridge. In 1713 he was removed to a congregation at Exeter, where he continued till the year 1718; when the Calvinists among the dissenters, proposing a subscription to articles of faith, to be signed by all the dissenting ministers in the kingdom, several articles were proposed to him and Mr. John Hallet, another dissenting minister at Exeter, in order to their subscribing them, they both refused, imagining this proceeding of their dissenting brethren to be an unworthy imposition on religious liberty and private judgment, on which they were ejected from their congregation. Upon this, a new meeting was opened for them at Exeter, of which Mr. Pierce continued minister till his death, which happened on the 30th of March, 1726, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was a man of the strictest virtue, exemplary piety, and great learning. He wrote, 1. *Exercitatio philosophica de Homœomeria, Anaxagorea*. 2. Thirteen pieces on the Controversy between the Church of England and the Dissenters. 3. Ten pieces on the Controversy about the Ejectionment at Exeter. 4. Six pieces on the Doctrine of the Trinity. 5. A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Colossians, Philippians, and Hebrews. 6. An Essay in Favour of giving the Eucharist to Children. 7. Fifteen Sermons.

PEKELI, or **PECHELI**, the principal province of China, bounded on the east by the sea, on the north by the great wall, and a part of Tartary; on the west by Chanfi; and on the south by the provinces of Chantong and Honan. It is divided into nine districts, which have each a city of the first rank, on which several other towns depend, and there are 140 in number; not to mention the open towns and villages, some of which are as large as cities. The air is temperate, and yet the rivers are frozen four months in the year, that is from the middle of November till the middle

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of March. Their rainy season is about the end of July and the beginning of August, for it seldom rains at any other time; but they have very large dews which moisten the earth. The country is level, sandy, and produces plenty of wheat and millet, cattle, pulse, and fruit. The rivers are full of fish, and the mountains furnish a great quantity of pit-coal, which is the more beneficial, because there is but little wood. The people in general are strong, warlike, and able to undergo fatigues and hardships, but are not so polite as in the southern provinces. Peking is the capital city.

PEKIN, or **PEKING**, a city of China, and metropolis of the whole empire, where the emperor generally keeps his court, is seated in a very fruitful plain, sixty miles south of the great wall, and is of an exact square. It is divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, and is called the New or Tartars city; and the Old or Chinese city. The circumference of the walls, without taking in the suburbs, are about fifty-two Chinese lys, which contain 240 geometrical paces each. The walls are high and broad, and a horseman may ascend to the top of those of the New city by a slope of a great length. They have towers within a bow-shot of each other, and the gates, which are high with strong arches, support pavilions nine stories high. Each story has windows or port-holes, and in the lowest there is a large hall for the officers and soldiers, when they come off the guard. Before each gate there is a parade, surrounded by a semi-circular wall. All the gates of the city, which are nine in number, are built alike, and are well furnished with artillery. The chief streets are as strait as a line, three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on each side of the way. The houses are poorly built, and low, being chiefly but one story, which makes it surprising that there are such vast crowds of men in the streets; for there is not a woman to be seen among them. There is also a prodigious number of horses, mules, asses, camels, carts, waggons, and chairs; not to mention the people that gather round fortune-tellers, jugglers, ballad-singers, quack-doctors, and the like. For this reason persons of distinction have always horsemen going before them to clear the way; on which account, those that can afford it, pass through the streets in chairs, or on horses, which stand to be hired at an easy rate, and the owners lead them along to make way. These are the more convenient, because they know the place where every considerable person lives.

The governor of Peking is called the general of the nine gates; and the people as well as soldiers are under his jurisdiction in every thing that relates to civil government and the public safety. Every thing is so well managed here, that there is seldom or never any disturbance to be seen, and a robbery, murder, or burglary, do not happen in many years; and when they do, the criminals never escape being taken. Every great street has a guard of soldiers, both night and day, with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, wherewith they are ready to chastise offenders; they have likewise a power to take into custody those who resist, or begin a quarrel. The ends of the little streets where they come into the greater, have lattice gates. These gates are shut at night, and are seldom opened unless to persons well known, who carry a lantern in their hand, and give a reason for their being out at that time of night.

The southern gate of this city is likewise the gate of the emperor's palace, which is a prodigious heap of great buildings, with large courts and gardens, and is enclosed by a brick wall, which is twelve lys in circumference. This has battlements along the curtain, and is adorned with little pavilions at the angles. The architecture of the imperial palace is entirely different from that of Europe, and yet it strikes the eye by the grandeur and regular disposition of the apartments, and by the structure of the roofs, which rise very high. They are all covered with varnished tiles, of such a beautiful yellow, that at a distance they appear to be gilt. The roofs which join to the walls are supported by a forest of beams, joists, and spars, all japanned with gold flowers on a green ground. The terraces upon which the apartments are built are about fifteen feet high, and cased with white marble, and are adorned with a balustrade of tolerable workmanship. There are steps on each side, and in the middle and corners of the front. The terraces before the windows of the apartments are a broad platform paved with marble. Long. 116. 41. E. Lat. 39. 54. N.

PELAGIA (St.) lived in the fifth century, and had been a principal actress at Antioch, but being converted, was baptized, and retired to Mount Olivet near Jerusalem, where she disguised herself in man's cloaths, and calling herself Pelagius, led a very austere life, and her sex was not discovered till after her death.

She should not be confounded with St. Pelagia, a virgin of Antioch, in the fourth century, during the persecution of Galerius Maximinus, who precipitated herself from

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the roof of her house to avoid, by this violent death, the loss of her honour, when the fellows sent by the pagan magistrate would have ravished her.

PELAGIUS, the founder of the sect of the Pelagians, in the fourth century, was a native of Great Britain, and is said to have been abbot in the monastery of Bangor. He was distinguished for his piety and learning; became a monk, and went to Rome, where he began to propagate his opinions, about the year 400. He maintained, that man, by the exertion of his free will, and his own natural powers alone, is capable of working out his own salvation; that grace is given in proportion to the desire of attaining it; that man is not guilty of the sin of Adam, but that guilt and virtue are merely personal, and that the children who die before baptism are not in a state of damnation. He had a great number of followers, of which Celæstius, with whom he went into Sicily about the year 409, was the most famous. They went from thence into Africa in 411, whence Pelagius travelled into Palestine, where he was well received by John of Jerusalem, and his opinions being examined by the council of Diospolis, he came off with honour. However, the bishops of Africa, who had condemned Celæstius, wrote in strong terms to Rome against Pelagius, on which they both voluntarily appeared before pope Zozimus, who permitted them to defend themselves; but notwithstanding this, he a short time after condemned their opinions. At length, the emperor Honorius banished them from Rome, by an edict signed at Ravenna, on the 30th of April, 418. Pelagius then retired into Palestine, from whence he was also driven. It is not known what became of him afterwards, but there is reason to believe that he returned to England. There is still extant his treatise *De Libero arbitrio*, and some other of his works.

PELAGIUS I. a Roman, was elected pope three months after the death of Vigilius in 555, and in part owed his elevation to the emperor Justinian, by whom he was beloved. He condemned the three chapters which he had before zealously defended. He was of great service to the Romans, who were besieged by the Goths, both in distributing provisions, and obtaining from Totila, after the taking of Rome in 556, many favours in behalf of the Christians. He wrote sixteen Epistles, which are still extant, and died on the second of March, 559. He was succeeded by John III.

PELAGIUS II. a Roman, succeeded pope Benedict I. on the 10th of November, 578. He zealously endeavoured, though without success, to unite the bishops of Istria, and several other prelates to the Romish church, and opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had taken the title of Œcumenical Bishop. There broke out in his time so violent a plague, that people frequently expired when they were sneezing and yawning, whence, according to some historians, proceeds the custom, observed throughout almost all Europe, of saying God bless you, to one who sneezes, and amongst those of the Romish church, that of making the sign of the cross on the mouth, when a person yawns. Pelagius II. was attacked by this pestilence, and died on the 8th of February, 590. There are attributed to him ten Epistles, but the first, second, eighth, and ninth, are supposed to be spurious. He was succeeded by Gregory the Great.

PELEUS, in fabulous history, was king of Thessaly. He married Thetis, a marine deity, and the daughter of Neris, by whom he had the celebrated Achilles.

PELIAS, in fabulous history, the son of Neptune by Tiro, and the brother of Æson, king of Thessaly, usurped the kingdom to the prejudice of Jason, his nephew, who was concealed from his fury. Jason being arrived at twenty years of age, made himself known to his parents, and demanded the possession of his dominions. This Pelias could not refuse, he however prevailed on him to undertake the conquest of the Golden Fleece, hoping that he would perish in that expedition. Pelias at length became more haughty and cruel, and was murdered by his own daughters, in attempting, by Medea's advice, to restore him to youth.

PELISA, a town of Lower Hungary, thirteen miles west of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 19. 5. E. Lat. 47. 51. N.

PELL (JOHN) an eminent mathematician, born at Southwyke, in Suffex, of which place his father was minister, on the first of March, 1611. He was educated at Trinity college in Cambridge, and in 1631 was incorporated into the university of Oxford. He understood the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Italian, French, Spanish, High and Low Dutch languages, and in 1643 went to Amsterdam, where he was appointed professor of the mathematics. In 1646 the prince of Orange sent for him to be professor of philosophy and mathematics, in the *Schola Illustris* at Breda, founded that year by his highness. In 1652 Mr. Pell returned to England, and in 1654 was sent by Cromwell, the lord-protector, to the protestant cantons of Switzerland,

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where he chiefly resided at Zurich, with the title of ablegatus but afterwards had orders to continue there with that of resident. In 1658 he took his leave of the cantons at Zurich in a Latin speech, and in 1661 was ordained priest, and presented to the rectory of Fobbing in Essex, and in 1663 to the rectory of Laindon, with the chapel of Bartelidon annexed. He likewise became a fellow of the Royal Society; but his little knowledge of worldly affairs kept him so indigent, that he frequently wanted necessaries, and even paper and ink. He was some time confined in the King's Bench prison for debt, but in 1682 was invited by Dr. Whistler to live in the college of physicians. He died on the 12th of December, 1685, and was interred at the expense of Dr. Busby, master of Westminster school, and Dr. John Sharpe, rector of St. Giles's. He published, 1. *Controversia cum Christiano Longomontano de vera Circuli Mensura*. 2. A Table of Ten Thousand square Numbers. 3. An Exercitation concerning Easter; and other works.

PELLA, an ancient city of Greece, in the province of Thessaly, and now a part of Turkey in Europe. It is seated fifty miles west of Salonichi. Long. 23. 15. E. Lat. 41. 0. N.

PELLEGRIN (SIMON JOSEPH DE) a French poet, entered the order of the Servites, with whom he continued a long time at Montiers, in the diocese of Riez. In 1704 he obtained the prize of poetry from the French Academy, by his Epistle to the French King, on the success of his arms, in 1703, and an Ode on the same subject. Afterwards, as he had no fortune, he opened a kind of shop for Epigrams, Madrigals, Epithalamiums, and Compliments on all Occasions, which he sold at a greater or less price, according to the number of verses, and their different measure. He wrote also for the theatres of Paris, and the Comic Opera, which has been since suppressed. He was endowed with such moderation, that he never wrote a bitter reply against the satirical strokes that were thrown out against him, and never attacked the reputation of any one. He died at Paris, on the 5th of September, 1745, aged eighty-two. He wrote, 1. Spiritual Songs. 2. A History of the Old and New Testament put into Songs. 3. David's Psalms in French verse. 4. The Imitation of Christ, in verse. 5. Horace, in French verse, in two volumes duodecimo; of which there are only five books of the Odes translated by the abbé Pellegrin. 6. A great number of Odes, Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, &c. The abbé Pellegrin was not without abilities or merit, but his indigence laid him under the necessity of writing in haste, and producing a great number of poems, most of which are bad, many indecent, and a small number worthy of being read.

PELLEGRINO TIFALDI, otherwise called Pellegrino da Bologna, from the place of his birth, a celebrated painter and architect, was the son of an architect of Milan, and first distinguished himself at Rome, where, not having a sufficient price for his paintings, he often gave vent to his grief by lamenting the hardness of his fate. One day pope Gregory XIII. going through the gate Angelica to take the air, and happening to leave the common road, heard a complaining voice, that seemed to come from behind a bush, when following the sound, he observed a man lying on the ground, and coming up to him, found it was Pellegrino, whom he asked the reason of his complaints. "Your holiness sees," answered the painter, "a man in despair. I love my profession: I spare no pains to understand it: I work with assiduity, and take such pains to finish my pieces, that I am never satisfied with what I have done. Yet all is to no purpose. I am so poorly rewarded, that I have scarce sufficient to support me, and not being able to bear my hard fortune any longer, I wandered hither firmly resolved to starve myself to death." The pope severely reproved him, promised him his assistance, and painting not turning to account, advised him to apply to architecture, in which he had already shewn some skill. Pellegrino following his advice, became a great architect, and built several stately palaces. Returning into his own country, cardinal Borromeo sent for him to Pavia, where he built the palace de Spenza, and afterwards Philip II. invited him to Spain, to direct the painting and architecture of the Escorial. He there painted a great deal, and so pleased the king, that his majesty gave him a hundred thousand crowns, and honoured him with the title of marquis. At length, laden with riches and honour, he went to Milan, where he died in the beginning of the pontificate of Clement VIII. at about seventy years of age.

PELLEGRINO of Modena, a celebrated Italian painter, bred under Raphael, who, with the other disciples of that great master, worked at the paintings of the Vatican, and made several pictures of his own at Rome. After Raphael's death he returned to Modena, and followed his business with great industry and success till his death, which was occasioned by the wounds he received in endeavouring to rescue his son, who had committed a murder in one of the streets of that city.

PELLETIER,

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PELLETIER (CLAUDE LE) a famous magistrate, born at Paris, in 1630; acquired great learning, and became intimate with many of the most learned men of his time. He was the first counsellor to the chatelet, then to the parliament, and at length president to the inquest, during which time he laboured with M. de Lamoignon in correcting the French law, and in 1668 was made provost of the merchants, in which he greatly distinguished himself. In 1683 he succeeded M. Colbert in the post of controller-general of the finances; but six years after quitted that post, and retired from court. He died on the 11th of August, 1711, at eighty-one years of age. He wrote, 1. Many small volumes in duodecimo, consisting of judicious extracts, and extracts and collections from the Scripture, the fathers, and the ecclesiastical and prophane writers. 2. He published editions of *Comes Theologus*, and *Comes Juridicus*, by Peter Pithou, his great grandfather. 3. In imitation of these two works he composed *Comes Senectutis*, a small excellent work, and *Comes Rusticus*, which is also esteemed. 4. He likewise published the best edition of the Body of Canon Law in Latin, with the notes of Peter and Francis Pithou, in two volumes folio; that of the Code of Canons, collected by M. Pithou, with the *Miscellanea Ecclesiastica*, and also an edition of the Observations of Peter Pithou, on the Code and Novels.

PELLETIER (JOHN) a learned writer, born at Rouen, on the 29th of December, 1633. He first applied himself to painting, and at twenty years of age resolved to learn Latin, when, though he had a master only for one month, he afterwards learned the language alone. He likewise learned, without a master, the Italian, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, the mathematics, astronomy, architecture, medicinal knowledge, and chemistry. At forty years of age he began to apply himself to the study of religion, and continued that study till his death, which happened in 1711, when he was seventy-eight years of age. He wrote an excellent Dissertation on Noah's Ark, a number of pieces dispersed in the Literary Journals, &c.

PELLING (JOHN) D. D. an excellent divine, was born in London, in the year 1670, and educated in Christ-church college, Oxford. He afterwards became proctor of that university, and being made chaplain to Dr. Henry Compton, then bishop of London, was presented by his lordship to the living of St. Anne's, Westminster, and to one of the most valuable prebends in his cathedral of St. Paul's. Afterwards Sir Thomas Hammer, when speaker of the house of commons, made choice of him for their chaplain, and in 1715 he was made prebendary of Windfor. After this he declined every other preferment; and in particular the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, with the canonry of Christ-church annexed, and though the late queen Caroline sent twice to inform him, that she thought something should be done for him, and if he would fix upon a preferment agreeable to him, she would endeavour to procure his majesty's consent, he only gave general answers of respect and gratitude, so that the affair dropped. He was a most excellent preacher, and his private conversation was exemplary. His piety was fervent, and not disgraced by sensoriousness or superstition. He was remarkable for his meekness, humility, and charity. His fortune was a real blessing to the poor and distressed, and hardly any object went away unrelieved by him. Besides his daily bounties, there was no good design on foot either for the encouragement of learning, the propagation of the gospel at home and abroad, the support of widows, the education of orphans, or the relief of the sick and needy, to which he did not contribute. Thus he gave one thousand pounds to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and five hundred pounds to the fund for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, in the course of a few months. At the same time he was far from neglecting his relations, and as he lived single he adopted his sister's children, who found him a tender parent, that did not let them wait till his death for their shares of his fortune. After a sickness which lasted only one week, without any apprehensions of mind, or agonies of body, he died on the 30th of March, 1750, at eighty years of age. He had published at Oxford some Latin poems, and several Sermons on public occasions.

PELLISSON, or PELLISSON-FONTANIER (PAUL) one of the greatest geniuses and politest French authors of the seventeenth century, was the son of John James Pellisson, counsellor at Castres. He was born at Beziers, in 1624, and educated in the protestant religion. He studied with success the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian tongues, and applied himself to the reading the best authors in those several languages; after which he studied the law at Castres with reputation. In 1652 he purchased the post of secretary to the king, and five years after became first deputy to M. Fouquet. He suffered by the disgrace of that minister, and in 1661 was confined in the Bastille, from whence he was not discharged till four years after. During his con-

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finement he applied himself to the study of controversy, and in 1670 abjured the protestant religion. Lewis XIV. bestowed upon him an annual pension of 2000 crowns. He also enjoyed several posts: in 1676 he had the abbey of Gimont, and some years after the priory of St. Orens of Auch. He died on the 7th of February, 1693, aged sixty-nine. His principal works are, 1. The History of the French Academy. 2. Reflections on Religious Disputes, &c. in four volumes in duodecimo. 3. The History of Lewis XIV. 4. Historical Letters and Miscellanies, in three volumes duodecimo.

PELOPIA, Πελόπια, a festival observed by the Eleans in honour of Pelops, who was more respected by that nation than any other hero. This was observed by the magistrates in imitation of Hercules, who sacrificed to Pelops in a trench, and every year they offered a ram in the same manner; but neither the priest, nor any of the Eleans, or other worshippers were allowed to eat any part of the victim, and who ever transgressed this rule were excluded from Jupiter's temple. However, the neck was given to one of Jupiter's officers, who provided white poplar for the sacrifices, it being unlawful in that country to employ any other tree for that purpose.

PELOPIDAS, a celebrated Theban general, retook Cadmea from the Spartans in the 380th year before the Christian era, by stratagem; and with Epaminondas, distinguished himself in the most famous events of the war of Boeotia, especially at the battle of Leuctra, in the 371st year before the Christian era, and at the siege of Sparta two years after. He persuaded the Thebans to make war on Alexander, tyrant of Phœce, and had the management of that war; but was killed in a battle which he obtained over that prince, in the 364th year before the Christian era.

PELOPS, in fabulous history, the son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, went into Elis, where he married Hippodamia, the daughter of Cœnomaus, king of that country, and became so powerful, that all the territory which lies beyond the Isthmus, and composes a considerable part of Greece, was called Peloponnesus, that is the island of Pelops, from his name, and the word Νῆσος. See TANTALUS.

PELORIA, Πελορία, in Grecian antiquity, a Thessalian festival, which nearly resembled the Roman Saturnalia. Sacrifices were offered to Jupiter, surnamed Pelor, and sumptuous entertainments provided, to which they invited all the foreigners amongst them. The prisoners likewise were released from bonds and confinement, and partook of the feast; as did also the slaves, who were permitted to sit down while their masters waited at table.

PELOSO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate, seated thirty-five miles west of Barri. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

PELUSIUM, a town of Egypt, now called Damietta. It is seated on the eastern branch of the Nile, four miles south of the Mediterranean sea, and ten north-east of Grand Cairo. Long. 31. 50. E. Lat. 31. 15. N.

PELYSS, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated near the river Danube, eight miles south-east of Gran, and seventeen north of Buda. Long. 18. 50. E. Lat. 47. 26. N.

PEMBA, a small province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and the capital town is of the same name. Long. 18. 25. E. Lat. 7. 30. S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on May 12, and November 22, for horned cattle. It is but an inconsiderable place, and is seated on the river Arrow, thirteen miles north-west of Hereford, and one hundred and forty-eight north-west of London. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

PEMBROKE, the county town of Pembroke-shire, in South Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth. It is seated on the eastern or innermost creek of Milford-haven; over which it has two handsome bridges. It is a place of good account, and is well inhabited by gentlemen and tradesmen. As this town is frequented by ships, it has a custom-house, and is fortified with a wall, which has several towers, and three gates. It has three parish churches, and its houses are well built. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and sub-officers, and sends one member to parliament. It is two hundred and thirty-six miles west-by-south from London. Long. 5. 0. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the east by the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and on the north, west, and south by the Irish sea. It is one of the best of the Welch counties, having a great deal of pasture land, and plenty of cattle. Besides, as it has a great many rivers, they have plenty of good fish, as well from thence as out of the sea; as also water-fowls in large quantities. It is likewise noted for its pit-coal. Its extent from east to west is about twenty miles, and from north

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to south about twenty-fix. It is in the diocese of St. David's, and contains forty-five parishes, and nine towns. Pembroke is the shire town, and St. David's is a bishop's see. **PENA (JOHN)** a celebrated mathematician, born at Moustiers, in the diocese of Riez, in Provence, was taught polite literature by Ramus, but is said to have instructed him in mathematics, which he taught at Paris, in the Royal college with great reputation, and died on the 23d of August, 1560, at thirty years of age. He wrote a Latin translation of Euclid's Catoptrics, to which he prefixed a curious preface. He also laboured at the other works of that geometrician, and likewise published an edition in Greek and Latin of the Spherics of Theodosius, &c.

PENA-GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704, but he was obliged to retire at the approach of the allies. It is seated on the confines of Estramadura, belonging to Spain, fifteen miles south-east of Idanha-Velha. Long. 5. 52. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

PENATES, in pagan worship, domestic deities, said to be of three classes: the first those who presided over empires and states: the second the guardians of cities; and the third those who took care of private families, and were called the Lesser Penates. These domestic deities were placed in the utmost recess of the house, thence called penetrale. They are by some represented as iron or brazen rods, of a conic form, and by others as small figures of young men, holding spears in their hands. These deities were brought from Samothracia to Troy, and from thence transported to Italy by Æneas.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, seated on Falmouth bay, on the west side of a town of the same name, and at the entrance of the harbour, which stands on a hill, and was erected by Henry VIII. for the security of the coast. It is fifty miles south-west of Launceston, and two hundred and eighty-two west-by-south from London. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

PENE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs from west to east through Pomerania, dividing the Swedish territories in Pomerania from those of Brandenburg.

PENELOPE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Icarus, married Ulysses, by whom she had Telemachus. During the absence of Ulysses, who was gone to the siege of Troy, and who staid twenty years from his dominions, several princes, charmed with Penelope's beauty, told her that Ulysses was dead, offered to marry her, and pressed her to declare in their favour. She promised them on condition they would give her time to finish a piece of tapestry she was weaving, but at the same time undid in the night what she had done in the day, and by this ingenious artifice eluded the importunity of those who sought her in marriage till Ulysses's return. Homer, in his Odyssey, gives an admirable picture of the virtue and inquietudes of that princess, during the absence of the king her husband.

PENEMUDER, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania. It is seated on the isle of Afedom, at the mouth of the river Pene, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Long. 14. 16. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

PENGUIN islands and bay is seated on the coast of Patagonia, in South America, two hundred miles north of Port St. Julian. Long. 70. 15. W. Lat. 47. 5. S.

PENICHE, a sea-port town of Portugal, in Estramadura. It is a strong place, and is seated on a peninsula, and surrounded with rocks on all sides, which make a cape of the same name. The town is surrounded with walls and other fortifications, and the harbour is fortified with walls and bastions, and defended by a good citadel, and a square fort. It is thirty-five miles north of Lisbon. Long. 8. 33. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

PENICK, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Misnia, seated sixteen miles south-west of Altenburg. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in Valentia, seated upon an eminence, which advances into the sea, and is called Cape Forbat; it is surrounded by the sea on three sides. This renders it very strong, for it is inaccessible by sea, and very hard to come at by land. It is fifty miles north of Valentia. Long. 0. 2. E. Lat. 40. 31. N.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on September 2, and October 10, for saddle horses and colts. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now gone to decay, and is only famous for its horse fairs, the market being of little or no account. It is six miles south of Stafford, and one hundred and twenty-six north-west of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52. 47. N.

PENN (Sir WILLIAM) was born at Bristol, in the year 1621, and inclined himself from his youth to maritime affairs. He was made captain at twenty-one years of age; rear-admiral of Ireland at twenty-three; vice-admiral of Ireland at twenty-five; admiral to the Straights at twenty-nine; vice-admiral of

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England at thirty-one, and general in the first Dutch war at thirty-two. Whence returning in 1655, he was chosen representative for the town of Weymouth, and in 1660 was made commissioner of the admiralty and navy; governor of the town and fort of Kinsale; vice-admiral of Munster, and a member of that provincial council. In 1664 he was chosen great captain commander under the duke of York, and distinguished himself in an engagement against the Dutch fleet, after which he took leave of the sea, but continued in his other employments till 1669. He died at Wanstead in Essex, on the 16th of September, 1670, in the fiftieth year of his age.

PENN (WILLIAM) an eminent writer among the quakers, and the planter and legislator of Pennsylvania, was the son of the above Sir William Penn, and was born at London, on the 14th of October, 1644. In 1660, he was entered a gentleman commoner of Christ-church, in Oxford, and there, having before received an impression from the preaching of one Thomas Loe, a quaker, withdrew, with some other students, from the national worship, and held private meetings, where they preached and prayed amongst themselves. This giving great offence to the heads of the colleges, Mr. Penn, though but sixteen years of age, was fined for nonconformity, and, continuing his religious exercises, was at length expelled his college. Upon his return home, he was, on the same account, treated with great severity by his father, who at last turned him out of doors; but his resentment afterwards abating, he sent him to France in company with some persons of quality, where he continued a considerable time, and returned not only well skilled in the French language, but a polite and accomplished gentleman. About the year 1666, his father committed to his care a considerable estate in Ireland, but being found in one of the quakers meetings in Cork, he, with many others, was thrown into prison, but, on his writing to the earl of Orrery, was soon discharged. However, his father being informed he still adhered to his opinions, sent for him to England, and finding him inflexible to all his arguments, had the cruelty to turn him out of doors a second time. About the year 1668, he became a public preacher among the quakers, and that year was committed close prisoner to the Tower, where he wrote several treatises, and being discharged after seven months imprisonment, went to Ireland, where he also preached amongst the quakers. Returning to England, he was, in 1670, committed to Newgate for preaching in Gracechurch-street meeting-house, London, but being tried at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, he was acquitted. On the 16th of September, the same year, his father died, and being perfectly reconciled to him, left him both his paternal blessing and a plentiful estate; but his persecutions were not yet at an end; for, on the 5th of February, 1671, he was committed to Newgate, for preaching at a meeting in Wheeler-street, London; and during his imprisonment, which continued six months, he also wrote several treatises. After his discharge, he went into Holland and Germany; and in the beginning of the year 1672, married and settled with his family, at Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire. The same year he published several pieces, and particularly one against Reeve and Muggleton. In 1677, he again travelled into Holland and Germany, in order to propagate his opinions, and had frequent conversations with the princess Elizabeth, daughter to the queen of Bohemia, and sister to the princess Sophia, mother to king George I. In 1681, king Charles II. in consideration of the services of Mr. Penn's father, and several debts due to him from the crown at the time of his decease, granted Mr. Penn and his heirs the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware, in North America, which from thence obtained the name of Pennsylvania, upon which Mr. Penn published a brief Account of that province, with the king's patent, and proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement for such as were inclined to remove thither, many went over, when he appointed commissioners to purchase the land he had received from the king of the native Indians, and concluded a peace with them. The city of Philadelphia was planned and built; and he himself drew up the fundamental constitutions of Pennsylvania in twenty-four articles. In 1681, he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and the next year he embarked for Pennsylvania, where he continued about two years, and returned to England, in August, 1684. Upon the accession of king James to the throne, he was taken into a great degree of favour with his majesty, which exposed him to the imputation of being a papist; and Dr. Tillotson, among others, having entertained a suspicion of him, Mr. Penn fully vindicated himself; however, upon the Revolution, he was examined before the council, on the 10th of December, 1688, and obliged to give security for his appearance on the first day of next term, which was afterwards continued. He was several times discharged and examined; and at length warrants being issued out against him, he was obliged

liged to conceal himself for two or three years; however, being at last permitted to appear before the king and council, he repented his innocence so effectually that he was acquitted. In August, 1699, he, with his wife and family, embarked for Pennsylvania, whence he returned in December, 1701, in order to vindicate his proprietary right, which was attacked during his absence. Upon queen Anne's accession to the crown, he was in great favour with her, and was often at court; but, in 1707, was involved in a law suit with the executors of a person who had been formerly his steward; but though many thought him aggrieved, the court of chancery did not think proper to relieve him, upon which account, he was obliged to live within the rules of the Fleet for several months, till the matter in dispute was accommodated. He died, at his seat, at Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, on the 30th of July, 1718, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Besides the above works, he wrote a great number of others, the most esteemed of which are, 1. His Primitive Christianity revived. 2. His Defence of a Paper, entitled Gospel Truths, against the Exceptions of the Bishop of Cork. 3. His Persuasive to Moderation. 4. His Good Advice to the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Dissenter. 5. The sandy Foundation shaken. 6. No Cross, no Crown. 7. The great Case of Liberty of Conscience debated. 8. The Christian Quaker and his Testimony stated and vindicated. 9. A Discourse of the general Rule of Faith and Practice, and Judge of Controversy. 10. England's present Interest considered. 11. An Address to Protestants. 12. His Reflections and Maxims. 13. His Advice to his Children. 14. His Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers. 15. A Treatise on Oaths. Most of these have passed several editions, some of them many. The letters between William Penn and Dr. Tillotson, and William Penn and William Popple, esq. together with Penn's letters to the princess Elizabeth of the Rhine and the countess of Hornes, as also one to his wife on his going to Pennsylvania, are inserted in his works, which were first collected and published in two volumes folio, and since the parts selected and abridged into one volume folio, are very much and deservedly and admired for the good sense they contain. Mr. Penn's mild, generous, and pacific spirit, joined to his great abilities, procured him respect from the most distinguished persons, and rendered him beloved, not only by those he settled in America, but by the very Indians themselves.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, seated fifteen miles south-west of Oviedo, on the river Xenil. Long. 6. 50. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

PENNI (**GIOVANNI FRANCISCO**) surnamed **Il Fattore**, a celebrated painter. This last name was given him for his good husbandry in managing Raphael's expences while he lived with him. He was fellow-disciple to Julio Romano, and was so skilful, especially in designing, that he did many things from Raphael's thoughts which passed for Raphael's own doing, particularly the palace of Chigi. He had a particular inclination for landscapes, which he painted very well, and enriched them with fine buildings. After Raphael's death, he associated himself with Julio Romano and Pierino del Vaga. These three together finished what Raphael had left imperfect, particularly the history of Constantine, and other works in the palace of Belvedere. They separated on occasion of a copy that the pope would have done of the picture of the Transfiguration, which was designed for the court of France, and Fattore went to Naples, in order to work for the marquis del Vasto, but died soon after, in 1528, in the fortieth year of his age.

Luca Penni, brother to Giovanni Francisco, was also an eminent painter. He worked for some time with Pierino del Vaga, his brother-in-law, at Genoa and other places of Italy. From thence he came into England, where he was employed by king Henry VIII. and by some merchants. Francis I. king of France, employed him in his palace at Fontainebleau. He likewise applied himself to engraving.

PENNON-DE-VELEZ, a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro de Navarre, in 1508, and was taken by the Moors, in 1522; but the Spaniards retook it by assault, in 1664, and they have kept it ever since. It is eighty miles south-east of the Straights of Gibraltar. Long. 5. 4. W. Lat. 34. 39. N.

PENRISE, a sea-port town of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thursdays; and four fairs, on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on Bristol Channel, seventeen miles south of Carmarthen, and two hundred and nineteen west of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

PENRITH, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and November 11, for horses, horned cattle, and a few other things. It is seated

under a hill, called Penrith-Fell, and near the rivers Elmont and Lowther. The town at present is large and well built, and inhabited by tradesmen, particularly tanners. It is the second in the county, though it has no corporation: and the sessions for the county are held here. It has a handsome church and a large market-place. It is eighteen miles south of Carlisle, and two hundred and eighty-two north-west of London. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

PENRYN, a town in Cornwall, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and December 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is a very considerable town, seated on a creek westward of Falmouth haven towards the west. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesday and Friday are for corn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is fifty miles south-west of Launceston, and two hundred sixty-one west-south-west of London. Long. 5. 35. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

PENSFORD, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated on the river Chew, which, at a small distance from thence falls into the Avon. It is a town of pretty good account, and has a manufacture of hats. Its market is well served with corn and provisions, and there is a court kept here every Tuesday three weeks, holding pleas for all actions by way of attachment. It is ten miles west of Bath, and one hundred and nineteen on the same point from London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the English plantations in North America, lies between thirty nine and forty-two degrees of north latitude, and is bounded by the five nations of Iroquois on the north, by New Jersey and New York on the east, and by Maryland on the south and west, being two hundred miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is well watered by the river Delaware and other navigable rivers, which bring large ships up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee islands salted beef, pork, horses, pipe-slaves, and fish, taking in return, sugar, rum, and molasses. From England they have cloathing, furniture, hardware, and all sorts of tools. The principal inhabitants are quakers.

PENTHESILEA, queen of the Amazons, succeeded Orythia, and gave proofs of her courage at the siege of Troy, where she was killed by Achilles. Pliny says, that she invented the battle-ax.

PENTHEUS, in fabulous history, the son of Echion and Agave. Having the presumption to ridicule the orgies of Bacchus, that god in revenge struck his mother and sisters with madness, when taking Pentheus for a wild boar, they tore him in pieces.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday and Thursday before Advent-Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on Mount's-Bay, and is a place of good trade; and the market is large, being well served with provisions and great plenty of fish. This town suffered greatly by the Spaniards in 1593, when they set fire to it as well as to other places in its neighbourhood. Near it is a famous well, called Maddren's well, which has cured many of dangerous maladies, by drinking the waters. It is ten miles east of Senan, near the Land's End, one hundred and eight west-by-south of Exeter, and two hundred and eighty-nine on the same point from London. Long. 6. 0. W. Lat. 50. 12. N.

PEPIN, surnamed the Short, or the Little, was the son of Charles Martel, and was the first king of the second race of the French monarchs. He was proclaimed king at Soissons, in 752, at an assembly of the states general of the nation, in which enterprize he was seconded by pope Zachary and Boniface archbishop of Mentz, by whom he was crowned king. At the same time, Childeric III. was dethroned, shaved, and shut up in a monastery. However, Pepin the Short soon after begged absolution of pope Stephen II. for the crime he had committed by violating his fidelity to his lawful king, to whom he had taken an oath of allegiance. He afterwards defeated the Saxons, conquered the duke of Brittany, and marched twice into Italy to the assistance of the pope. He defeated Astolphus, king of the Lombards, took from him the exarchate of Ravenna, and, in 756, made a present of it to pope Stephen III. and his successors. This was the beginning of the temporal power of the popes, which his holiness enlarged at the death of Astolphus, which happened soon after, by taking advantage of the ambition of Didier, Astolphus's general, and assisting him in obtaining the kingdom of Lombardy, to the prejudice of Astolphus's brother; and for this service, Didier augmented and confirmed the donation Pepin had already made to the holy see. Pepin the Short, at his return into France, carried on a successful war with the Saxons, Slavonians, and Bavarians.

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He defeated Vaire, duke of Aquitaine, and, in 768, united that duchy to his dominions; but at length retired, with Bertrada his wife, and his children, into the monastery of St. Denis, where he died of a dropfy, on the 23d of September, 768. It is said, that at the beginning of his reign, perceiving the French lords had not a proper respect for him, on account of the lowness of his stature, he one day shewed them a furious lion who had fallen upon a bull, and told them that they must make him let go his hold, but the lords being terrified at this proposal, he himself slew at the lion, cut off his head, and then returning to them, "Well, said he, with an heroic pride, do you think me worthy to be your commander?" He was succeeded by his two sons Charlemagne and Carloman, who divided his kingdom between them.

PEPIN, surnamed the Fat, mayor of the palace to the French kings, was the son of Anchises, and the grandson of Arnould, who was afterwards bishop of Metz. He governed in Austrasia, defeated king Thierry, and possessed the whole authority in the two kingdoms, under Clovis III. Childbert, and Dagobert III. He obtained many victories, and died in the castle of Jupil, near Liege, on the 16th of December, 714, leaving, amongst other children, Charles Martel, the stem of the second race of the French kings.

PEPUS, a lake, lying on the confines of Livonia and Great Novogorod, in Russia. It has a communication with the gulph of Finland, and with the lake Warfero, in the dominions of Russia.

PEPYS (SAMUEL) secretary to the admiralty in the reign of Charles II. and James II. was descended from the ancient family of that name, seated at Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. He was in the early part of his life introduced into the service of the state, by his kinsman the earl of Sandwich. It is well known that the naval history of Charles II. is the most shining part of the annals of his reign; and that the business of the navy was conducted with the utmost regularity and prudence under Charles and James, by this worthy and judicious person. He first reduced the affairs of the admiralty to order and method; and that method was so just, as to have been a standing model to his successors in his important office. His Memoirs relating to the navy is a well written piece; and his copious collection of manuscripts now remaining with the rest of his library at Magdalen college in Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. He was far from being a mere man of business; his conversation and address had been greatly refined by travelling. He thoroughly understood and practised music; was a judge of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and had more than a superficial knowledge in history and philosophy. His fame among the virtuosi was such, that he was thought a proper person to be placed at the head of the Royal Society, of which he was some time president. His Collection of English Ballads in five large folio volumes, begun by Mr. Selden, and carried down to the year 1700, is one of his singular curiosities; as is also the Pedigree of Edward IV. from Adam. That of Charles V. has also been deduced from Adam, by a Spanish genealogist. It would be very amusing to compare the works of these capital triflers. He died on the 26th of May, 1703. *The Rev. Mr. Granger's Biographical History of England.*

PEQUIGNY, a town of France in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, eight miles from Amiens. It is remarkable for the assassination of William Longsword, duke of Normandy; and for the interview between Lewis XI. of France and Edward king of England, on a bridge which was made for that purpose. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the ambassadors and Christians usually reside.

PERCHE, a small province of France, about thirty-seven miles in length, and thirty in breadth, bounded on the north by Normandy; on the south by Maine and Dunois; on the east by Beauce, and on the west by another part of Maine. This district abounds with arable lands, hills loaded with vines, meadows, pleasant mountains, forests, and several rivers; the principal of which are the Maienne, the Huifne, the Sarte, and the Loire. There are several mines of iron, and about a dozen places where it is forged. It is said there were here formerly mines of gold and silver. Its principal towns are Bellesme, Mortagne, and Nogent-le-Rotroy.

PERCUNUS, in pagan worship, a deity of the ancient inhabitants of Prussia, in honour of whom they kept constantly burning a fire, supplied with oak, which if the priest, through his negligence, suffered to be extinguished, he was punished with death.

PERCY (ALGERNON) earl of Northumberland, and lord high-admiral of England, in the reign of king Charles I. was the son of Henry earl of Northumberland, by Dorothy, the daughter of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex. In his father's life time he was created knight of the Bath, and upon his death on the fifth of November, 1632, succeeded

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to his titles and estate. In 1635 he was installed knight of the Garter; and soon after sworn of the privy-council. In March 1635-6, he was appointed admiral of sixty sail, a much larger fleet than the crown had ever put to sea since the death of queen Elizabeth, and took and sunk all the Dutch fishing busses employed upon the British coasts. In the following year he was advanced to the post of lord high-admiral of England; and in 1640 was made general of the army levied against the Scots; but soon after falling sick, the command of it was given to the earl of Strafford, as lieutenant-general under him.

But his lordship, who had as elevated sentiments of liberty as any man, thinking the condition of a nobleman under a despotic government only a more splendid slavery, sided with the patriotic party in 1640, with a view of curbing the king's power; but was at length hurried by the tide of faction much farther than he intended to go. In 1642 his commission of lord-high-admiral was revoked by his majesty. In January 1642-3, he was appointed one of the parliament's commissioners in the treaty at Oxford, where he behaved with much courage, civility, and wisdom; yet the same year he, with the earls of Pembroke and Salisbury, and several members of the house of commons, was indicted of high treason at Salisbury, for assisting the parliament; but the jury could not be prevailed on to find the bill. The following year an association being passed for Wilts, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, the earl with several other lords and commissioners, had power to appoint colonels, and other officers; to raise money, &c. The same year he retired to his seat at Petworth, intending to go over to the king at Oxford, if by the lord Conway's negotiation, and the earl of Holland's reception there, he had found encouragement; but being deterred by the usage that earl met with, he returned to the parliament, where he was received with great respect, every body concluding that he never intended to do what he had actually not done. In January 1644-5, he was one of the commissioners of the parliament in the treaty of Uxbridge, in which he shewed himself very firm against any compliance with the king; for though, says lord Clarendon, "he, who was the proudest man alive, could not then look upon the destruction of monarchy, and the contempt to which the nobility were already reduced, with any pleasure; yet the repulse he had formerly received at Oxford, and the fair escape he had afterwards from incurring the jealousy of the parliament, had made him resolve neither to depend on the one, nor to provoke the other; and was willing to see the king's power and authority so much restrained that he might not be able to hurt him." In April 1645 the parliament appointed him one of the commissioners of the admiralty; soon after the care of the king's children was committed to him by the house of lords; and in September 1648 he was one of the commissioners for the treaty with the king in the Isle of Wight. After his majesty's death he lived a private life, till just before the Restoration, he had a conference with general Monk, and several lords and commons at his own house, on the subject of using their utmost efforts to restore his majesty to his full rights, and the church to her possessions, upon a proper provision being made for their own security. His lordship lived several years after the Restoration, and died on the 13th of October, 1668.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, had a great share in the conquests of that hero, and after his death, marrying Cleopatra, that prince's sister, he resolved to usurp the empire; but did not succeed in his ambitious projects; for entering Egypt to attack Ptolemy Lagus, he was killed there by a seditious part of his own cavalry, in the 32d year before the Christian era, two years after the death of Alexander.

He ought not to be confounded with three kings of Macedon, named Perdiccas.

PERDIX, in fabulous history, was the nephew of Dædalus, and invented the saw, on which his uncle envying him for his ingenuity, threw him from the top of Minerva's temple, on which that goddess changed him into a partridge.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, forty miles south-by-east of Tokay, Long 22. 10. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

PEREIRA (GOMEZ) a famous Spanish physician of the sixteenth century, affected to oppose the best established opinions, and to maintain paradoxes. He rejected the *Materia Prima* of Aristotle, and treated Galen very severely with respect to the doctrine of fevers. He was the first who taught the opinion that beasts are mere machines, and without sensitive souls, an opinion which Descartes adopted in the following age. Pereira maintained this opinion in a book which he intitled *Antoniana Margarita*, to do honour to the names of his father and mother. That book, which is very scarce, was printed in 1554. Pereira also wrote an Apology for his sentiments, printed in folio in 1555, and another

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another work intituled *Nova Veraque Medicina*, printed in folio in 1558.

PERESLAW-SOLESKOY, a town of the empire of Russia, and in the duchy of Rostow; so called to distinguish it from Pereslaw-Rezaski, and another town of Moscow, which is the chief of the duchy of Rezan. The first is in Long. 40. 0. E. Lat. 56. 28. N. The second, Long. 41. 55. E. Lat. 54. 38. N.

PEREASLAW, a strong populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiovia, seated on the river Tribecz. It has been ceded by the Poles to the Russians, and is fifty miles south-east of Kiovia or Kiof. Long. 32. 44. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

PEREZ (ANTONIO) a Spanish writer, was nephew to Gonzalvo Perez, secretary to Charles V. and Philip II. He had several posts at the court of Spain, and became secretary of state for the affairs of Italy; but afterwards falling into disgrace, he retired into France, where Henry IV. provided for him. He died at Paris in 1611. There have been published of his, very ingenious Letters, and other works which are esteemed.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, seated opposite to the island of Corfu. Long. 38. 35. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see. It is now half ruined, and is inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. It is seated on the river Germasli, fifteen miles from its mouth, and thirty-seven north of Smyrna. It was here they invented parchment. Long. 26. 35. E. Lat. 39. 3. N.

PERGUBRIOS, in pagan worship, a false god worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of Prusia and Lithuania, who was supposed to preside over the fruits of the earth. On the 22d of March, these idolaters made a feast to his honour, where they prepared a great quantity of beer, and the sacrificer having sung hymns to the praise of that god, took a bowl of that liquor by his teeth, drank it off, and threw it over his head, without touching it with his hands, and this he also did in honour of other deities, whom he called upon by their name, praying for a good harvest, and fruit in abundance. All the rest of the company followed his example, singing the praises of their god Pergubrios, and the rest of the day was spent in mirth and feasting.

PERIANDER, tyrant of Corinth and Corcyra, was reckoned among the seven wise men of Greece, though he ought rather to have been placed in the number of the most wicked men, since he changed the government of his country, deprived his countrymen of their liberty, and usurped the sovereign authority. In the beginning of his reign he behaved with mildness; but after his having sent to the tyrant of Syracuse, to consult him on the safest method of government, abandoned himself to cruelty. The latter having heard Periander's envoys, took them into a field, and instead of answering them, pulled up before them the ears of corn which exceeded the rest in height. Periander, on being told of this action, understood what was meant by it. He first secured himself by a good guard, and then put the most powerful Corinthians to death. He abandoned himself to the most enormous crimes; committed incest with his mother; kicked his wife Melissa, the daughter of Procles, king of Epidaurus, to death; notwithstanding her being with child; and was so angry with Lycophron his second son, for lamenting his mother's death, that he banished him into the island of Corcyra; and once on a solemn festival, he deprived all the women of their ornaments. Yet he passed for one of the greatest politicians of his time. Some of his favourite maxims were, "That he ought indeed to keep his word, but yet to make no scruple of breaking it, when what he had promised was contrary to his interest: and that crimes ought not only to be punished, but that punishments ought to prevent the intentions of those who might commit them." Periander was fond of peace, and in order to enjoy it with the greater safety, built and equipped a great number of ships, which rendered him formidable to his neighbours. He reconciled the Athenians to the inhabitants of Metylene, and died in the 588th year before the Christian æra, after a reign of forty-four years.

PERICLES, one of the greatest men that ever flourished in Greece, was born at Athens, and was educated with all imaginable care. Besides his other masters, he had Zeno, Eleates, and Anaxagoras, and became a great captain, an able politician, and an excellent orator. He obtained as great an authority in the government of Athens as if he had been a monarch, and caused Cymon his competitor to be banished, by the law of Ostracism. However, he had him recalled some time after. Pericles commanded the Athenian army in Peloponessus. He gained a celebrated victory near Nemæa over the Sicyonians, ravaged Acarnania, and having declared war against the Samians, in the 441st year before the Christian æra, he took Samos, after a siege of nine months. During that siege, Artemon, a

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native of Clazomenium, first invented the battering-ram, tortoise, and other warlike machines. Pericles prevailed on the Athenians to continue the war against the Lacedæmonians, but he was afterwards blamed for that advice, and his post taken from him; but they were soon obliged to restore it to him again. He died during the third year of that war, in the 429th year before the Christian æra, after his having joined the Pyreus to the city of Athens by a long wall, and adorned that city with a multitude of temples, and other public buildings remarkable for the grandeur of the architecture. He was a great encourager of the arts, and was a particular friend to Phidias, the celebrated statuary, whom he employed. While he lay at the point of death, his friends, and some of the principal citizens sitting round his bed, and thinking him insensible, talked of his virtue, authority, and great exploits; for while he was general he had erected nine trophies for so many victories he had obtained. But though they imagined that he did not understand them, he had listened attentively, and suddenly breaking silence, said, "He wondered they should extol those actions in which fortune had a considerable share, and which were such as had been performed by many other commanders, and yet omitted the best and most honourable part of his character, which was, That no Athenian had ever, through his means, put on mourning." Whenever he took upon him the command, he made this reflection, "That he was going to command free men, and what is still more, Greeks and Athenians." It is said that the poet Sophocles, his colleague, being delighted with the view of a beautiful woman, cried out, "Oh what a lovely creature!" on which Pericles replied, "That a magistrate ought not only to keep his hands undefiled, but his eyes and his tongue."

Pericles, his natural son, fought with great bravery against Callicratidas, the Spartan general, in the 405th year before the Christian æra, and yet was condemned to loose his head for not taking care to cause those to be interred who were killed in the battle he had gained.

PERICLYMINUS, in fabulous history, the son of Neleus, and the brother of Nestor, was taught by Neptune to assume what form he pleased. But on his fighting with Hercules, he in vain varied his shape, and being conquered in the form of various beasts, assumed that of the eagle, and then cuffed the heroes cheeks with his wings, tore his face with his beak, and then soared aloft, when Hercules bending his bow, shot him with an arrow, and killed him.

PERIER, (BONAVENTURE des) a famous French writer of the 16th century, was born at Arnay le Duc in Burgundy, and in 1536, and was valet de chambre to Margaret de Valois queen of Navarre, the sister of Francis I. There is extant of his a volume of French Poems, printed after his death. A Translation of Terence's *Andria*, and several Tales in Prose, entitled *Nouvelles Recreations*; but that which has made the most noise, is intituled *Cymbalum Mundi*, which he wrote in Latin, and afterwards translated into French, and contains satyrical dialogues on different subjects. This book was censured by the Sorbonne in 1538. It was very scarce till it was reprinted in 1711, at Amsterdam in duodecimo. He is said to have killed himself with his own sword.

PERIER, (CHARLES Du) an excellent French poet of the 17th century, was born at Aix, and was the son of Charles du Perier, gentleman to Charles of Lorraine, duke of Guise. He delighted in Latin poetry, and frequently advised and instructed Santeuil, to whom he was a friend, but at length becoming jealous of the reputation of his disciple, they at first disputed with heat in conversation, then came to defiance, wrote against each other, and took Menage for the arbiter of their differences, who gave it in favour of Perier, whom he made no difficulty of distinguishing by the title of Prince of the Lyric Poets. He frequently gained the prize offered by the Academy, and died at Paris on the 28th of March, 1692. He wrote, 1. Very fine Latin Odes. 2. Several Pieces in French Verse. 3. Translations of many of Santeuil's Writings; for though these two poets publicly acted the part of rivals, they always behaved in private like friends.

PERIGORD, a province of France, which makes a part of Guienne, and is bounded on the north by Angoumois, and part of Marche; on the east by Querci and Limosin; on the south by Agenois and Bazadois; and on the west by Bourdeaux, and a part of Saintonge and Angoumois. It is about eighty-three miles in length, and sixty in breadth, abounding in iron-mines, and having a pure and wholesome air.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, the capital of Perigord, and a bishop's see. At present its form is round, and it is enclosed by thick and strong walls. The cathedral church is remarkable for its high spire; and the tower of Vefuen is of a round form, and above one hundred feet high; some think it was a temple dedicated to Venus.

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There are several convents, and one nunnery, besides a Jesuit's college. It is seated in an agreeable country, which is pretty populous. It is fifty miles south-west of Limoges, and two hundred and seventy-five south-west of Paris. Long. 27. 9. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

PERILLUS, an artist who made a brazen bull, and presented it to Phalaris. See **PHALARIS**.

PERINGSKIOLD, (**JOHN**) a learned Swedish writer, born at Stregnesia in Sudermania, on the 6th of October, 1654, studied under his father, who was professor of eloquence and poetry, and afterwards became well skilled in the antiquities of the North. He was made professor at Upsal, secretary antiquary of the king of Sweden, and counsellor of the chancery of antiquities. He died on the 24th of March, 1720. His principal works are: 1. A History of the Kings of Norway. 2. A History of the Kings of the North. 3. An Edition of John Messenius on the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, in fourteen volumes folio, &c. All Peringskiold's works are excellent and highly esteemed.

PERIZONIUS, (**JAMES**) a very learned and laborious writer, was born at Dam, on the 26th of October, 1651, and studied at Daventer under Theophilus Hogerfius and Gilbert Cuper, and afterwards at Utrecht, under George Grevius. He became rector of the Latin school at Delft, and at length professor of history and eloquence at the university of Franeker, when, by his merit and learning, he made that university flourish. However, in 1693, he went to Leyden, where he was made professor of history, eloquence, and the Greek tongue, in which employment he continued till his death, which happened on the 6th of April, 1715, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He wrote many Dissertations, and other learned and curious works, particularly *Origines Babylonicae & Egyptiacae*, two volumes octavo, &c. He was affable and agreeable in conversation, which he always chose to turn upon subjects of literature and importance; and was so modest, that he never spoke of himself and his writings, except when he was asked about them.

PERMIA, a province in the north-east part of Moscovy in Europe, separated from Asia by the river Oby.

PERMSKI, a town of the Russian empire, capital of Permia. It is seated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and Oby. Long. 55. 20. E. Lat. 60. 26. N. There is another town in the same province called Old Permski. Long. 57. 20. E. Lat. 52. 6. N.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil in South America, is bounded by Tamera on the north, by the ocean on the east, by Seregippi on the south, and by the country of the Tapuyers on the west, being two hundred miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, and is subject to Portugal.

PERNES, a strong town of France, in the province of Artois, and in the Netherlands, seated on the river Clarence, eight miles south-west of Bethuin, seventeen north-west of Arras, and fifteen south-east of St. Omer's. Long. 2. 31. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in Picardy, and capital of Santerre, remarkable for the imprisonment of Charles the Simple, who ended his days unhappily in the castle. Henry of Nassau was obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1536. It is seated on the river Somme, twenty-seven miles south-west of Cambray, twenty-five north-east of Amiens, and eighty north-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 1. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

PEROT, **PERROT**, or **PEROTTI**, (**NICHOLAS**) one of the most learned men of the 15th century, was descended from an illustrious family, and born at Salsoferrato in Italy. He became well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and going to Rome, acquired the esteem of several popes, and was made governor of Penigia, and afterwards of Umbria. In 1458, he was made bishop of Siponto, and died 1480. Perot was extremely beloved by cardinal Bezaron, who after the death of pope Paul II. chose him for his conclavist, when he is said to have innocently prevented Bezaron's being elected pope, at which that cardinal was so little moved, that he only said in a calm and mild tone, "By your indiscreet care you have prevented my obtaining the tiara, and yourself the hat." Perot translated the five first books of Polybius's History from the Greek into Latin; published a book entitled *Cornucopia*, several Orations, and other works.

He ought not to be confounded with Francis Perot, or Parrot, Father Paul's friend, and the author of an Italian book which is esteemed, in which pope Sextus's bull against the king of Navarre is refuted.

PEROUSA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is seated on a mountain, and is strong by nature, but more so by its fortifications. It has a large citadel, not only to defend it from the insults of an enemy, but also to suppress the insurrections of the citizens. The college, with the university, is a handsome structure, and at the en-

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trance of the gate is a fine statue in bronze representing the pope. There are several churches, the most considerable of which is St. Peter's, it having a great number of marble pillars and exquisite paintings. The church of St. Augustine is worthy the notice of a traveller, as also that of the Dominicans. It is seated between the rivers Tiber and Genna, eight miles north-west of Affisa, and seventy-five miles north of Rome. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 44. 47. N.

PEROUSA, a town of Italy, in the province of Piedmont, and capital of one of the valleys of the Vaudois. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1698, and is twelve miles south-west of Turin. Long. 7. 18. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

PERPIGNAN, a town of France, in Roussillon. It is seated on the river Tet, which falls into the sea three miles below it, and over this river is a fine bridge. It stands partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, and its walls are built of brick and stone, and are very high, thick, and accompanied with several bastions. That part called the New Town is full of gardens. There but two squares, which are neither of them very large. The one is before the hotel-de-ville, and the other contains the cathedral church and the palace of the governor. There are three parish churches, several convents, and four nunneries. There are likewise several hospitals for the sick, the aged, orphans, foundlings, and beggars, as also one for common women, and another for sick soldiers. There is nothing wanting in this town but good water, which the rich send for from a spring at some distance. The citadel is on an eminence, and commands the town, and is thought to be one of the strongest in the kingdom. It is one hundred and eighty-eight miles west of Narbonne, and three hundred and forty south of Paris. Long. 2. 59. E. Lat. 42. 42. N.

PERRAULT, (**CLAUDE**) a physician of the faculty at Paris, who, in some measure, abandoned that profession, in order to apply himself to the study of architecture; in which he made such progress as to acquire immortal reputation. The beautiful front of the Louvre on the side of St. Germain l'Auxerrois at Paris, the grand model of the triumphal arch at the end of the suburb of St. Anthony, and the observatory, were erected from his designs. He also applied himself to physic and natural history, and became one of the members of the academy of sciences. He died at Paris, the place of his birth, on the 9th of October, 1688, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. An excellent French Translation of Vitruvius, which he undertook by the king's order, and enriched with learned Notes. 2. An Abridgment of Vitruvius. 3. *Ordonnances des Cinq Espèces de Colonnes, selon la Méthode des Anciens*, in which he shews the true proportions that ought to be observed in the five orders of architecture. 4. A Collection of several Machines of his own Invention. 5. Essay on Physics, four volumes. 6. Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals.

He had three brothers, of whom Peter, the eldest, was receiver-general of the finances, and wrote a Treatise on the Origin of Fountains. Nicholas, the second, doctor of the Sorbonne, published in 1667, a volume in quarto, on the Moral Divinity of the Jesuits; and Charles, who will be the subject of the following article.

PERRAULT, (**CHARLES**) the brother of the former, was born at Paris in 1633, and acquired a great name in the republic of letters, and by his probity and zeal for the public welfare, obtained the esteem and friendship of M. Colbert, who made him first commissioner, and afterwards comptroller of the buildings. Perrault made no other use of his great credit with that minister than in making the arts and sciences flourish, and in procuring rewards and pensions for learned men. The academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture, were formed from his memoirs. He had the honour to be the first who entered into that of the sciences, and into that of inscriptions, and was received into the French Academy on the 23d of November, 1671. After M. Colbert's death, he was dismissed from his post, and enjoyed a private life. He then applied himself to poetry and polite literature. His poem, entitled the Age of Lewis XIV. which he published in 1687, and in which he pretended that the moderns excelled the ancients, engaged him in a literary dispute, which made much noise, and did him no honour, for the four volumes he published under the title of A Parallel between the Ancients and Moderns, was so far from clearly proving what he had advanced, that it made it appear that he wanted sufficient taste and learning for such a work. He was probably sensible of this himself, since he abandoned the subject, and applied to other writings. He died at Paris on the 17th of May, 1703, aged seventy. He wrote many works in verse and prose; the principal and most esteemed of which are, An Historical Eulogium on the great Men who appeared in the 17th Century, with their Portraits from the Life, in two volumes folio. He composed that work in part from the Memoirs of M. Begon, intendant of Rochelle and Rochefort, who also furnished him with the portraits.

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PERRION, or rather **PERION**, (**JOACHIM**) doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Cormery in Touraine, and became a Benedictine of the abbey of that name, in 1517. He acquired great reputation by his works, and died in his monastery about the year 1559, at about sixty years of age. He wrote, 1. Latin Dialogues on the Origin of the French Tongue, and its Conformity with the Greek. 2. Several Works in favour of Aristotle and Cicero against Peter Ramus. 3. Latin Translations of some of the Books of Plato and Aristotle, and other works.

PERRIER, (**FRANCIS**) an eminent French painter, was the son of a goldsmith of Franche Compté, and being a debauched youth, ran away from his parents, and went to Rome. When on his journey thither, his money falling short, he consented to lead a blind man, who was also going thither, who on that condition offered him a share of the alms he got by begging on the road. In this manner he arrived at Rome, where being reduced to terrible straits, necessity prompted him to have recourse to his genius for painting, by which he soon acquired an easy and agreeable manner of designing. At length he became acquainted with Lanfranco, whose manner he endeavoured to follow, and at last became able to manage his pencil with the same ease as he did his crayons. Finding that he was able to dispatch a great deal of business, he returned to France, and stopping at Lyons, painted the cloisters of the Carthusians in that city. He then proceeded to Paris, but soon made a second journey to Italy, where he staid ten years, and returned to Paris in 1645, where he distinguished himself by his paintings, and died professor of the Academy. Perrier etched several things with a great deal of spirit, and among others, the finest basso relievos in Rome, a hundred of the most celebrated antiques, and some of Raphael's works.

PERRON, (**JAMES DAVY DU**) a cardinal distinguished by his abilities and learning, was born in the canton of Bern, on the 25th of November, 1556. He was educated by Julian Davy, his father, a very learned Calvinist, who taught him Latin and the mathematics, after which he by himself became acquainted with the Greek and Hebrew, philosophy, and the poets. Philip Desportes, abbot of Tyron, made him known to Henry III. king of France, who conceived a great esteem for him, and some time after he abjured Calvinism, and afterwards embraced the ecclesiastical function; having given great proofs of his wit and learning, he was chosen to pronounce the funeral oration of Mary queen of Scots. After the murder of Henry III. he retired to the house of cardinal de Bourbon, and took great pains in bringing back the protestants to the church of Rome. Among others, he gained over Henry Spondanus, afterwards bishop of Pamiers; he also chiefly contributed to engage Henry IV. to change his religion, and that prince sent him to negotiate his reconciliation to the holy see, in which he succeeded. Du Perron was consecrated bishop of Evreux while he resided at Rome. On his return to France, he wrote, preached, and disputed against the reformed; particularly against Du Plessis Mornay, with whom he had a public conference in the presence of the king at Fontainebleau. He was made cardinal in 1604, by pope Clement VIII. at the solicitation of Henry IV. who afterwards nominated him to the archbishopric of Sens. The king at length sent him to Rome with cardinal Joyeuse, in order to terminate the disputes which had arisen between Paul V. and the Venetians. It is said that this pope had such an high opinion of the address of the cardinal de Perron, that he used to say, "Let us pray to God to inspire the cardinal du Perron, for he will persuade us to do whatever he pleases." After the death of Henry IV. he assembled his suffragan bishops at Paris, and there condemned Edmund Richer's book, on ecclesiastical and civil authority. Some time after he retired into the country, where he put the last hand to his works, and setting up a printing-house, corrected every sheet himself. He died at Paris on the 5th of September, 1618, aged sixty-three. His works were collected after his death, and published at Paris in 3 vols. folio.

PERROT, (**NICHOLAS**) Sieur d'Ablancourt, one of the greatest geniuses and most excellent translators of his time, was born at Chalons on the river Marne, on the 5th of April, 1606, and was descended from a family which made a conspicuous figure in the law. The greatest care was bestowed on his education; and being sent to study in the college of Sedan, he made such progress, that at thirteen years of age he had gone through a course of classical learning. His father then sent for him home, and had him taught philosophy by an able master. About three years after D'Ablancourt went to Paris, where he for some time studied the law, and was admitted advocate in the parliament of Paris, at eighteen years of age. He frequented the bar, but had soon a distaste for it. At the persuasion of his uncle, Cyprian Perrot, counsellor of the great chamber, he at twenty years of age abjured Calvinism; but his uncle

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strove in vain to make him take orders. D'Ablancourt then spent five or six years in the diversions agreeable to persons of his age, but without neglecting the study of polite literature; and, at the end of this period, he had a desire to return to the profession of the reformed religion; but that he might not do it rashly, he first began to study philosophy, and afterwards divinity, under Mr. Stuart, a learned Scotch Lutheran, and applied so very intensely, that for near three years together he spent twelve or fifteen hours a day in study, without communicating his design to any body. He at length set out from Paris to Champain, where he made a second abjuration in the protestant church of the village of Helme, near Vitry, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied Hebrew at Leyden, and afterwards went to England; after which he returned to Paris, where, in 1637, he was admitted a member of the French Academy with universal applause, but soon after he retired to his estate called Ablancourt, where he lived till his death, which happened on the 17th of November, 1664, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He gave elegant French Translations of Minutius Felix, of four of Cicero's Orations, Tacitus, and Lucian, the second edition of which is the best; of Xenophon's Retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, Arrian's History of Alexander, Caesar's Commentaries, Thucydides, Xenophon's History of the Greeks, the Apophthegms of the Ancients, the Stratagems of Frontin, and Marmol's History of Africa. All these Translations are well written. The author gives the sense of the original without weakening its strength or its graces, and he is so far from servility, that the reader is apt to think his works are originals, and not translations; however, they are not always strictly conformable to the text of the author. Mr. Colbert had pitched upon him for writing the History of Lewis XIV. and for that purpose settled upon him a pension of one thousand crowns; but when he mentioned it to the king, and told him that d'Ablancourt was a protestant, Lewis replied, "I will not have an historian of a different religion from myself." Perrot's pension was however continued. His Life was written by Patru, his friend.

PERSEPOLIS, was formerly the capital of Persia, which was taken by Alexander the Great, and was afterwards burnt at the instigation of the courtesan Thais. It is now taken to be Kilmanar, in the province of Irac-Agemi, fifty miles north-east of Schirac, and two hundred south-east of Ispahan. The ruins which now remain are supposed to be those of Darius's palace, which are at the foot of a high mountain that overlooks a plain about thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth. The front of it looks towards the west, and is five hundred common paces in length: the north side is four hundred, and the south two hundred and fifty but on the east it has the mountains instead of a wall. Its shape is irregular, and it has on every side several angles, uniformly disposed, like so many half-bastions. The stones with which it is built are of a prodigious magnitude, and were probably dug out of the neighbouring mountain, which is now plain on the top, and of equal height with the palace. The walls of the first floor are still standing, and are crufted over with black marble. In some places they are ten, in others twenty, and in others thirty feet high. On the south side, outwardly, is an inscription, cut in an empty space, fifteen spans long, and seven broad, in such an uncouth character, that no one has been able to read it. Almost every part of the ruins are filled with sculptures. Long. 54. 15. E. Lat. 30. 34. N.

PERSES, king of Macedon, succeeded his father Philip, in the 178th year before the Christian æra. He inherited his father's hatred against the Romans, and having secured the crown by the death of Antigonus his competitor, declared war against them. He first defeated the Roman army on the banks of the Peneus; but was afterwards conquered and entirely defeated at the battle of Pydna, by Paulus Æmilius, and being taken prisoner with his wife and children, they all served to adorn the triumph of Æmilius. He died in irons some years after, about the 168th year before the Christian æra.

PERSEUS, in fabulous history, was the son of Jupiter and Danae. See **ACHRISIUS** and **DANAE**. When he was grown up, he acquired great reputation by his prudence and courage; and Minerva lending him her buckler, he slew Medusa, one of the Gorgons, and cut off her head. He then conquered Atlas, and married Andromeda, after he had delivered her from the sea-monster; but at length innocently occasioned the death of his grandfather Achrifus; for, playing with him at the discus, or quoits, a game he had invented, his quoit bruised the old king on the foot, which turned to a mortification, of which he died. Perseus was so afflicted at this fatal accident, that he forsook the country of Argos, and lived at Tyrintha in whose territory he built Mycene, where his posterity is said to have reigned about an hundred years. Perseus, after his death, was taken up into the heavens, where he and Andromeda form one constellation.

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PERSHORE, a town in Worcestershire. It has two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and three fairs, on Easter Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before All Saints, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a plain, on the great road from London to Worcester, on the banks of the river Avon, over which there is a bridge. It contains about three hundred houses, and has two parish churches; but it is somewhat decayed since the dissolution of its ancient abbey. It is ten miles east of Worcester, and one hundred and two west-north-west of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, which consists of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. The inhabitants call it Iran; for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the north by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carasm, or Corasm, and Great Bokaria; on the south by the Persian Gulph and Sea; on the west by Turkey in Asia; and on the east by Great Bokaria and the empire of the great mogul. It is about one thousand two hundred and twenty-five miles in length from east to west, and nine hundred in breadth from north to south. It is divided into sixteen large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbijan, Khilan, Mafanderan, Asterabad, Jorjan, Korazan, Irac-Agemi, Segestan, Candahar, Sablestan, Khufistan, Fars, Kerman, and Makran. The chief rivers, besides the Tygris and the Amu, are the Khur, Aras, Kezil, Ufan, Hindmend, Ilmend, Bendamir, Karon, and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the north and east parts, it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and south east, sandy and desert; in the south and west, level and extremely fertile, though for several months it is very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, have camels and buffaloes; and their horses are very numerous. In several places naphtha rises out of the ground; and they have mines of turquois-stones, iron, and salt. They have almost all sorts of fruits, and are said to have twenty different sorts of melons, which, in the proper season, serve the common people for food; they have variety of grapes and dates, which are here so rich, that when they are laid on heaps, they candy and preserve themselves without sugar. They have also pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna, besides a variety of medicinal drugs.

The Persians are Mahometans of the sect of Hali. The manufactures of Persia are embroidery, especially that of gold and silver, either in cloth, silk, or leather; and that which we call Turkey leather comes chiefly from hence; but silk stuffs are the chief manufacture of the country, such as taffeties, tabbies, and silk, mixed with cotton or camels and goats hair. Their brocades, gold tissue, and gold velvet are admirable; and what we call Turkey carpets are in reality the product of Persia. They also make stuffs with camels hair, goats hair, and wool.

Their greatest ministers do not think the business of a merchant beneath them; for, in peaceable times, the king himself has his agents and factors in the neighbouring countries, who export silk, brocades, carpets, and other rich goods; but the Armenians and Banians of India who reside here carry on the trade to the distant countries, and may be looked upon as the greatest merchants in the world. By the permission of the czarina, the English Russia company traded through Russia, down the river Wolga, and the Caspian Sea, into Persia, where they bartered the English woollen manufactures for Persian silks, between the year 1741 and 1746; but some of the company's officers being about to build ships on the Caspian Sea, for the use of the Persians, the czarina prohibited the traffic to Persia through her dominions, and that trade is now fallen into the hands of the Armenians. Ispahan is the capital city.

PERSIUS FLACCUS (AULUS) a Latin poet in the reign of Nero, celebrated for his satires. He was born, according to some, at Volterra in Tuscany, and, according to others, at Iguilia, in the gulph Della Spetia, in the year 34. He was a Roman knight, and related, both by birth and marriage, to persons of the highest rank. He was educated till twelve years of age at Volterra, and afterwards continued his studies at Rome, under Palemon the grammarian, Virgilius the rhetorician, and Cornutus the Stoic philosopher, who contracted a strict friendship for him. Persius consulted that illustrious friend in the composition of his verses. Lucian also studied with him under Cornutus, and appeared so charmed with his verses, that he was incessantly breaking out into acclamations, at the beautiful passages in his satires; an example rarely seen in poets of equal rank, except they are prompted by artifice or vanity. Persius was not acquainted with Seneca till very late, and could never admire his abilities. He was a good friend, a good son, a good brother and parent. It is said that he was perfectly chaste and sober, as gentle as a lamb, and as

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modest as a young virgin; so true it is, that we must not always judge of a man's morals from his writings; for Persius's satires are very licentious, and filled with rancour and gall against the vices of the times. He did not even spare the person of the emperor Nero; and it is commonly believed that he inserted this verse in his first satire to turn that prince into ridicule:

Torva mimalloneis impleunt cornua bombis.

though this, with the three following verses, are supposed by many writers to have been composed by Nero himself. Persius died in the year 62, at twenty-eight years of age, after having immortalized the name of his friend Cornutus in his satires. To him he left his library and about twenty-five thousand crowns; but Cornutus would only have the books, and gave the money to Persius's sisters. He revised the works of that poet, and suppressed those he had composed in his youth, and among others the verses he wrote on Arria his relation, the illustrious Roman lady who stabbed herself as an example to her husband. Hence there remains only six of the satires of this celebrated poet, which are esteemed, but at the same time justly blamed for their obscurity. Persius is indeed the most obscure of all the ancient Roman poets; and he may properly be called the Lycophrone of the Latins. We find Persius's Life among the works of Suetonius.

We ought to take care not to confound this Persius with Caius Persius, another learned man, who lived two hundred years before him, and enjoyed the posts of quaestor and praetor.

PERTH, otherwise called **ST. JOHN'S TOWN**, is the capital of the county of Perth, in Scotland, and is seated on the river Tay. It is a handsome town, and stands in an agreeable country, with two little forests on its side. The river is navigable for boats as far as this place, for which reason it carries on a small trade. It is thirty miles north of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 56. 27. N.

PERTHAMBOY, a sea-port town of New Jersey, in North America, seated at the mouth of the river Raritan, twenty-five miles south-west of New York, and is subject to Great Britain. Long. 74. 0. W. Lat. 40. 45. N.

PERTINAX (ÆLIUS or PUBLIUS HELVIUS) the nineteenth emperor of Rome, was born in a place called Villa Martis, near the city of Alba, on the 1st of August, 126. He was the son of a freedman named Helvius, who was by trade a mercer, or, according to others, a brickmaker. He was, nevertheless educated with great care, and made such progress in polite literature, that he taught with reputation in Liguria. He afterwards entered into the army, and by his merit was raised to the posts of consul, praefect of Rome, and governor of several considerable provinces. At length, after the death of Commodus, he was elected emperor by the praetorian soldiers, on the 1st of January, 193, at seventy years of age. His election pleased the senate and people, who had reason to expect great things from the excellent abilities of this prince; but Pertinax too soon endeavouring to reform the state, to ease the provinces of the taxes with which they had been burthened, to make the troops observe a more regular discipline, and with too much precipitation to remedy the disorders practised by the militia, which could only have been removed by time, the praetorian soldiers, who now despised him on account of his age, assassinated him on the 8th of March, 193, after a reign of only eighty-seven days. Julian, Niger, and Severus, after his death, contended for the empire.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Aix, in a wholesome fertile country. It is ten miles north-east of Aix, and twenty-seven north of Marseilles. Long. 5. 40. E. Lat. 43. 44. N.

PERU, a large country of South America, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the east by the country of the Amazons, on the south by Chili, and on the west by the South Sea; is about fifteen hundred miles in length from north to south, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth from east to west, between the Andes and the South Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and according to some, three hundred miles. It seldom rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder is, unless towards the top of the above mountains; for while the mathematicians from France were there to measure a degree of latitude, while they were making their observations, they not only saw the lightning, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height; and there are several volcanoes which burn continually; sometimes such torrents of water will fall down from thence that will overflow the whole country. There happened one in December, 1742, that in some places the flood was sixty feet high, and in others above one hundred and twenty; it carried away an infinite number of cattle, threw down six hundred houses, and drowned eight or nine hundred persons; in its course it removed pieces of rock twelve feet in diameter, and forced them thirty yards from the places where

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where they first lay. Some thought this water proceeded out of the rock, but others more judiciously concluded it came from the melting of the snow. The best houses in this country are made of a sort of reeds like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However, they have a sort of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole structure groan. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea-side; but none of their trees are like those in Europe. The birds that are therein are much superior to those of Europe for the beauty of their plumage, but then their notes are very disagreeable. There are few birds near the sea-side, and the monkeys also get at a distance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fish. It has been generally said there are lions here, but that which they call so is more like a wolf than a lion, and he never attacks mankind; but the tigers are as large and fierce as those of Africa, though not of the same colour; however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and several sorts of them are dangerous, particularly the rattle-snake. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are vastly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; likewise there are spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous size, and will suck the blood of horses, mules, and even of men who sleep in the fields; and they have entirely destroyed the great cattle which the missionaries had introduced into a country north of Peru. The famous bird, called a condor or condor, is perhaps the largest in the world, for it makes nothing of carrying off a sheep; and some affirm it will carry off a whole buck. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to South America, for none have ever been found in North America nor any other country; it is commonly called the camel-sheep, and is something of the shape of a camel, without any bunches on its back; there are two sorts of them, and one is covered with a very fine reddish wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but small in comparison of a camel, and they were used to carry burthens of about fifty pounds weight, before horses were introduced.

Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards who conquered it, and by the native Americans. These last, that live among the forests, form as it were so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest and by their governor, assisted by other original natives, that serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open though they have cotton, callibashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, or hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito, seem to be of a different temper; for they are all extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards, there arises a third kind, called Mestices, who are illegitimate; however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: these behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, inasmuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. It was said above, that it seldom rains; but this must be understood of the south parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively; inasmuch that those who go thither in search of gold are often carried off by the unwholesomeness of the climate. Those that travel over the Andes, where they are passable, find it so cold, that they are often frozen to death.

They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggists shops, particularly the Jesuits bark and Peruvian balsam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious.

This country is divided into five great audiences, which are Quito, De los Reyes, and De las Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. I believe we

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hardly need take notice of the mines of gold and silver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, because they are so generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and capital of Perugia. It is an ancient, handsome, populous, and large city, with a strong citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, as well public as private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, eight miles north-west of Assise, twenty-five west-by-north of Nocera, and seventy-five north of Rome. Long. 13. 20. E.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the west by Tuscany, on the south by Orvieto, on the west by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the north by the county of Citta Castellana. It is one of the smallest provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine; besides, the lake Perugia supplies them with plenty of fish. The capital town is Perugia. The lake is eight miles from the city, and is almost round, being about five miles in diameter, and in it there are three islands. This province is about twenty five miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PERUGINO (PIETRO) a famous painter, so called from the place where he was born, in the Ecclesiastical State, in 1446. He was one of the disciples of Andrea Verrocchio, and designed with sufficient knowledge of nature; but he is dry and his manner little. He was so miserably avaricious, that being robbed of his money by thieves, it broke his heart, and he died in 1524, at seventy-eight years of age.

PERUZZI (BALTHAZAR) an able Italian painter and architect, was born at Sienna, in 1500. He acquired a great reputation, and was employed by pope Julius II. Rome being sacked by the army of the emperor Charles V. in 1527, Peruzzi was taken prisoner, but obtained his liberty by painting a portrait of the constable de Bourbon. He died at Rome, in 1536. To him is owing the re-establishment of the ancient decorations of theatre, the use of which was lost.

PERWICH (SUSANNA) remarkable for her extraordinary accomplishments, was the daughter of Robert Perwich, whose wife kept a famous boarding-school at Hackney in the time of the Interregnum. She had not only that quickness of apprehension and readiness of elocution natural to her sex, but a solidity of judgment seldom found in men; and such were her abilities, that out of eight hundred ladies educated in her mother's school, there was not one that ever attained to half her excellence in music, dancing, and those other useful and ornamental qualifications in which ladies are usually educated. Music was so peculiarly adapted to her genius, that she excelled on several instruments; and was, at about fourteen, well qualified to play any thing on the treble viol in concert at first sight. Lawes, Simpson, Jenkins, and other celebrated masters of music, listened to her with admiration when she sung or played their compositions or her own. Her name was so well known abroad, that she was frequently visited by foreigners of eminence. But of all her excellencies, as the author of her life assures us, her piety was the greatest, and her highest qualification was to die the death, as she had lived the life of a Christian. She died on the 3d of July, 1661, aged twenty-five years. *Mr. Granger's Biographical History of England.*

PESARO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, whose streets are paved with bricks. The castle is very well fortified; the harbour is excellent; and the cathedral magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they send large quantities to Venice. It is seated on an eminence at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulph of Venice, seventeen miles north-east of Urbino, and one hundred and thirty north east of Rome. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

PESCARA, a very strong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Abruzzo. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, eight miles from Citta-di-Penna, ten south-east of Atri, and one hundred north-east of Naples. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 42. 22. N.

PESCHIERA, a strong town of Italy in the Veronese, with a castle and a strong fort. The Venetians took it from the duke of Mantua in 1441. It is seated on the lake Garda, at the place where the river Menzo proceeds from it, sixteen miles west of Verona. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 45. 37. N.

PESENAN, an ancient town of France in Languedoc. There are several very handsome houses in it belonging to great persons, particularly that belonging to the intendant of the prince of Conti. It is seated in a charming country on the river Pein, eight miles north of Agde, and three hundred south-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 31. E. Lat. 43. 28. N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the eastern banks of the river Danube,

Danube, opposite Buda, on a handsome plain, seventy-five miles south-east of Presburg. Long. 19. 20. E. Lat. 47. 39. N.

PETAU, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the district of Stiria. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Drave, one hundred and thirty miles east-by-fourth of Salzburg, and one hundred and eight south of Vienna. Long. 16. 29. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

PETAU (DENNIS) in Latin *Petavius*, one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Orleans in 1583, and entered into the society of the Jesuits at twenty-two years of age. He taught rhetoric, and afterwards divinity, in the college of Paris, with great applause, and was esteemed by the learned for his profound erudition. He was well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and was allowed to be one of the best critics of his time. He died at Paris in the college of Lewis the Great on the 11th of December, 1652, aged sixty-nine. He wrote a great number of works, most of which are in Latin. The principal are 1. *Doctrina Temporum*, with his Euranology, three volumes folio. 2. *Theological Dogmas*. 3. *Rationarium Temporum*. 4. Learned editions of the works of Synesius, Themistius, Nicephorus, Epiphanius, the emperor Julian, &c. 5. Several pieces against Salmasius, and other works.

He ought not to be confounded with Paul Petau, a learned antiquary and civilian, who was made a counsellor in the parliament of Paris in 1588. He wrote several works, and died at Paris on the 17th of September, 1614.

PETER (St.) one of the apostles, was born at Bethsaida in Gallilee, and was named Simon; but Christ having called him to be an apostle, changed his name into that of Cephas, which is the same with Peter; for as he was fishing on the lake of Genazereth, with Andrew his brother, the son of God ordered them to leave their nets and to follow him, and from that time they continued his disciples. He was a witness to our Lord's transfiguration on the mount; he was present at the last supper, and was in the garden when the soldiers came to seize Jesus, and being transported with zeal, drew his sword, and cut off the high-priest's servant's ear. St. Peter then denied his knowing his Lord, and persisted in it three times, till the cock-crowing, reminded him of Jesus's having foretold this instance of his weakness, on which he shewed his repentance by his tears. St. Peter was likewise a witness of Christ's resurrection and ascension, and of the descent of the Holy Ghost. He afterwards preached the gospel with great zeal; converted three thousand persons at his first sermon, and performed many surprising miracles in proof of his divine mission. Some time after Herod Agrippa caused him to be put in prison at Jerusalem, whence he was delivered by an angel. He some time after opposed St. Paul at Antioch, and afterwards suffered martyrdom, being, according to some, killed in prison, and, according to others, crucified with his head downwards. He wrote two Epistles, addressed to the converted Jews dispersed throughout Asia; but the other works attributed to St. Peter are spurious.

PETER CHRYSOLOGUS was elected archbishop of Ravenna, about the year 433, and acquired great reputation by his virtue and eloquence. He died about the year 458. There are still extant one hundred and seventy-six of his sermons, which are written in a florid and sententious style.

PETER IGNEUS, that is, of Fire, a famous religious of the order of Vallombreuse, founded by St. John Gualbert. Peter of Padua, bishop of Florence, having been accused of heresy and simony by the monks of that monastery, who would not communicate with him; and this accusation making great noise, Peter Igneus was chosen, in 1063, by the monks of his convent, to make good their charge against the bishop by the trial of fire. It is pretended, that he entered gravely, with naked feet and small steps, a scorching fire, between two burning piles of wood, in the presence of all the people of Florence; and that he walked slowly thro' to the end; when perceiving that he had dropped his handkerchief, he returned back, and took it out of the middle of the flames, as whole and as white as it was when he entered. The writers of that superstitious age, and particularly Didier, abbot of Mont-Cassin, who was afterwards pope, under the name of Victor III. speaks of this fact as a thing extremely certain. Peter of Pavia, though thus supposed to be convicted of the crimes laid to his charge, continued bishop of Florence. Peter Igneus was at length chosen abbot, and, in 1073, became cardinal and bishop of Albano.

PETER LOMBARD, a famous divine of the twelfth century, also called the Master of the Sentences, was named Lombard from his being born at Novarra, in Lombardy. He distinguished himself by his learning in the university of Paris, and, in 1159, was made bishop of that city. He wrote a work, distinguished by the name of the Sentences, on which a great number of persons have written commentaries, and this has been considered as the source and ori-

gin of scholastic divinity. He also wrote a Commentary on the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles, and died in 1164.

PETER NOLASQUE, founder of the order of Mercy, for the redemption of captives, was born in Lauraguais, in the diocese of St. Papoul, in Languedoc, about the year 1189. He founded his order on the 11th of August, 1218, and was its first superior general. He died in 1256 or 1258, aged sixty-seven.

PETER the Cruel, king of Castile, succeeded his father Alphonso XI. in 1350, when he was but sixteen years of age. He put to death several gentlemen who were his subjects, and married Blanch, the daughter of Peter I. duke of Bourbon; but three days after his marriage forsook her, and caused her to be put into prison, in order that he might live with Mary of Padilla. He also married Jane of Castro, whom he also abandoned a short time after. These proceedings, added to his execrable cruelties, caused the grandees to unite against him. Peter put many of them to death, and did not even spare his brother Frederick, and Blanch his queen. At length his subjects took up arms, and Henry, count of Tristemare, his natural brother, putting himself at their head, took Toledo and almost all Castile. Peter then went into Guienne, and had recourse to the English, who, in 1367, restored him to the throne; but Henry de Tristemare, assisted by the French, defeated him in a battle fought on the 14th of March, 1369, and killed him eight days after.

PETER the Great, the celebrated czar of Muscovy, and one of those extraordinary princes whom Providence has raised up to deliver nations from barbarism and ignorance, was the son of the czar Alexis Michaelowitz, by a second wife, and was born on the 11th of June, 1673, and succeeded Theodor, or Theodore, his brother, at ten years of age, to the prejudice of his elder brother John, who enjoyed an ill state of health, and great weakness of mind. The strelitzes, who are the established guards of the czars, made an insurrection in favour of John, at the instigation of the princess Sophia, who being own sister to John, hoped, perhaps, to be sole regent, since John was incapable of acting; however, she was certain of enjoying a greater share of authority under John, than if the power was lodged solely in her half-brother Peter. However, to put an end to this civil tumult, the affair was compromised, and it was agreed that the two brothers should jointly share the Imperial dignity. Peter immediately perceived the defects of the education they had given him, and having a natural inclination for military exercises, formed a company of fifty men, commanded by foreign officers, and clothed and exercised after the German manner. Into this company he entered himself, and chusing the lowest post, that of drummer, and commanding the officers to forget that he was czar, lived on his pay, lay in a drummer's tent in the rear of his company, and performed the duties of his post, like the meanest soldier. He was some time after raised to a serjeant, when in the judgment of his officers, whom he would have punished had they discovered the least partiality in his favour, he was justly entitled to that advancement, and he never rose otherwise than as a soldier of fortune, whose advancement would even have been approved by his comrades. By this means he let the nobility know, that merit and not birth alone was a sufficient title for obtaining military employments. To this company he added several others, and in a little time formed a considerable body of better disciplined, and more faithful troops, than the strelitzes, who from their excessive power justly gave him umbrage. His brother John dying in 1696, he became sole master of the empire, and saw himself in a condition to execute the great design he had formed. He began his reign with the siege of Asoph, which he took from the Turks in 1697. Having seen at that siege the importance of a naval force, he, in 1698, sent an embassy into Holland, and went himself inognito in the retinue of his ambassadors, in order to learn the method of building ships. He caused himself to be enrolled in the list of ship-carpenters at Amsterdam, under the name of Peter Michaelof, and worked at the docks with the same assiduity and application as a common carpenter. He afterwards went to perfect himself in England, where having completely acquired the knowledge of ship-building at Deptford, he went back to Holland, in order to return to his dominions by the way of Germany. While he was at Vienna, he was informed that 40,000 Strelitzes had revolted, which obliged him to set out in haste for Moscow, at which city he arrived at the end of the year 1699, and immediately broke them all. The following year having concluded an alliance with Augustus, king of Poland, he entered into a war with Charles XII. king of Sweden, and reflecting that the Swedes were for a long time a warlike people, while the Moscovites were but little acquainted with military discipline, he used frequently to say: "I know very well that my troops must be for a long time beaten, but even this will at last teach them to conquer."

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"quer." He was not deceived, for after many losses, he at length gained a complete victory over the Swedes at Pultowa, in 1709, and obliged even Charles XII. to fly for shelter into the Turkish dominions, and then made a complete conquest of Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and a part of Swedish Pomerania. The Turks having broken the truce which they had concluded with him, he was, in 1712, enclosed by their army on the banks of the Pruth; he seemed then to be inevitably lost; but while his army was filled with consternation, the czarina Catharine artfully amused the grand-vizier, by promising him a large sum of money, and the czar's prudence completed the work. To perpetuate the memory of this event, he caused the czarina to institute the order of St. Catharine, of which she was declared sovereign, and into which none but women were to be admitted. He for the following years continued the wars against the Swedes, and gained many victories over them, as well by sea as by land. In 1716 he suppressed the dignity of patriarch of Muscovy, made a second voyage into Germany and Holland, and in 1717 went to France, where he informed himself of every thing which he thought capable of increasing his knowledge; visited the Academy of Sciences, of which he was made an honorary member, and conversed with the learned, to whom he offered considerable rewards to induce them to settle in Muscovy. On his going to the Sorbonne, where he saw the mausoleum of the cardinal de Richelieu, he flew to that minister's statue, threw his arms about its neck, and embracing it, said, "Why art thou not alive, I would then have given thee 'one half of my empire, for teaching me to govern the 'other?' At his return to Muscovy he took advantage of the troubles in Persia, and seized the city of Derbent, and whatever places were convenient for him on the Caspian sea, in order to extend the commerce of Muscovy. He died of the strangury, on the 8th of February, 1725, aged fifty-three, with the reputation of a hero, and of being one of the greatest princes that ever appeared in the world.

Muscovy is obliged to him for its power, its laws, and improvements. He drew thither, as much as possible, all the foreigners who were capable of instructing and improving his subjects; officers by land and sea, sailors, engineers, mathematicians, architects, physicians, surgeons, and artists of all kinds. In 1704 he built the famous city of Petersburg. He fortified a great number of towns; raised a navy of forty ships of the line, and two hundred galleys; introduced an excellent civil government in the great cities; established colleges in Moscow, Petersburg, and Kiof, for the languages, polite literature, and mathematics; founded public lectures on anatomy, an observatory for astronomy, a garden for plants, fine printing-houses, a royal library, &c. This great prince founded most of these establishments even in the midst of wars: he forgot nothing capable of improving his people, and of introducing the arts and sciences into his dominions. In short, he was magnanimous, liberal, laborious, courageous, and capable of forming and executing the most extensive designs. He is nevertheless reproached with being guilty of many considerable vices, and particularly with cruelty, in sending his Swedish captives into the deserts of Siberia, and his not even sparing his own son, whom he put to death for counteracting his great designs. He was succeeded by his widow the empress Catharine.

PETER of Navarre, a famous captain, in the 16th century, was of a family among the dregs of the people, and yet raised himself by his intrepidity and capacity to the highest military posts. He served in Italy during the war of Lunigiana, where he distinguished himself by his valour. Gonzalvo, surnamed the Great Captain, engaged him in his interest a short time after, and in 1503 was a witness to his capacity at the taking of the castle of CEuf, at Naples, where Peter of Navarre distinguished himself by the invention of mines. He obtained great honour in the Spanish army against the Turks and Moors, from whom he took Oran, Bugi, Tripoli, and several other places. At length being taken prisoner by the French, at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, and the Spaniards suffering him to languish in prison, he entered into the service of France; but in 1528 was made prisoner in the kingdom of Naples, whither he accompanied the count de Lautrec, and died in confinement.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for horses, all kinds of stock, and wrought timber. It is seated on the river Nen, which is navigable for barges, over which there is a bridge to pass into Huntingdonshire. The cathedral is a stately structure, with a venerable front, and large cloisters, and St. Mary's chapel is a handsome large building, full of curious work, with a large choir. Here the queens Catharine of Spain and Mary of Scots lie interred. This place is of no great extent, and has but one parish church besides the cathedral. It sends two mem-

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bers to parliament, and the mayor, recorder, and other officers of the city are elected by the dean and chapter. It is thirty-eight miles south of Boston, and eighty-one north-by-west of London. Long. O. 15. W. Lat. 52. 33. N.

PETERS (BONAVENTURE) an excellent Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1614, and distinguished himself by his skill in sea-pieces; sometimes representing a calm sea, with ships and galleys riding, and their pendants and streamers displayed, as if in triumph; and sometimes storms, in which are shattered barks and sinking ships. His sea-fights are also well executed. He likewise painted prospects of towns and castles, in a masterly manner.

PETERS (JOHN) the brother of the former, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1624, where he continued the greatest part of his life. He practised the manner of his brother, and became famous for sea-pieces, towns, and castles; and his pictures were greatly esteemed by the lovers of the art.

PETERSBURG, a large handsome city of Russia, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703, and is the capital town of the whole empire. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houses. It is seated in an island, which lies in the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort has six bastions, and opposite to it, on Terra Firma, is a crown work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a black eagle crowned, holding in his claws a sceptre, and an imperial globe. A little farther is the chapel of St. Nicholas, who is the chief patron of Russia. Within this fort, or citadel, is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high steeple, and is designed for the burying-place of the royal family. In an arm of the river, which is between the crown work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter season. On this side the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muscovites. In the first there are the summer and winter palaces, the houses belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building ships: in the other Slabod is the palace of the empress, where she formerly resided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and Finlanders; and in both there are very superb structures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the island, to make Petersburg resemble Amsterdam; but the czar did not live to see this project executed. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military school, and an exchange. The worst of this place is, that it is not high enough to escape inundations, which sometimes have occasioned the loss of vast sums of money. When the merchants perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houses, to keep out the water. At first provisions were scarce, and the trade was small, because the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large vessels; but Peter the Great remedied this inconvenience in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about seventy-five miles in length, seventy feet wide, and ten in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finished till the next reign; and thus Petersburg may readily be supplied with provisions. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of the sovereign, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade by land with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing salt-petre, brimstone, and elaboratories for fireworks. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships; a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing house. And here it will be proper to mention the new road that is made between Petersburg and Moscow, in a strait line across the forests, planted with trees on each side, and which is 555 miles in length. It was finished in 1718; and at the end of every five miles there are posts eight feet high set up to direct travellers. This road is divided into twenty-four posts, or stations, at each of which are at least twenty horses, kept ready saddled and bridled. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice-chancellor, count Gallowin's, and some others. They are mostly brick plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who settled here many years, contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The summer palace, and gardens lie to the east, where there are fine walks, and choice statues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of a wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of distinction are invited to partake of these diversions, as well as to balls, masquerades, and con-

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certs, which are frequently given at court. There are twenty Russian churches, and four Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics; and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000, most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 355 miles north-west of Moscow, 750 north-east of Vienna, 525 north-east of Copenhagen, 300 north-east of Stockholm, and 1250 north-east of Paris. Long. 38. 36. E. Lat. 59. 52. N.

PETERSFIELD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 11, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Loddon, on the road from London to Portsmouth, and is a pretty handsome town. It is eighteen miles north-east of Portsmouth, eighteen south-east of Winchester, and fifty-five south-west of London, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and constable, and has one church built with brick. It contains about two hundred houses, formed into a long paved street, and the inhabitants amount to about one thousand. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Minden, with a castle. It is seated at the river Wefer, three miles from Minden, and thirty-seven west of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Slavonia, and one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks. It is seated on the river Danube, between the Save and the Drave, thirty-five miles north-west of Belgrade. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, eighteen miles south-by-west of Wells, and one hundred and thirty-seven west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese. It is seated near the confines of the duchy of Castro, eight miles west of Castro, and forty-five south-west of Sienna. Long. 11. 45. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

PETIGUAVAS, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, seated on a bay at the west end of the island, and subject to France. It is two hundred miles east of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and two hundred west of St. Domingo. Long. 77. 0. E. Lat. 18. 5. N.

PETIS DE LA CROIX (FRANCIS) secretary and interpreter to the French king for the Oriental languages, succeeded his father in that post, and discharged it with honour. By order from the court he made several voyages into the East and into Africa, and died in 1713. He wrote many works, most of which are translations from Arabic books.

PETIT (FRANCIS). See **POURFOUR**.

PETIT (PETER) a physician of the 17th century, was born at Paris, and published a collection of Latin poems, which is esteemed, with a curious Treatise on Poetical Fury, and many other works. He died on the 31st of December, 1687, at about seventy-one years of age.

PETIT (PETER) a learned mathematician and philosopher, was born at Montluçon, in France, and distinguished himself by writing several mathematical and philosophical works, which are curious and interesting. He contracted a strict friendship with Des Cartes and other learned men of his time, and died on the 20th of August, 1677.

PETIT (SAMUEL) a learned protestant minister of the 17th century, was born at Nismes, and wrote several excellent works, the principal of which are, 1. *Leges Atticæ*. 2. *Eclogæ Chronologicæ*. 3. *Miscellanea*. 4. *Variae Lectiones*. 5. *Observationes*, &c. He died at Nismes, on the 12th of December, 1648, aged forty-four.

PETIT (JOHN LEWIS) an eminent surgeon, born at Paris, on the 13th of March, 1674. He had so early an inclination to surgery, that Mr. Littere, a celebrated anatomist, being in his father's house, he regularly attended that gentleman's lectures, from his being seven years of age. He was received master in surgery in the year 1700, and acquired such reputation in the practice of that art, that, in 1726, the king of Poland sent for him to his court, and, in 1734, Don Ferdinand, the late king of Spain, prevailed on him to go into that kingdom. He restored the health of those princes, who endeavoured to detain him, by offering him great advantages, but he chose rather to return to France. He was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1715; became director of the Royal Academy of Surgery; made several important discoveries; invented new instruments for the improvement of surgery, and died at Paris, on the 20th of April, 1750, aged seventy-seven. He wrote an excellent Treatise on the Diseases of the Bones, the best edition of which is that of 1723; and many learned Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, and in the first volume of the Memoirs of Surgery.

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PETITOT, (JOHN) an excellent painter in enamel, was the son of a sculptor and architect, and was born at Geneva in 1607. He was bred a jeweller, and by his being frequently employed in enamelling, acquired so fine a taste in colouring, that Mr. Bordier; who afterwards became his brother-in-law, advised him to apply to portrait painting; and though they both wanted several colours, which they could not bring to bear the fire, they succeeded to admiration; Petitot doing the heads and hands, in which his colouring was excellent, and Bordier painting the hair, the draperies, and the grounds. These two friends thus agreeing in their works, set out for Italy; where, by frequenting the best chemists, they made great improvements in the preparation of their colours; but the completion of their success must be ascribed to a journey they afterwards made to England. Here they found Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to king Charles I. and a great chemist, who had, by his experiments, discovered the principal colours to be used for enamel, and the proper way to vitrify them; these surpassed in beauty all the enamelling of Venice. Sir Theodore introduced Petitot to the king, who gave him an apartment in Whitehall, where he painted several portraits after Vandyke, in which he was guided by that excellent master, who was then in London, and his advice contributed greatly to his improvement. King Charles often went to see him work, and Petitot several times painted that monarch and the whole royal family. After the tragical end of that unhappy prince, who had shewn him distinguished marks of his favour, he followed the royal family in their flight to Paris, where Charles II. often visited, and eat with him. The court of France then grew fond of being painted in enamel, and Lewis XIV. gave him a pension, and a lodging in the gallery of the Louvre. Bordier lived with him till their families growing too numerous, obliged them to separate. Their friendship was founded on their reciprocal merit, and having gained as a reward for their discoveries and labours a million of livres, they divided it at Paris, and continued friends, without ever quarrelling for the space of fifty years.

As he was a zealous protestant, at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, he earnestly desired the king's permission to go to Geneva, but Lewis had the cruelty to cause him to be arrested, and sent to fort l'Eveque, where the bishop of Meaux was appointed to instruct him; yet neither the eloquence of the great Bossuet, nor the terrors of a dungeon could prevail; but the vexation and confinement throwing the good old man, now near eighty, into a fever, the king ordered him to be released, on which he escaped with his wife to Geneva, after having resided at Paris thirty-six years. He had several times painted Lewis XIV. Mary Anne of Austria, his mother, and Mary Theresia his wife; and he had no sooner left France, than the king and queen of Poland, desirous of having their pictures painted by him, sent the originals to Paris, believing him to be there. The gentleman who was charged with the commission went on to Geneva, and he executed them with as much spirit as if he had been in the flower of his age. The concurrence of his friends, and of the curious, who came to see him, was so great, that he was obliged to quit Geneva, and retire to Veray, a small town in the canton of Bern, where he worked in quiet, and died in 1691, aged eighty-four.

Petitot may be called the inventor of painting portraits in enamel, though his friend Bordier made several attempts before him, and Sir Theodore Mayerne had facilitated the means of employing the most beautiful colours, yet Petitot completed the works which under his hand acquired a softness and liveliness of colouring that will never change, and will ever render his works valuable. He made use of gold and silver plates, and seldom enamelled on copper. When he first came in vogue, his price was twenty Louis's a head, which he soon raised to forty. It was his custom to take a painter with him, who painted the picture in oil, after which Petitot sketched out his work, which he always finished after the life. When he painted the king of France, he took those pictures for his copies that most resembled him, and the king afterwards gave him a sitting or two to finish his work.

PETIT-PIED, (NICHOLAS) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, on the 4th of August, 1665, and became professor of the Sorbonne in 1701; but the same year having signed, with twenty-three other doctors, the famous case of conscience, with respect to the constitution Unigenitus, he was banished to Beaune in 1703, and deprived of his professorship. Some time after he retired into Holland with father Quesnel, and M. Fouillon, and staid there till the year 1718, when he was permitted to return to Paris, and the next year the faculty of divinity of the Sorbonne restored him to his privileges as doctor, but the next month the king dissolved what they had done in his favour. He was at length under the protection of M. de Lorraine,

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Lorrain, bishop of Bayeux; but that prelate dying in 1728, M. Petit pied having escaped being arrested, retired again into Holland. He, however, obtained his recall in 1734, and lived in tranquility at Paris till his death, which happened on the 7th of January 1747, when he was eighty-two years of age. He wrote many books, the greatest part of them in French, and the others in Latin. Some of the principal are, 1. Three Letters to a Lady on unjust Excommunications. 2. *Obedientia credula vana Religio, seu Silentium Religiosum in causa Jansenii explicatum, & salva Fide ac Auctoritate Ecclesiae vindicatum*. 3. Rules of natural Equity and good Sense for the Examination of the Constitution Unigenitus. 4. Letters relating to Usury, &c.

PETRA, formerly the capital town of Arabia. Petra is now intirely destroyed, inasmuch that its situation is not exactly known, though it was the town from whence the country round it received its name.

PETRARCH, (FRANCIS) a celebrated Italian poet, and one of the first geniuses of the 14th century, was born at Arezzo, on the 20th of July, 1304, and was the son of Petrarco Di Parenzo. He received the first tincture of learning from the famous Barlaam, and afterwards studied grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy, for four years at Carpentras, from whence he went to Montpellier, where he studied the law under John Andreas and Cino of Pistoia, and probably from the latter received a taste for Italian poetry. As Petrarch only studied the law out of compliance to his father, who, on his visiting him at Bologna, had thrown into the fire all the Latin poets and orators, except Virgil and Cicero, he at twenty-two years of age, hearing that his father and mother were dead of the plague at Avignon, returned to that city to settle his domestic affairs, and purchased a country house in a very solitary, but agreeable situation, called Vaucluse, where he first knew the beautiful Laura, with whom he fell in love, and whom he has immortalized in his poems. He at length travelled into France, the Netherlands, and Germany, and at his return to Avignon entered into the service of pope John XXII. who employed him in several important affairs. Petrarch was in hopes of being raised to some considerable post, but being disappointed, he applied himself entirely to poetry, in which he met with such applause, that in one and the same day, he received letters from Rome and the chancellor of the university of Paris, by which they invited him to receive the poetic crown. By the advice of his friends he preferred Rome to Paris, and received that crown from the senate and people on the 8th of April, 1341. His love of solitude at length induced him to return to Vaucluse; but after the death of the beautiful Laura, Provence became insupportable to him, and he returned to Italy in 1352, when, being at Milan, Galeas Viceconti made him counsellor of State. Petrarch spent almost all the rest of his life in travelling to and from the different cities in Italy. He was archdeacon of Parma, and canon of Padua; but never received the order of priesthood. All the princes and great men of his time gave him public marks of their esteem; and while he lived at Arcqua, three leagues from Padua, the Florentines deputed Boccace to go to him with letters, by which they invited him to Florence, and informed him, that they restored to him all the estate of which his father and mother had been deprived during the dissensions between the Guelphs and Ghiblins. He died a few years after at Arcqua, on the 18th of July, 1374, aged seventy. He wrote many works that have rendered his memory immortal; these have been printed in four volumes folio. His life has been written by several authors.

PETRE, (Sir WILLIAM) secretary of state to four kings and queens of England, was the son of John Petre of Tor-Newton, in Devonshire, and studied at Oxford, where, in 1532, he took the degree of doctor of laws. At length he became tutor to the son of Thomas Boleyn earl of Wiltshire, in which station his genteel person and behaviour being observed by Thomas Cromwell, he introduced him to court, where, pleasing king Henry VIII. he was sent to travel, with the allowance of a pension. Returning home an accomplished gentleman, he was made Latin secretary, when Thomas Cromwell, the chief secretary, finding him to be a man of capacity, commissioned him, with others, in 1535, to make a general visitation of all the monasteries in England, and to enquire into the government and behaviour of the religious of both sexes, &c. Having acquitted himself to the king's satisfaction, he was not only rewarded with very large grants of abbey lands, and knighted, but was soon after sworn of the privy-council, and constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. When king Henry VIII. was preparing for his expedition into France, and queen Catharine Parr was constituted regent of the kingdom, Sir William was appointed among others, to direct her council; and, in the same king's will, he was made one of the assistant counsellors to his successor, Edward VI.

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Under that young prince he was not only continued in the privy-council, but made treasurer of the court of first-fruits for life, and was in several commissions for ecclesiastical affairs. He had such skill in adapting himself to all changes, that he even engaged queen Mary's esteem and favour, so that she continued him in his post of principal secretary of state, and in the first year of her reign, made him chancellor of the Garter. Unwilling to lose those large estates which he had raised out of the ruins of the monasteries, he took a very extraordinary method to secure them to himself and his posterity, by procuring a special dispensation from pope Paul IV. to retain them, affirming that he was ready to apply them to spiritual uses. He was entrusted by queen Mary in concluding the treaty of marriage between her and Philip, archduke of Austria, and was very active in searching into the bottom of Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection.

Notwithstanding his compliances with queen Mary's measures, he found means to ingratiate himself with queen Elizabeth, by which means he continued one of her secretaries of state till the year 1560, if not longer, and of her privy-council till his death. In the latter part of his life, he employed himself in works of charity; particularly as a benefactor to the colleges of Exeter and All-Souls, where he received his education, and in founding ten alms houses at Ingatstone. He also left in his will several legacies to the poor. He died on the 13th of January, 1571-2, and was buried in the church of Ingatstone.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. It is ninety miles south west of Warlaw. Long. 19. 5. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

PETRINA, a small strong town in Croatia, seated on a river of the same name, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is twenty miles east of Carlostadt. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, (TITUS) a great critic and polite writer of antiquity, the favourite of Nero, supposed to be the same mentioned by Tacitus in the sixteenth book of his Annals. He was proconsul of Bithynia, and afterwards consul, and appeared capable of the greatest posts. He was, nevertheless, extremely voluptuous, for he spent the greatest part of the day in sleep, and the night in pleasure and business. He was one of Nero's principal confidants, and in a manner the superintendent of his pleasures, for that prince thought nothing agreeable or delightful but what was approved by Petronius. The great favour shewn him drew upon him the envy of Tigellinus, another of Nero's favourites, who accused him of being concerned in a conspiracy against the emperor; on which Petronius was seized, and being sentenced to die, he from time to time caused his veins to be opened and closed again, entertaining himself the while in discoursing on poetry with his friends. He afterwards sent to Nero a book sealed up with his own hand, in which he described the debaucheries of that prince under borrowed names, and died in the year 65 or 66. There are still extant a satire and some other of his pieces well written in Latin, but filled with indecencies, which occasioned Petronius's being called *Autor purissima impuritatis*. There was found in the last century a fragment of his works at Traou, in Dalmatia. It is a folio manuscript two fingers thick, in which is contained Trimalcio's supper; it made much noise amongst the learned, and occasioned many disputes for and against its authenticity.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Stiria. It is seated on the river Drave, thirty miles south-east of Gratz, and is a very ancient place. Long. 16. 18. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

PETTIPOLI, a sea-port town on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies, where the Dutch have a factory. Long. 80. 12. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

PETTY, (Sir WILLIAM) a learned and laborious English writer, was the son of Anthony Petty, a clothier, and was born at Rumsey in Hampshire, on the 26th of May, 1623. While he was a boy, he took great delight in spending his time amongst the artificers, as smiths, carpenters, joiners, &c. whose trades he in some respects understood so well at twelve years of age, that he could work at them. When he was fifteen he was master of the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, the whole body of arithmetic, and those parts of practical geometry and astronomy that relate to navigation and dialing. Soon after he went to Caen in Normandy, and with a little stock of merchandize, which he then improved, maintained himself there, and afterwards removing to Paris, studied anatomy, and read Vesalius with Mr. Hobbes, who assisted him in his studies. Upon his return to England, he was preferred in the king's navy, but at twenty years of age, when the war between the king and the parliament grew hot, he retired into the Netherlands, and France, where, for three years, he prosecuted his studies at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris. In 1647,

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he obtained a patent for teaching the art of double writing by the use of an instrument, by which two resembling copies of the same thing might be wrote at once. He afterwards went to Oxford, where he prosecuted the study of physic, and taught anatomy and chemistry to the young scholars. In 1650, he was created doctor of physic, and the next year was unanimously elected professor of anatomy at Oxford; soon after he was made one of the College of Physicians at London, and professor of music at Gresham college. He afterwards became physician to the army, and went into Ireland, where he gained by his practice about four hundred pounds above his salary. In 1654, perceiving that the admeasurements of the lands in Ireland forfeited on account of the rebellion was absurdly managed, he obtained a contract for making the same admeasurements, which he performed in such a manner as to gain by that employment about nine thousand pounds. In 1658, he was elected one of the burgesses for Westlow, in Cornwall; in 1661 was knighted by king Charles II. and upon the establishment of the Royal Society, he was appointed one of its first members. He died at Westminster, on the 16th of December, 1687. He published, 1. A Treatise on Taxes and Contributions. 2. Political Arithmetic. 3. Another Essay on Political Arithmetic concerning the Growth of the City of London. 4. Observations upon the Dublin Bills of Mortality. 5. An Essay concerning the Multiplication of Mankind. 6. Two Essays in Political Arithmetic concerning the People, Housing, Hospitals, &c. of London and Paris. 7. Five Essays in Political Arithmetic, which amongst other Things contains an Estimate of the People in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Venice, Rome, Dublin, Bristol, and Roan. 8. Several Pieces in the Philosophical Transactions, and other works.

PETWORTH, a town of Suffex, with a market on Wednesdays; and two fairs, the one on Holy Thursday for horned cattle, and the other on November 20th for sheep and hogs. It is seated in a pleasant country, and adjoins to two parks not far from the river Arun. It is a small town, and chiefly noted for having a fine seat which belonged to the late dukes of Somerset. It is twelve miles north-east of Chichester, and forty-four from London. Long. \circ . 44. W. Lat. 51. \circ N.

PETZORA, a northern province of Muscovy, on the side of the Frozen Ocean. It is full of high mountains, and is so cold that the rivers do not thaw till May, and begin to freeze again in August. There is a strong little town of the same name in this province, and not one of note besides.

PEYBUS, a lake in Livonia, between the gulph of Finland and the lake Wafero, with both which it has a communication by rivers, and is forty miles long, and two broad.

PEYRAREDE, (JOHN DE) a good critic and Latin poet, was a gentleman of Gascony, and a protestant of the 17th century. He wrote Observations on Terence, and Hemistichs to fill up the imperfect lines in Virgil's *Aeneid*, to which he added some verses, and dedicated that work to the queen of Sweden. He also wrote emendations and critical conjectures on Florus, and died after the year 1641.

PEYRERE, (ISAAC LA) a famous author in the 17th century, was born at Bourdeaux, and educated in the protestant religion. It is said that one day reading the fifth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, it struck into his mind that it might be proved from the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth verses, that there were men before Adam. This opinion, which he at first considered as a conjecture that might serve for amusement, he afterwards considered in a more serious light; and, in order to support it, published, in 1655, his famous book intitled *Præadamitæ*. This work was answered by several learned men, and burnt at Paris by the hands of the hangman. The bishop of Namur censured it the same year; and, in 1656, Peyrere was arrested at Brussels by order of the archbishop of Mechlin, but the prince of Conde drew him out of that danger. He afterwards went to Rome, where he abjured Calvinism, and retracted what he had advanced in his book in the presence of pope Alexander VII. who offered him several benefices, which Peyrere refused to accept, and returned to France, where he was made librarian to the prince of Conde, who settled a pension upon him. He afterwards retired to the seminary of Vertus, where he died on the 30th of January, 1676, aged eighty-two. Besides the above work, he wrote, 1. A remarkable Treatise on the Conversion of the Jews, which is very scarce. 2. An Account of Greenland. 3. A Letter to Philotimus, in which he gives his reasons for abjuring his religion, and retracting what he had advanced in his book.

PEYRONIE, (FRANCIS DE LA) first surgeon to the French king, distinguished himself by his exceeding all others in

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his zeal, and the great expence he was at in carrying surgery to its perfection. He procured the establishment of the royal Academy of Surgery at Paris in 1731, and died at Versailles on the 24th of April, 1747, when he left the surgeons of Paris his library, with the estate of Marigny, which those surgeons sold to the king for 20,000 livres. He left to the community of surgeons at Montpellier two houses, and 100,000 livres for building an amphitheatre for the use of surgery.

PEYRUSSE, an ancient town of France, in Rouergue with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Diege, ten miles from Cadanach, and two hundred and seventy from Paris. Long. 18. 40. E. Lat. 44. 36.

PEZRON, (PAUL) a Cistercian monk, and learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Hennebon in Brittany, in 1639. He enjoyed several honourable posts in his order, and died on the 10th of October, 1706. He wrote, 1. A learned Treatise, intitled *L'Antiquité des tems Rétablie*, quarto, in which he endeavours to restore the chronology of the Septuagint Text, in opposition to the Hebrew Text of the Bible. 2. A large volume in Quarto, in Defence of the above Work. 3. A Commentary on the Prophets. 4. An Evangelical History, confirmed by the Jewish and Roman Historians, two volumes, duodecimo. 5. A Treatise on the Antiquity of the National Language of the Celts, otherwise called Gauls, &c.

PFÄFF, (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) an eminent Lutheran divine, born at Pfuffing, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 28th of May, 1651. He taught divinity at Tübingen with reputation, and died there on the 6th of February, 1620. He was the author of a Collection of controversial Pieces, of a Dissertation on the Passages of the Old Testament alluded to in the New, and other works in Latin, which are esteemed.

Christopher Matthew Pfaff, one of his sons, was professor in divinity, and chancellor of the university of Tübingen; he was also the author of many learned works in Latin, and among others of a Dissertation on Theological Prejudices.

PFÄFFENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Ilm. It is a small handsome town, whose houses are built with stone, and is a bailiwick. The French troops received a great repulse here in 1745, after an obstinate battle. It is thirty miles from Ingolstadt, and forty-five from Munich. Long. 11. \circ . E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

PFANNER, (TOBIAS) a celebrated German historian, was born at Augsberg, on the 15th of March, 1641. After having been successively governor to several young lords, he was made secretary of the archives of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and entrusted at the same time with teaching history and politics to the princes Ernest and John Ernest. In 1686, he was nominated counsellor to the whole branch of the family of Ernest; but he was so well versed in these affairs, that he was called the living archives of the house of Saxe. He was from his infancy inclined to melancholy, and after having finished his work, intitled the Path of Repentance, that disease encreased so fast upon him, that he quitted all other business, in order to prepare for his death, which happened at Gotha on the 23d of November, 1716, or 1717. His other works are, 1. The History of the Peace of Westphalia, of which the edition of 1697 is much the best. 2. The History of the Assemblies of 1652, 1653, and 1654. 3. A Treatise on the Princes of Germany. 4. Another on the principle of Historic Faith. 5. Pagan Theology, &c. All his works are written in Latin, and esteemed.

PFEFFERCORN, a famous Jew of the 16th century, embraced the Christian religion, and either through an indiscreet zeal, or to get money from the Jews, endeavoured to persuade the emperor Maximilian to cause all the Hebrew books, except the Bible, to be burnt, pretending that they contained blasphemies, magic, and other dangerous particulars. The emperor, surprised at such a discourse, published an edict in 1510, by which he ordered all the Hebrew books to be brought to the town-house, in order that those might be burnt which contained any kind of blasphemy, but Capnion shewed the danger of this edict, in which he was supported by Ulrich de Hutten, who then published his *Epistola obscurorum virorum*, to turn the monks into ridicule. They wrote with great spirit on both sides, and the affair was pleaded before the bishops; but Hoogstraten undertaking the defence of Capnion, he triumphed, and the edict was not executed. It is commonly believed that Pfeffercorn was so mortified at this, that he returned to Judaism, and that in 1515, his flesh was torn off with red-hot pincers, and he burnt alive for his crimes, and particularly for profaning the Eucharist at the city of Hall; but this

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this must be another person of the same name, since he who is the subject of this article was living in the year 1517. He wrote, 1. *Speculum Adhortationis Judaice ad Christum*. 2. *Narratio de Ratione celebrandi Pasche apud Judeos*. 3. *Hoflis Judæorum*. 4. *Panegyricus*. 5. *De Absconditis Judæorum scriptis*.

PFEIFFER (**AUGUSTUS**) a celebrated German philosopher and divine, was born at Lawenburg on the 27th of October, 1640. At five years of age he fell from the top of a house, and so bruised his head against a plate of iron which lay on the pavement, that he was taken up for dead, and they were preparing to bury him; but his sister, on sewing the funeral cloaths about the body, pricking one of his fingers, observed that he drew it back, and therefore called for assistance; and he was at length so happily recovered, that he never felt the effects of this dreadful accident. He afterwards applied to his studies, became an able critic, and well versed in the Eastern languages. He was pastor and professor of the oriental languages and divinity at Wittemberg, Leipzig, and other places; and in 1690 was invited to Lubeck, to be superintendant of the churches. He died there, on the 11th of January, 1698. He wrote a great number of works in Latin and German, all of which are much esteemed. The principal of those he wrote in Latin are, 1. *Dulia vexata Scripturæ Sacræ*. 2. *Decas selecta Exercitationum Biblicarum*. 3. *Panoplia Mosaica*. 4. *Critica Sacra*. 5. *Antiebilismus*. 6. *Thesaurus Hermeneuticus*. 7. *Exercitatio de Thargumim*. 8. *De Masora*. 9. *De Tribus Judæorum*. 10. *Sciagraphia Systematis Antiquitatum Hebræarum*. 11. *Decades duæ de antiquis Judæorum Ritibus*, &c. All his philosophical works have been printed together at Utrecht, in two volumes quarto.

PFIFFER (**LEWIS**) an eminent Swiss commander, was born at Lucerne, in 1530, and entered young among the troops of Switzerland in the service of France, in which he became captain of the regiment of Taumman, and in 1562, after the battle of Dreux, in which he greatly distinguished himself, he was raised to the rank of colonel. His regiment being reformed in 1563, on account of the peace, Pffifer was made lieutenant of the company of a hundred Swiss guards belonging to Charles IX. who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1567 he brought a regiment of 6000 Swiss for the service of that prince; and with this regiment, of which he was colonel, he saved that king's life in a battle fought on the 29th of September of the same year, at Meaux. This battle was called the celebrated retreat of Meaux. Pffifer continued to perform the most important services for Charles IX. at the head of his regiment; and by the great credit he acquired in Switzerland, which was so great, that he was called the king of Switzerland. He distinguished himself with equal zeal for Henry III. till the forming of the league, when being gained by the duke of Guise, by the motive of the preservation of religion, Pffifer declared openly for the league, and engaged a part of the catholic cantons to assist that party. He died at Lucerne in 1594, at sixty-four years of age.

PFLUG, in Latin *Phlugius* (**JULIUS**) a famous bishop of Naumburg, was of a noble and distinguished family. He was at first canon of Mentz, then of Zeitz, and was chosen counsellor to Charles V. and Ferdinand I. The last prince had such confidence in him, that he commonly communicated to him the most difficult affairs of government. Pflug being elected bishop of Naumburg, was expelled by his enemies on the very day on which he was elected, but was restored six years after by the emperor Charles V. He was present at almost all the assemblies held in his time, on the subject of religion, was one of the three divines chosen in 1548 to draw up the Interim, and presided at the diets of Ratibon in the name of Charles V. He governed his diocese during eighteen years, and died on the third of September, 1564, at seventy-four years of age. He wrote many works, among which are, 1. *The Institution of the Christian Man*, against Luther. 2. *An Explication of all the Ceremonies of the Mass*. 3. *Council given to the Emperor on the Subject of Religion*, &c. These and several others are in Latin; and he also wrote some books in German.

PFORTZHEIM, a town of Germany in Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, on the frontiers of Craichsgow, with a handsome ancient castle. It is seated on the river Entz, nine miles south-east of Durlach, thirty north-east of Haguenor, twenty-seven south-west of Heidelberg, and twenty south-east of Spire. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 48. 52. N.

PFREIMB, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, with a handsome castle. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name. Long. 11. 23. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

PHÆBE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Leucippus and Arinoe, and the sister of Talayra. These two sisters were very beautiful virgins, and were contracted to Lynceus and Ida, but Castor and Pollux, without paying the least regard

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to their being pre-engaged, carried them off by force. Their lovers flew to their relief, and meeting the ravishers, with their prize, near Mount Taygeus, a smart contest ensued, in which Castor was killed by Lynceus, who in return fell by the hands of Pollux.

PHÆBUS, one of the names of Apollo. See **APOLLO**.

PHÆDRA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and Pasiphae, married Theseus, and conceived an incestuous passion for her son-in-law Hippolitus, a youth of uncommon virtue and chastity; but on his being unmoved at her solicitations, her love turned to hatred, and she accused him to his father of an attempt to ravish her. Theseus too easily gave ear to her accusations, and calling upon Neptune to punish his son, the god raised up a sea monster, which so affrighted the horses of Hippolitus, who on his being informed of his danger, had attempted to escape, that his chariot was overthrown, and himself torn to pieces; when Phædra being filled with remorse, strangled herself.

PHÆDRUS, a celebrated Latin poet, was a Thracian made free by Augustus. He was oppressed by Sejanus, the favourite of Tiberius, but had the happiness to survive him. He lived like a philosopher, and was entirely regardless of heap- ing up riches. There are still extant five books of his Fables in Latin verse, in imitation of those of Æsop. They are written with an admirable purity, elegance, and brevity, and were discovered by Francis Pithou, who had them printed by Peter Pithou his brother, in 1596, since which time they have had a great number of editions. The most complete and esteemed is that published by Burman at Amsterdam, in 1698. Though that published with the Notes of Hoogstraten at Amsterdam, in 1701, is the most beautiful with respect to the letter and plates. M. de Sacy and Madame Dacier have translated that excellent poet into French.

PHAETON, in fabulous history, was the son of Apollo and the nymph Clymene. He had a dispute with Epaphus, the son of Jupiter and Io, when the latter upbraiding him, said, that he was not the son of Phœbus, but that his mother artfully made use of that pretence to cover her infamy. Phaeton fired at this reproach, flew to his mother, and by her advice carried his complaint to Apollo, who received him with great tenderness, and swore by Styx to grant whatever he requested, as a proof of his acknowledging him for his son. The youth boldly asked the direction of the chariot of the sun for one day. His father was at once grieved and surprisèd at this demand, and used all his arguments to dissuade him from the rash attempt; but all was in vain, and being by his oath reduced to submit to his obstinacy, entrusted him with the reins, after he had directed him how to use them. The young adventurer was however soon sensible of his madness. He was unable to guide the fiery steeds, and loosing the reins, Jupiter, to prevent his consuming the heavens and earth, struck him with a thunder-bolt, and hurled him from his seat into the river Eridanus or Po. His sisters Phaethusa, Lambetia, and Phæbe, lamenting his loss upon its banks, were changed by the gods into black poplar trees, and Cynus, king of Liguria, also grieving at his fate, was transformed into a swan.

The abbé La Pluche endeavours to explain this fable by observing, that linen cloth was the great manufacture of Egypt, and the bleaching of it consequently of great importance. The image exposed for directing this work, he observes, was a youth seated on an orb, with rays round his head, and a whip in his hand, to which they gave the name Phaeton, from *Pha* the month, and *eton* linen. Others have considered it as a fable intended to shew the effects of rash presumption and obstinacy in young people, who refuse to be guided by those whose wisdom and authority ought to regulate their actions.

PHAINUS, an ancient Greek astronomer, born at Elis, is considered as the first who discovered the time of the solstices. He made his observations near Athens, and had Meto for his disciple.

PHALANX, in fabulous history, an Athenian to whom Pallas taught the art of war, at the same time that she instructed his sister Arachne in sewing and weaving, but Phalanx committing incest with his sister, Pallas turned them both into vipers, and for a farther punishment, ordered that the young ones should eat their way through the body of the female.

PHALARIS, a famous tyrant of antiquity, was born at Agrigalea, a city of Crete. He was no sooner grown up, than aiming at empire, he was banished by the Cretans, when flying to Agrigentum, he there, by means of his great accomplishments, became the favourite of the people. The Agrigentines having decreed the building of a temple, committed to him the care of the work. Phalaris hired workmen, bought slaves, and got together a prodigious quantity of materials, which being stolen from time to time, he obtained leave of the citizens to fortify a little cattle for their better

better security. Phalaris now armed his slaves, whom he had drawn into his measures by the promise of liberty, and fallying forth, made himself master of the city. He at first behaved with the greatest wisdom and moderation; but gradually degenerated into the most inhuman monster. But the story of Perillus and his bull shews that he sometimes knew how to observe justice, even in his cruelties. Perillus was a brass-founder at Athens, who, in order to please the tyrant, cast a brazen bull, bigger than the life, and finely proportioned; it had a door in its side; by which a man might be admitted into the body. When he was shut up, a fire was to be kindled under the belly, in order to broil him on the burning brass, and the throat was so formed, that the groans of the dying man resembled the bellowing of a bull. This being brought to Phalaris, he was pleased with the contrivance, and admired the workmanship; but asked the founder if he had tried it? "No," replied Perillus. "Then," said Phalaris, "it is but reasonable that thou shouldst make the first experiment on thine own work," and immediately ordered him to be put into it. The end of this tyrant is variously related; it is generally supposed, with Cicero, that he fell by the hands of the Agrigentines. Ovid says, that his tongue was first cut out, and being then put into the bull, perished by the same slow fire, with which he had caused many to expire. Others say that he was stoned; but all agree that he died a violent death. He reigned, according to Eusebius, twenty-eight years; and according to others, sixteen. There are elegant Epistles which go under the name of Phalaris, the genuineness of which occasioned a very learned literary dispute between Dr. Bentley and Mr. Boyle, at the conclusion of the last century.

PHALTZBURG, a strong town of France, between Alsace and Lorraine, with an ancient castle. It is seated on an eminence, which is a continuation of the mountain of Volgue, five miles from Saverne; twenty-seven north-west of Strasburg, and two hundred and forty east of Paris. Long. 17. 21. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

PHAON, in fabulous history, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, and received from Venus an alabaster box of a very rich ointment, with which he had no sooner rubbed himself, than he became handsomer than the rest of mankind. The women and girls of Mitylene became distractedly in love with him, and Sappho, the celebrated poetess, being unable to prevail on him to return her passion, in a fit of distraction cast herself headlong into the sea. After which, Phaon being caught in adultery, was slain.

PHARAMOND, the name which most historians give to the first king of France. He is said to have reigned at Treves, and over a part of France, about the year 420, and that he was succeeded by Clodio his son; but every thing relating to these two princes is very uncertain.

PHARAOH, a name common to all the ancient kings of Egypt, ten of whom are mentioned in Scripture.

PHARNACES, the son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, caused the army to revolt against his father, who killed himself in a fit of desperation, in the 63d year before the Christian era. He cultivated a friendship with the Romans, and remained neuter during the war between Cæsar and Pompey; but notwithstanding his neutrality, Cæsar marched against him, and conquered him with such speed, that he wrote to one of his friends, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered. This happened in the 47th year before the Christian era.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean, opposite to the city of Alexandria in Egypt, which, with the continent, forms a spacious harbour, being about half a mile distant from the city, with which it has a communication by a stone causeway. On this island was erected a most magnificent tower, which was esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world. On the top of it were numerous lights, for the direction of the mariners. Long. 31. 15. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

PHASIS, a celebrated river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS-ISLE. See **FAISANS**.

PHEDO, a Greek philosopher, born at Elis, was originally a slave, but having obtained his liberty, applied himself to the study of philosophy, and became the chief of the Eliac sect. He composed several dialogues, and had Plisthenes of Elis for his successor.

PHENICIA, a province of Syria, is seated on the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, and is bounded on the north by Proper Syria; on the south by Judea; on the east by Arabia Deserta; and on the west by the Mediterranean. This territory is comprehended partly under the beglerbeglick of Tripoli, and partly under that of Damascus. Its principal towns are Tripoli, Damascus, and Balbeck. It is but a small country, and yet has been greatly famous for its antiquity, and for its trading by sea to many parts of the world, particularly to England, to buy tin. The inhabitants are said to have been the inventors of letters, writing, and na-

vigation. They founded Thebes, Utica, Carthage, Marseilles, and several other cities. The famous towns of Tyre and Sidon were in this country, with many others of less note.

HERECRATES, a celebrated comic poet of Greece, was cotemporary with Plato and Aristophanes, and distinguished himself by writing comedies in the ancient taste, in which were introduced not feigned and imaginary persons, but those who by their names and their marks were known to the spectators. Pherecrates did not abuse the license which then prevailed on the stage, but made it a law never to injure or defame any one. Twenty-one comedies are attributed to him, of which we have only some fragments remaining, collected by Hertelius and Grotius. From these fragments it appears that Pherecrates wrote in Greek with great purity, and excelled in that fine and delicate raillery called Attic Urbanity: he was also the author of a kind of verse called after his name, Pherecratian.

HERECYDES, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at the Isle of Scyros, was the disciple of Pittacus, and the master of Pythagoras. He is said to have been the first who maintained that animals are mere machines, an opinion that does not appear to be well founded. He flourished about 560 years before the Christian era. In the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin of the Year 1747, is a curious Dissertation on the Life, the Works, and Sentiments of this ancient philosopher, who was one of the first among the Greeks that wrote in prose.

He ought not to be confounded with Pherecydes the historian, who was a native of Leros, and surnamed the Athenian. He lived about 450 years before the birth of Christ, and composed the History of Attica; but that work has not been handed down to us.

HERON, in fabulous history, king of Egypt, and the son and successor of Sesostris, was punished with blindness for being so audacious as to shoot an arrow into the Nile while it was overflowed, but having continued ten years in that condition, he was told by an oracle, that the time of his misfortune was going to expire, and that he would recover his sight by washing his eyes with the water of a woman who never lay with any man but her husband. He made a trial of this experiment upon his wife's water, and that of several other women, without the least benefit; but having at length found one, with whose water he was cured; he then caused all the women whose water he had used to no purpose, to be conducted to a certain city, to which he ordered fire to be set, and burnt them and the city together. After which he married the woman to whom he was indebted for the recovery of his sight, and shewed his gratitude towards the gods, by raising several monuments in their temples, particularly two obelisks in the temple of the sun, which were one hundred cubits high, and eight cubits broad.

PHIDIAS, an excellent Grecian statuary, who lived 448 years before the Christian era, and was famous both for painting and sculpture, but particularly in the latter, in which he was so profoundly skilled, that his statue of Jupiter Olympus was esteemed by the ancients one of the seven wonders of the world: and his Minerva in the citadel of Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, was, by way of eminence, called the Beautiful Form. He was very intimate with Pericles the Athenian general, and so much envied upon that account, and for the glory he acquired by his works, that his enemies could never be at rest till they had caused him to be thrown into prison, where it is said he lost his life by poison.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Asia in Natolia. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, from whence there is a fine view over an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijar. It contains seven or eight thousand inhabitants, among whom are about two thousand Christians, who have four churches; and it has a Greek archbishop's see. It is forty miles east-fourth east of Smyrna. Long. 46. 0. E. Lat. 38. 45. N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, in North America, and in a county of the same name. It is of an oblong square, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high street runs from the middle of one front to another. In the center of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house, and other public buildings. In each quarter there is another square of eight acres. The high street is one hundred feet wide, and parallel to it there are eight streets, which are crossed by twenty more at right angles, all of them being thirty feet wide. It is seated between the rivers Delawar and Shuylkill, which are close to it at each end; and there is a fine quay next to the Delawar, to which ships of four or five hundred tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships, magazines, warehouses, and all manner of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houses are most of them built with brick, but there are many more

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more still wanting to complete the plan. The town-house was erected in 1732, in which there are large rooms for the assembly and supreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-house, two Quakers meeting houses, two for the Presbyterians, and one for the Baptists. There are also a church for the English service; one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calvinists, and one for the Moravians; besides a mals-house, an academy, a Quaker's school-house, the city alms-house, the Quaker's alms-house, the hospital, the prison, and the workhouse. In the year 1749, the dwelling-houses were carefully computed, and found to be two thousand seventy-six. Long. 74. 0. W. Lat. 40. 50. N.

PHILELPHUS (FRANCIS) one of the most celebrated writers of the 15th century, was born at Tolentino, on the 24th of July, 1398. After having studied at Padua, he went to Venice, where he taught the languages with such success, that he was made ambassador to Constantinople, in which employment he perfected himself in the Greek language. While he was in that city, he married Theodora, the daughter of the learned Emanuel Chrysoforas, and was sent by the emperor John Palaeologus to the emperor Sigismund, to implore his assistance against the Turks. Philadelphus afterwards taught at Venice, Florence, Sienna, and Milan, and was a good grammarian, poet, orator, and philosopher. He has without foundation been accused of depriving the public of Cicero's book entitled *De Gloria*. He died at Florence on the 31st of July, 1481, aged eighty three. He published Orations, Letters, Dialogues, Satires, and many other works in Latin both in verse and prose. He is said to have valued himself so much on his knowledge of the rules of grammar, that disputing one day with a Greek philosopher named Timotheus, about a syllable, he offered to pay him one hundred crowns in case he was wrong, on condition of his being allowed to dispose of his adversary's beard if the advantage was of his side; when the dispute being given in favour of Philadelphus, he unmercifully caused Timotheus's beard to be shaved off, notwithstanding all the proposals he could make to avoid that affront.

PHILEMON, a Greek comic poet, was the son of Damon, and contemporary with Menander. Plautus imitated his comedy of the Merchant. He is said to have died of laughter, on seeing his ass eat figs. He was then about ninety-seven years of age.

His son Philemon the Younger composed fifty-four comedies, of which there are considerable fragments collected by Grorius.

PHILETAS, a grammarian, critic, and poet, was a native of the island of Coos, and lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt, who appointed him preceptor to his son Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote several poems, and particularly very beautiful elegies, but there are only extant some fragments of his works in Athenæus, and other ancient authors.

PHILIP II. king of Macedon, was the fourth son of Amyntas, and succeeded his brother Perdiccas III. in the 358th year before the Christian æra. As he was delivered up as an hostage to the Illyrians and Thebans, he was educated with Epaminondas, and was afterwards advanced to the throne to the prejudice of his nephew. He conquered the Athenians near Methone, and concluded a peace with them in the first year of his reign. He subdued the Pæonians, Illyrians, and Thessalians; and having married Olympias, the daughter of Neoptolemus king of the Molossians, he had by her Alexander the Great. In the 341st year before the Christian æra, he besieged Byzantium, but was obliged to raise the siege in order to march against the Scythians, whom he had conquered by a stratagem, and carried off a great booty. At his return the Triballians revolted against him, when he engaged in a bloody battle, in which he would have been infallibly slain if his son Alexander had not covered him with his buckler, and killed those who attacked him. Philip was one of the greatest politicians of his time. He aspired to the empire of all Greece, and the Athenians alone retarded his enterprises, on which he declared war against them, and defeated them and their allies the Thebans, near the city of Cheronea in Boeotia, in the 338th year before the Christian æra, after which he granted them a peace, but severely punished those who had undertaken their defence. He some time after divorced Olympias, at which Alexander was so exasperated, that he retired from court. Philip was making great preparations for a war against the Persians, when he was killed by Pausanias, one of his guards, in the 336th year before the Christian æra, at forty-seven years of age, and was succeeded by his son Alexander the Great.

PHILIP V. king of Macedon, was raised to the throne in the 220th year before the Christian æra. He was defeated by the Romans, who on granting him a peace left him Macedonia alone, and deprived him of all the other countries he

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possessed in Greece. He died in the 178th year before the Christian æra.

PHILIP (St.) the apostle was born at Bethsaida, a city of Galilee. He was present at the marriage of Cana; is supposed to have preached the gospel in Phrygia, and to have died at Hieropolis, in that province after the year 84, since St. Polycarp, who was converted that year, was one of his disciples.

PHILIP (St.) one of the seven first deacons chosen by the apostles, preached the gospel at Samaria, baptized the eunuch, who was one of the officers belonging to Candace queen of Ethiopia, in the year 35, and afterwards lived at Caesaria with his four daughters, and is believed to have died in that city.

PHILIP (MARCUS JULIUS) emperor of Rome, surnamed the Arabian, was born at Bessira in Arabia, and, though of an obscure family, was raised by his merit to the highest military posts. He assassinated the emperor Gordian the Younger in the year 244, when being proclaimed emperor, he concluded a peace with the king of Persia; and to obliterate the horror of his crime, made many salutary regulations. Eusebius observes that Philip was said to have been a Christian, and that he submitted to public penance. However he was assassinated at Verona in 249, by Decius his successor.

PHILIP, duke of Swabia, the son of Frederic Barbarossa, and the brother of Henry VI. was elected emperor after the death of the latter in 1198, by a part of the electors, while the rest gave their votes for Otho duke of Saxony. Philip however accommodated matters with Otho, to whom he gave his daughter in marriage, and married Irene the sister of Alexis emperor of Constantinople. Philip was a liberal and prudent prince; but was assassinated at Bamberg on the 23d of June, 1208.

PHILIP I. king of France, succeeded his father Henry I. in 1060, when but eight years of age, under the regency and tutelage of Baldwin V. count of Flanders, who governed with wisdom, and discharged with great honour his post of tutor. He defeated the Gascons, who entered into rebellion, and died when the king was fifteen years of age. The young prince made war on the count of Flanders, but was defeated near St. Omer. He divorced Bertha the daughter of Florent count of Holland in 1093, though he had several children by her, and married Bertrade of Montfort, whom he took from the count of Anjou her husband. This occasioned his being excommunicated by pope Urban II. and his having many bishops for his enemies. But in 1096 he received absolution on his having first quitted Bertrade, but taking her again, by the consent of Fulk her husband, he was excommunicated a second time on the 18th of November, 1100. He nevertheless is said to have obtained a dispensation for marrying Bertrade. However that be, the children he had by her were not reputed bastards. He appeared the more despicable to his subjects, as that age was fruitful in heroes. He died at Melun on the 29th of July, 1108, aged fifty seven, after a longer reign than any of the kings his predecessors, except Clotaire, and of all those who have succeeded him, except Lewis XIV. During his reign the crusades first began, and the orders of the Chartreuse, Cistercians, &c. were founded. He was succeeded by his son Lewis the Fat.

PHILIP II. surnamed Augustus, the Conqueror, and the Given of God, was the son of Lewis VII. surnamed the Younger, and was born on the 22d of August, 1165, and succeeded his father in 1180, at fifteen years of age. He put a stop to the acts of violence committed by the great; banished the Jews, comedians, and players of farces out of his kingdom, and afterwards had a great quarrel with the count of Flanders, which was happily terminated in 1184. Some time after he entered into a war with Henry II. king of England, from whom he took the towns of Iffoudun, Tours, Mans, and other places. He engaged in a crusade in 1190, and by the assistance of Richard I. king of England, took the city of Acre, and defeated seventeen thousand Saracens; but a dissension rising between Richard and him, he the next year returned to his dominions. In 1192 he obliged Baldwin VIII. count of Flanders, to give him the county of Artois, and then turning his arms against king Richard, took Evreux and Vexin. In 1204 he took Normandy from John king of England, and restored to his obedience the counties of Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Poitou, and Berry. His divorcing his wife Ingerburga to marry Agnes De Merania, drew upon him the censures of the church, which obliged him to take her again, on which he was restored to favour. In 1213 he marched with his army to Flanders, and there took Ypres, Tournay, Cassel, Douay, and Lille; but the most remarkable of his actions was the celebrated battle of Bouvines. The emperor Otto IV. the count of Flanders, and several other confederate princes, had levied against him an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, but were defeated on the 27th of July, 1214, when Ferdinand, count of Flanders,

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Flanders, Renauld count of Bologne, and many other lords were taken prisoners. The same day Lewis, Philip's son, gained another battle against the English in Poitou. In memory of this success Philip founded the abbey of Notre Dame de la Victoire near Senlis. He died at Mantes on the 14th of July, 1223, aged fifty-nine, after a reign of forty-three years. In his reign the French army was first commanded by a marshal of France. He was succeeded by his son Lewis VIII.

PHILIP III. surnamed the Hardy, was proclaimed king of France in Africa, after the death of his father St. Lewis in 1270. He defeated the Saracens; and having concluded a truce of ten years with them, returned to France, and caused Peter De la Brosse, his favourite, who had been formerly St. Lewis's barber, to be hanged for calumniating queen Mary of Brabant. Some time after the Sicilians, prompted by Peter King of Arragon, massacred all the French subjects belonging to the king of Naples, that were in Sicily, on Easter-day, 1282, at the time of vespers. This massacre has since been called the Sicilian Vespers. In revenge for this cruelty Philip the Hardy marched in person against the king of Arragon, and took Gironne, but died on his return from that expedition at Perpignan, on the 5th of October, 1285, aged forty-one, and was succeeded by his son Philip the Fair.

PHILIP IV. king of France and Navarre, surnamed the Fair, was born at Fontainebleau, and succeeded his father Philip the Hardy in 1285. He summoned Edward I. king of England to appear before the parliament of Paris, to give an account of some acts of violence committed by the English on the coast of Normandy, and upon his refusal declared him convicted of the crime of felony, and in 1293 seized upon Guienne. Philip by his generals gained, in 1297, the battle of Furnes, but the jealousy which subsisted amongst his commanders made him, in 1302 lose the battle of Courtray, in which perished the flower of the French nobility. The king however afterwards obtained several advantages, and on the 18th of August, 1304 obtained the famous battle of Mons en Puelle, when above twenty-five thousand Flemings were left dead in the field. In memory of that victory the equestrian statue of this prince was erected in the church of Notre Dame in Paris. He at last concluded a peace with the Flemings. His dispute with pope Boniface VIII. was attended with fatal consequences; but Benedict XI. the successor to that pope, acted with more prudence, annulled whatever Boniface had done against Philip; and his conduct was followed by Clement V. who in 1308 removed the holy see to Avignon, and, in concert with the king, abolished the order of Templars, at the general council of Vienne, in 1311. Philip concluded a treaty of peace with the emperor Henry VII. in 1310, and died at Fontainebleau on the 29th of November, 1313, aged forty-six. He was called the False Coiner, from his being the first of the French kings who altered the value of money, which he did at the solicitation of Enguerand de Marigny, his favourite and minister, who was hanged under the following reign. Philip the Fair was succeeded by his son Lewis Hutin.

PHILIP V. king of France, surnamed the Long, on account of the tallness of his stature, was the youngest son of Philip the Fair, and was count of Poitou when he succeeded his brother Lewis Hutin, king of France, in 1316, to the prejudice of Jane, that prince's daughter. He made war on the Flemings, renewed the alliance which subsisted between France and the Scots, drove the Jews out of his kingdom, and died on the third of January, 1321, aged twenty-eight. He was succeeded by his brother Charles the Fair.

PHILIP VI. surnamed De Valois, king of France, succeeded his cousin-german Charles the Fair in 1328. He was the grandson of Philip the Hardy, and the son of Charles de Valois. He defeated the Flemings at the battle of Cassel, and obliged them to acknowledge for their sovereign Lewis, count of Flanders, against whom they had revolted. A short time after arose the quarrel on the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the liberties of the Gallican church, which were warmly attacked by Peter de Cugnieres, the king's advocate, and strongly defended by Bertrand, bishop of Autun, and Peter Roger, nominated to the archbishoprick of Sens. Philip afterwards engaged in a war with the English, who under the command of Edward the Black Prince, defeated him at the battle of Cressy, on the 26th of August, 1346, when above thirty thousand French, with the duke of Alençon, the king's brother, and several other princes, were left dead in the field, and this defeat was followed by the loss of Calais, on the 13th of August, 1347, which place remained in the possession of the English two hundred and ten years, till it was retaken by Francis, duke of Guise, in 1558. Philip de Valois endeavoured to repair these great losses; he obtained Roussillon and the city of Montpelier, united the earldoms of Champagne and Brie to the crown, and had Dauphiny given him by Humbert II. the

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last dauphin of Viennois. He died at Nogent le Roy, near Chartres, on the 23d of August, 1350, aged fifty-seven. He introduced the gabel and tax upon salt, on which he was called by Edward, the King of the Salic Law, in allusion to *sal*, or salt. He was succeeded by his son John.

PHILIP, surnamed the Bold, the fourth son of John, king of France, was made duke and sovereign of Burgundy, in 1363, and at the same time first peer of France, on condition that, in default of male issue, his duchy should revert to that crown. He was the chief of the second race of the dukes of Burgundy, and grew not only more powerful than the first dukes, but even the ancient kings of Burgundy. He married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Lewis de Male, count of Flanders, on the 19th of June, 1369; and the count dying in 1384, Philip took possession of the earldoms of Flanders, Nevers, Artois, Rhétel, &c. In 1390, he bought of John count of Armagnac, the earldom of Charolois; and Charles VI. king of France, becoming incapable of governing the kingdom, Philip was called to court, and, with the duke of Berry, entrusted with the government. He died at Hall, on the 27th of April, 1404, aged sixty-three. He was a wise, prudent, judicious, liberal, courageous prince, and was capable of executing the greatest enterprizes. His family became the most powerful in Europe, and there were none who equalled it in magnificence. He was succeeded by his eldest son John without Fear.

PHILIP, surnamed the Good, duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Luxemburg, count of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, &c. was the son of John without Fear, and was born at Dijon, on the 13th of June, 1396. He succeeded his father on the 10th of September, 1419, and resolving to revenge his father's death, who was killed at Montereau-Faute Yonne, he joined with the English, and, at the end of the reign of Charles VI. and the beginning of Charles VII. spread desolation through France. In 1421, he defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons, in Vimeu, and made war against Jaqueline of Bavaria, countess of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, and obliged her, by a treaty, in 1428, to declare him her heir. In 1435, he quitted the English, and became reconciled to Charles VII. by the treaty of Arras; he, nevertheless, afterwards received the dauphin of France into his dominions, and favoured the duke of Berry's revolt against Lewis IX. He reduced to ashes the town of Dinan, in the county of Liege, which had given him several affronts, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece, united almost all the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands under his dominion, and died at Bruges, on the 15th of June, 1467, aged seventy-one. He was succeeded by his son Charles the Rash.

PHILIP DE DREUX, a famous bishop of Beauvais, at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century, was the son of Robert of France, count of Dreux. He went on a crusade to the Holy Land, and was at the siege of Acre, in 1192; but afterwards attending king Philip Augustus, he was taken prisoner by the English, about the year 1197. Pope Innocent III. then wrote to Richard, king of England, desiring him to restore to liberty that prelate, whom he called his son; but the king of England sent the pope the bishop's coat of mail all bloody; and the person who presented it was ordered to say, "See, holy father, if you can know again your son's tunic." The pope replied, that the bishop had been very justly treated, since he had quitted the banner of Christ to follow that of men: however, Philip de Dreux obtained his liberty, in 1202, and was afterwards present at the famous battle of Bouvines, where he knocked down the earl of Salisbury with a club, for he made use of that weapon, and being an ecclesiastic, scrupled using either a sword, a sabre, or a lance. He likewise fought in Langue-doc against the Albigenes, and died at Beauvais, on the 2d of November, 1217.

PHILIP I. king of Spain, archduke of Austria, &c. surnamed the Fair, was the son of the emperor Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy. He married Jane the Fool, queen of Spain, the second daughter and principal heiress of Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, and Isabella, queen of Castile. He was a mild and peaceable prince, and died at Burgos, on the 25th of September, 1506, aged twenty-eight. When Ferdinand, his father-in-law, governed Castile, and made himself master of the kingdom of Navarre.

PHILIP II. king of Spain, was the son of the emperor Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal. He was born on the 21st of May, 1527, and was married, in 1545, to Mary, the daughter of John III. king of Portugal, by whom he had Don Carlos, who was murdered in prison, as is supposed by his order, in 1568. In the beginning of the year 1554, articles of marriage were settled between this prince and Mary, queen of England, by which he was to enjoy the title of king of England, while the marriage subsisted, but that the was to have the administration of affairs, the sole disposal of the revenues of the kingdom, and the nomination

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tion to all employments and offices. Philip landed in England with a magnificent retinue, and the queen met him at Winchester, where they celebrated their nuptials with great solemnity, on the 25th of July, the same year. He endeavoured in many instances to moderate the indiscreet zeal of that princess; but, notwithstanding this attempt to ingratiate himself with the English, they discovered a constant jealousy and distrust of all his intentions, refused to assist the emperor his father in his war against France, and when a motion was made, that the parliament should consent to Philip's being publicly crowned, as the queen's husband, it met with such a cold reception, that it was instantly withdrawn. The emperor Charles V. having abdicated the crown of Spain, at Brussels, in 1555, in favour of Philip, that prince was crowned king. He continued the war against Henry II. king of France, and being then assisted by the English, defeated the French, in 1557, at the famous battle of St. Quentin, on St. Laurence's day, in memory of which he built the church, monastery, and palace of the Escorial, sacred to the memory of that saint; but the French, in some measure, repaired this loss, by the taking of Dunkirk and Thionville from Spain, and Calais from the English, which, together with the disgust he had entertained against queen Mary, who doated upon him, threw her into a deep melancholy, that hastened her death, which happened on the 17th of November, 1558; and the next year a peace was concluded at Chateau-Cambresis. Philip II. the same year, committed the government of the Netherlands to his sister Margaret, duchess of Parma, which displeased the prince of Orange and the count of Egmont, who aspired to that dignity. The governors of the Netherlands having introduced the inquisition there, and causing the protestants to be tortured with inflexible severity, the people revolted, and the Netherlands became the theatre of a long and bloody war, during which the republic of the Seven United Provinces was formed. In 1580, Philip made himself master of the kingdom of Portugal, and soon after fitted out a prodigious fleet against queen Elizabeth, though he had before sought her in marriage; but this fleet, which was named the Invincible Armada, was destroyed partly by storms, and partly by the conduct and valour of the English. He afterwards gave a powerful assistance to the party of the league in France, which induced Henry IV. to declare war against him, in 1595; but an end was put to that war by the peace of Vervins, in 1598. Philip II. died at the Escorial, on the 13th of September, the same year, at seventy-two years of age. This prince first caused to be printed at Antwerp, that beautiful Polyglot Bible which bears his name; and it was he who subdued the islands, which from his name were called the Philippines. He was succeeded by his son Philip III.

PHILIP III. king of Spain, was the son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria. He was born at Madrid, on 14th of August, 1578, and ascended the throne after the death of his father, on the 13th of September, 1598. His general Spinola took the city of Ostend, on the 21st of September, 1604, after a siege of three years, in which he lost above 50,000 men; but five years after, he concluded a truce for twelve years with the United Provinces, and acknowledged them free and independent states. In 1610, he ordered all the Moors to leave his dominions, and these people, amounting to above 900,000 men, retiring from Spain, left the provinces entirely depopulated. He died on the 31st of March, 1621, aged forty-three, and was succeeded by his son Philip IV.

PHILIP IV. king of Spain, the son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, was born on the 8th of April, 1605, and succeeded his father, on the 31st of March, 1621. The same year, the truce of twelve years concluded with the Dutch being expired, the war was resumed and carried on with success by the Spaniards, while they had general Spinola at their head; but, in 1624, their fleet was defeated near Lima, by the Dutch, who had three years before formed a West-India company. In 1633, Philip IV. re-entered into the possession of the Netherlands, on account of the death of his aunt Elizabeth Clara Eugenia. Two years after, a long bloody war broke out between him and France, which was occasioned by the Spaniards taking the city of Treves, and carrying off the elector who had put himself under the protection of France, and this war was not terminated till the year 1659, when a peace was concluded by the treaty of the Pyrennees. The Portuguese shook off the Spanish yoke on the 1st of December, 1640, and placed on the throne John, duke of Braganza, the lawful heir to the crown of Portugal. On the other hand, the people of Catalonia submitted to Lewis XIII. in 1641, and the city of Naples revolted some time after; but Philip IV. reduced the Neapolitans, and entered again into the possession of Catalonia, in 1652. He died on the 17th of September, 1665, aged sixty-one, and was succeeded by his son Charles II.

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PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, the second son of Lewis, dauphin of France, was born at Versailles, on the 19th of December, 1683, and called to the crown of Spain, on the 2d of October, 1700, by the last will of Charles II. king of Spain. That prince dying on the 1st of November following, Philip V. was declared king of Spain at Versailles, on the 16th of the same month, and at Madrid, on the 24th, into which city he made his public entrance on the 14th of April, 1701; but was not in the peaceable possession of Spain, till the conclusion of the treaty of Utrecht, signed on the 11th of April, 1713, after a war of twelve years, carried on with different success. He made himself master of the island of Sardinia, in 1717, and of the kingdom of Naples the following year; but restored them in 1720, on his acceding to the treaty of the quadruple alliance, after his having dismissed his prime minister, cardinal Alberoni. Philip V. concluded a peace with England, in 1721; and, in 1724, abdicated the crown, in favour of his eldest son Lewis, but that young prince dying of the small pox, on the 31st of August, the same year, without leaving any issue by his wife Louisa Elizabeth of Orleans, Philip reascended the throne, and concluded a peace with the emperor. In 1731, Anthony Farnese, duke of Parma and Placentia, dying without male issue, Philip V. sent the infant Don Carlos, his son by his second wife, to take possession of the states of that duke; and accordingly the infant made his public entrance into Florence, Parma, and Placentia, in 1732. The following year Philip V. undertook the conquest of Naples and Sicily in favour of the infant Don Carlos; and that prince became the peaceable possessor of those kingdoms, on the 12th of July, 1735. Philip V. died on the 12th of July, 1746, aged sixty-three, leaving by Louisa Maria Gabriela of Savoy, his first wife, Ferdinand VI. who succeeded to the crown of Spain; and by Elizabeth Farnese, his second wife, Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, Philip, duke of Parma and Placentia, the cardinal infant archbishop of Toledo, &c.

PHILIP of France, duke of Orleans, Chartres, Nemours, Valois, &c. was the son of Lewis XIII. and Anne of Austria, and the only brother of Lewis XIV. He was born at St. Germain-en-laye, on the 21st of September, 1640, and bore the title of duke of Anjou, till the year 1661, when he took that of duke of Orleans. He attended Lewis XIV. at the campaign in Flanders, in 1667; at that of Holland, in 1672; and in those which followed. He besieged St. Omer's, in 1677, when the prince of Orange, who commanded the Spanish and Dutch armies, advanced to oblige him to raise the siege; but the duke of Orleans, quitting his lines, gave him battle, and defeated him at Mont-Cassel, on the 11th of April, the same year; after which he again entered his lines, and a few days after took St. Omer's. He died of an apoplexy, on the 9th of June, 1701, aged sixty-one.

PHILIP, grandson of France, duke of Orleans, Chartres, Valois, &c. was the son of the former, and was born on the 2d of August, 1674. He made his first campaign in 1691, was wounded in the shoulder, at the battle of Steinkirk, where he commanded the body of reserve, and distinguished himself at the battle of Landen. In 1706, the king gave him the command of the army in Lombardy; but scarce was he arrived there, when prince Eugene of Savoy advanced to oblige him to raise the siege of Turin. The duke of Orleans was for marching out of his lines to attack him; but his advice not being followed, his lines were forced, and he received two musket wounds; and the marshal de Marcin, who commanded under him, being killed, he was obliged to repass the mountains. In 1707, he marched to the assistance of the king of Spain, took Lerida and Tortosa, and returned to France in 1708. On the 2d of September, 1715, the duke of Orleans was declared regent of the kingdom during the minority of Lewis XV. who, on his becoming of age, made him his principal minister of state, on the 11th of August, 1723; but he did not long enjoy that office, he dying suddenly at Versailles, on the 2d of December the same year, at fifty years of age. He was a learned and wise prince, and a great politician; he interested himself in the progress of the arts and sciences, and protected and rewarded those who distinguished themselves by their merit.

PHILIP EMMANUEL of Lorraine, duke of Mercœur, peer of France, governor of Brittany, &c. was the son of Nicholas of Lorraine, duke of Mercœur, and was born on the 9th of September, 1558. He inured himself from his youth to the fatigues of war, and distinguished himself on several occasions. After the death of the duke of Guise, who was killed at the states of Blois in 1588, he declared openly for the party of the league, fortified himself in his government of Brittany, and became very formidable, but at length all the other chiefs of the league becoming reconciled to the king, he at last resolved to follow their example, on which Henry IV. granted him considerable advantages,

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and received him at Angers with extraordinary magnificence. In 1601 the duke of Mercœur went into Hungary, to command the army of the emperor Rodolphus II. against the Turks, whom he defeated before Alba Regalis, and, after several gallant actions, died at Nuremberg, on the 19th of February, 1602, on his return to France.

PHILIP DE VENDOME, a celebrated French general, was born at Paris, on the 23d of August, 1655. He first appeared in arms under the duke of Beaufort, his uncle, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Candia, and afterwards followed Lewis XIV. in 1672, at the conquest of Holland; distinguished himself at the passage of the Rhine; at the sieges of Maestricht, Valenciennes, and Cambray; at the battle of Fleurus, and at that of Marcellis, where he was wounded, and on many other occasions. In 1693 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1695 was made governor of Provence, in the room of the duke of Vendome, his brother. He at length served in Piedmont, and passed from thence into Catalonia with the duke his brother: he there distinguished himself at the siege of Barcelona in 1697, and at the defeat of Don Francis de Velasco, viceroy of Catalonia. He at length passed into Italy, where he took several places from the Imperialists; but after the battle of Cassano, fought on the 16th of August, 1705, he was disgraced for want of conduct and vigilance, and retired to Rome, after having given up most of his places; upon which the king settled upon him a pension of 24,000 livres. At length he went to Venice; but on leaving that city, in order to return to France, through the country of the Grisons, Thomas Masner, counsellor of Chur, caused him to be arrested by way of reprisal, as he said, for his son being detained a prisoner in France, and carried him into the territories of the emperor. The French ambassador in Switzerland, having complained of this insult offered by a private person to a prince of the blood, the Grisons carried on a process against Masner, who had escaped into Germany, and in 1712 condemned him to suffer death for contumacy. Philip de Vendome, who had been set at liberty the year before, being returned to France, set out in 1715 for Malta, which was then threatened by the Turks, and was nominated generalissimo of the Christian troops; but that place not being besieged, he returned to France the same year. He had before enjoyed the post of grand-prior, which he resigned in 1719, taking the title of prince of Vendome, and died at Paris, on the 24th of January, 1727, at seventy-two years of age.

There have been several other princes and great men of the name of Philip.

PHILIP (FORT) a fortress of Dutch Brabant, seated on the east side of the river Scheld, opposite to Pearlfort, and five miles north-west of Antwerp. By this the Dutch command the navigation of the said river.

PHILIPPA, the queen of Edward III. was the daughter of the count of Hainault, and distinguished herself by her fortitude. While the king her husband was in France, the northern counties were invaded by David king of Scotland, at the head of above 50,000 men. This heroic princess assembled an army of about 12,000, of which the appointed the lord Percy general, and not only ventured to approach the enemy, but rode through the ranks of the soldiers, exhorting them to do their duty, and would not retire from the field till the armies were on the point of engaging. In this memorable battle, which happened on the 17th of October, 1346, David, king of Scots, was taken prisoner.

PHILIPPI, a city of Macedonia, towards the confines of Romania, ten miles from the gulph of Contessa, and seventy from Salonichi, towards the east. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. Near this city was the field of Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Mark Anthony and Augustus. This place is still in being, and is an archbishop's see; but it is greatly gone to decay, and is very thin of people. The reare still the ruins of an amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient splendour. Long. 25. 0. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

PHILIPPICUS BARDANES, an Armenian of an illustrious family, was declared emperor of the East in 711, after his having treacherously murdered the emperor Justinian II. but was deposed, and had his eyes put out on Whitfun-eve, 713, after which he was sent into banishment. He was succeeded by Anastasius.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are islands which lie to the coast of the Peninsula beyond the Ganges: they were discovered by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. They are a great many in number, and, as some pretend, above 1000. They lie between 114 and 131 deg. E. Long. and between 5 and 19 deg. N. Lat. The names of the principal are Manila, Tandaga, or Samar, Masbate, Mindoro, Luban, Paragua, Panay, Layte, Bohol, Sibiu, Negros, St. John, Xollo, and Mindenao. This last is the largest of them all, except Manila. The

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trees are always green, and there are ripe fruit all the year. There are many wild beasts and birds unknown in Europe. The air is temperate enough; they having cooling sea-breezes by day, and land-wind at night. The wind is easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; which last is attended with rain and very tempestuous weather, inasmuch that the largest trees are often torn up by the roots.

PHILIPPINES (NEW) otherwise called Pataoes, are islands in the East Indian sea, in the neighbourhood of the former, and lie between them, the Moluccas, and the Ladrone islands; there are about eighty-seven in all, between the equinoctial line, and the tropic of Cancer.

PHILIPPOPOLI, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, though they have a Turkish sangiac. It is seated on the river Mariza, sixty-two miles north-west of Adrianople, and one hundred and eighty-eight north-west of Constantinople. Long. 24. 55. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

PHILIPS (FABIAN) the author of several pieces in defence of the royal prerogative, and the customs of England, was born at Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, on the 28th of September, 1601. He spent some time in one of the Inns of chancery, and from thence removed to the Middle Temple, where he became learned in the law. In the civil war he adhered to king Charles I. and two days before that king was beheaded wrote a protestation against it, which he caused to be printed and posted up in all public places. He afterwards published, 1. *Veritas Inconculsa*, or King Charles I. no Man of Blood. 2. Considerations against the dissolving and taking away the Courts of Justice at Westminster. 3. *Tenenda non Tollenda*, or the Necessity of preserving Tenures in Capite. 4. The Antiquity, Legality, Reason, Duty, and Necessity of Præemption and Purveyance for the King. And 5. a political pamphlet, intitled, *Ursa Major & Minor*. He died on the 7th of November, 1690, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

PHILIPS (CATHARINE) a very ingenious lady, the daughter of Mr. John Fowler, merchant, was born at London, in January, 1631, and educated at a school at Hackney. She married James Philips of the Priory of Cardigan, esq. and went with the viscountess of Dungannon into Ireland, where she translated Corneille's tragedy of Pompey into English, which was several times acted there with great applause. Her Poems were first printed in the year 1664, though without her consent, and after her death a small volume of her letters to sir Charles Cotterel, was published under the title of Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus. She died of the small-pox in London, in June, 1664. Besides the above she translated from the French of Corneille, part of the tragedy called Horace, which sir John Denham completed by adding the fifth act, and soon after her death her poems and translations were published in a folio volume. This lady, who had few personal graces, was greatly admired for her abilities, and many virtues, and was particularly esteemed by several persons of quality and distinction, amongst whom were those illustrious peers, the duke of Ormond, the earls of Orrery and Roscommon, and Dr. Taylor, bishop of Downe and Connor. Mr. Dryden more than once mentions her with honour; and Mr. Cowley wrote an excellent Ode upon her death.

PHILIPS (JOHN) an eminent English poet, was the son of Dr. Stephen Philips, archdeacon of Salop, and was born at Brampton in Oxfordshire, on the 30th of December, 1676. He was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his application to his studies, and was honoured with the acquaintance of the best and politest gentlemen of the university, among whom he was particularly intimate with Mr. Smith, the author of the tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus. The first poem, by which he was distinguished, was his Splendid Shilling, which is esteemed one of the finest burlesque poems in the English language. He was invited to London by some great persons, who engaged him to write upon the battle of Blenheim, which poem introduced him to the earl of Oxford and Henry St. John, esq. afterwards lord viscount Bolingbroke, and other noble patrons. He also wrote his Cyder, a poem, upon the model of Virgil's Georgics; a Latin Ode to Henry St. John, esq. which is esteemed a masterpiece; and he intended to have written a Poem upon the Resurrection and Day of Judgment. He was beloved by all who knew him, and though he was somewhat reserved and silent among strangers, he behaved with great freedom, familiarity, and ease with his friends. He was averse to disputes, and thought no time so ill spent, and no wit so ill used, as that which is employed in such debates. In short his whole life was distinguished by his natural goodness, unaffected piety, universal charity, and steady adherence to his principles. He died at Hereford of a lingering consumption and asthma, on the 15th of February, 1708, and was interred in Hereford cathedral, with a Latin

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tin inscription upon his grave-stone, and had also a monument erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, in which is Mr. Philips's bust in relief, represented as in an arbour, interwoven with vines, laurel-branches, and apple-trees; and over it this motto, *HONOS ERIT HUIC QUOQUE POMUS*, alluding to the high qualities ascribed to the apple, in his excellent poem called *Cyder*. The epitaph, which is Latin, was written by Dr. Freind, and contains an account of his virtues and abilities.

PHILIPS (*AMERSON*) an eminent poet, was descended from an ancient family in Leicestershire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he wrote his Pastorals, which were greatly admired by Sir Richard Steele, and which Gildon, in his *Art of Poetry*, places in the same rank with those of Theocritus and Virgil. On his quitting the university he repaired to London, where he became acquainted with the wits, and Sir Richard inserted in the *Tatler* his poem called a *Winter-piece*. Sir Richard mentions it with honour; and Mr. Pope, who had a confirmed aversion to Philips, when he affected to despise his other works always excepted this out of the number. At length Mr. Philips published, *The Life of John Williams*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of York, in the reigns of James and Charles I. and was afterwards concerned, with Dr. Boulter and others, in a paper called *The Free-Thinker*, since published in three volumes octavo, and duodecimo. After the accession of king George I. to the throne, Mr. Philips was made justice of the peace. In the mean time he incurred the displeasure of Mr. Pope, who satirised him with his usual severity. This is said to have been owing to his mentioning Mr. Pope as an enemy to the government. Mr. Philips not being able to use the lash of satire against so expert a master of that weapon, had recourse to another, and stuck up a rod at Button's coffee-house, with which he threatened to chastise his antagonist, whenever he should meet him there. But Pope prudently declined coming to a place where he must have felt the resentment of an offended author, as much superior to him in bodily strength, as inferior in the art of versification. Mr. Philips wrote three tragedies, *The Distressed Mother*, *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, and *The Briton*. At length his friend the worthy Dr. Boulter, being made archbishop of Armagh, he accompanied him into Ireland, where he obtained considerable employments, and became a representative in parliament for the county of Armagh. Some time after he purchased an annuity of four hundred pounds per annum for his life, and in 1748 returned to London, but soon after died at his lodgings near Vaux-hall. He was certainly far from being so contemptible a poet as Mr. Pope endeavoured to represent him.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays; and four fairs, on March 21, for cattle and cloth; on March 27, for cloth only; May 1, a great fair for cloth; and on August 29, for cattle and cloth. It derives its name from its church, which is dedicated to St. Philip, and its market is well frequented. It is five miles south of Bath, and one hundred and four west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 28. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

PHILIPSBURG, is an Imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated near the river of that name, in a morass. It is a fortress of great importance, and is defended by seven bastions, and other advanced works. The town belongs to the bishop of Spier, but all the works and fortifications belong to the empire. The French became masters of it in 1734; but they were obliged to restore it in the following year, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna. Marshal Berwick was killed before this place, by a cannon ball, on June 12, 1734. There is a bridge of boats over the Rhine near this place, which is five miles south of Spire, and twelve east of Landau. Long. 8. 16. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Wirmland, and in the province of Gothland. It is seated among marshes and lakes, seventeen miles north of Carlöwstadt, and one hundred and five north-west of Stockholm. Long. 14. 0. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

PHILIPVILLE, a small, handsome, and strong town of France, in Hainault, in the Netherlands, fortified by Vauban. It is seated on an eminence, twenty-five miles south-east of Mons, twelve north-west of Charlemont, and one hundred and twenty-five north-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

PHILISTUS, a Greek historian, born at Syracuse, was the favourite of Dionysius the Tyrant, and was of great assistance to that prince in establishing his power. Dionysius appointed him governor of the citadel of Syracuse, and granted him his confidence; but afterwards banished him for marrying the daughter of Leptines, that prince's brother. Philistus chose to reside in the city of Adria, and during his disgrace composed a History of Sicily, and that of Dionysius the Tyrant, which is praised by Cicero and

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other of the ancients. He is so far from expressing his resentment against Dionysius in that history, that he excuses him, and even praises him, as if he had written it in the time when he was in the greatest favour, to which he was doubtless prompted by the hopes of being recalled, as he actually was under Dionysius the Younger, whose favour he so far obtained as to be able to make him drive out Dion, brother to the second wife of Dionysius the Ancient. Dion, however, soon after found himself in a condition to make war on Dionysius. He besieged him in the citadel of Syracuse, and having conquered his fleet, commanded by Philistus, the latter was put to a cruel death, in the 367th year before the Christian era. Cicero calls this historian the Little Thucydides, on account of his having imitated that ancient historian.

PHILLA, one of the most illustrious ladies of antiquity, was the daughter of Antipater, governor of Macedon, in Alexander's absence, and was distinguished for her fine sense and abilities in the affairs of government. She behaved with such dexterity in managing the various tempers of those whom it was necessary to reduce, or keep to their allegiance, that she prevented an army composed entirely of factious and turbulent men from making an insurrection. She married such maidens as were poor at her own expence, and opposed with the greatest vigour those who oppressed the innocent. Her first husband was Craterus, who was better beloved by the Macedonians than any of Alexander's captains, and after his death she married Demetrius, a voluptuous prince, who kept at one and the same time many mistresses. But hearing that Demetrius had lost his dominions, she had not the courage to see him in his miserable fugitive condition, and therefore put an end to her life by poison.

PHILO, a celebrated Jewish writer of the first century, was born of a distinguished family at Alexandria, and was the chief of the deputation sent by the Alexandrian Jews to the emperor Caligula against the Greek inhabitants of the same city, about the year 40. This deputation was without effect; Caligula gave him audience, heard him, and refused to grant his demands. Philo himself wrote a curious account of this embassy, under the title of a Discourse against Flaccus. There are also extant several other of his works, divided into three parts; the first of which relates to the Creation of the World; the second is on the Sacred History; and the third on the Laws and Customs of the Jews. All of which are written in elegant Greek, and interperfed with excellent moral sentiments and allegories. Philo so closely imitated Plato's style and doctrines, that he has been furnished the Jewish Plato. The best edition of his works is that of London, printed in 1742, by Dr. Mangey, in Greek and Latin, two volumes folio.

PHILOCTETES, a fabulous historian, the son of Pæan, was the faithful companion of Hercules, who, at his death, obliged him to swear not to discover the place where his ashes were interred, and presented him with his arrows dipped in the Hydra's blood. The Greeks at the siege of Troy, being informed by an oracle that they could never take that city without those fatal arrows, went to Philoctetes, and insisted upon his discovering where he had left his friend; when, Philoctetes, to evade the guilt of perjury, let them know where Hercules was intombed, by stamping upon the place, but was punished for the violation of his oath, by his dropping an arrow upon that foot, which after giving him great agony, was at length cured by Mædon. He was afterwards taken by Ulysses to the siege of Troy, where he killed Paris with one of his arrows.

PHILOLAUS of Crotona, a Pythagorean philosopher, about 392d year before the Christian era, taught that every thing was produced by harmony and necessity, and that the earth revolved round a circle. He was a different person from a philosopher of the same name who gave laws to the Thebans.

PHILOMELA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, was the sister of Progne, the wife of Tereus, king of Thrace. That prince having ravished Philomela, cut out her tongue, and to conceal the knowledge of his incest, shut her up in a close prison; but the princess finding means to embroider her story, sent it to her sister Progne, who, thus becoming acquainted with her sister's misfortunes, delivered her from prison, and took her to the palace; then killing Itys, her son by Tereus, she served up his flesh to his father, and after he had done exposed the child's head to his view. Tereus, in a transport of fury, pursued the sisters, but was changed into a lapping, Progne into a swallow, Itys into a pheasant, and Philomela into a nightingale.

PHILOMELUS, general of the Phocians at the beginning of the Sacred War, seized on the temple of Delphi, in the 357th year before the Christian era, in order to employ the treasures of that temple against the Thebans, who were the enemies of his country, in which he was assisted by Archidamus, king of Sparta. He twice conquered the Lœrians, and

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and made an alliance with the Athenians and Lacedæmonians; but being driven into the defiles, and fearing lest he should be taken and punished by his enemies as a sacrilegious person, he threw himself headlong from a rock. He was succeeded by Onomarchus, his brother, who was afterwards succeeded by Phayllus his brother; both of whom carried off the remaining treasures of the temple.

PHILOPCEMEN, a brave and learned Athenian general, was a native of Megalopolis, and gave the first proofs of his courage when that city was surprised by Cleomenes king of Sparta. He followed Antigonus, the Tutor, to war, and in the 208th year before the Christian æra, gained the famous battle of Messina against the Ætolians, who were in alliance with the Romans. Two years after he killed in battle Mechanidas, tyrant of Sparta, near Mantinea, but Nabis, Mechanidas's successor, defeated Philopce-men at sea; however, the latter had his revenge by land, for he took Sparta, razed its walls, abolished the laws of Lycurgus, and made the Spartans submit to those of the Achæans, in the 188th year before the Christian æra; but four years after he was taken prisoner in battle by Dinocrates, tyrant of Messina, and was obliged to take poison, of which he died at seventy years of age. His death was revenged by Lycortas, prætor of the Achæans.

PHILOPONUS, (JOHN) a learned Greek grammarian, born at Alexandria, and one of the principal of the Tritheists at the end of the 6th and beginning of the 7th centuries. He composed a Commentary on the Hexameton, and several other works, in a pure and elegant style.

PHILOSTORGIUS, an ecclesiastical historian of the 4th century, was born in Cappadocia, and wrote an Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, in which he treats Athanasius with some severity. This work contains many curious and interesting particulars. The best edition of this author is that of Henry de Valois, in Greek and Latin. There is also attributed to him a book against Porphyry.

PHILOSTRATUS, (FLAVIUS) a famous sophist, who lived at Rome in the reign of the emperor Severus, about the year 200. At the desire of the empress Julia, he composed in Greek the Life of Apollonius Tyanæus, a work filled with fables and pretended miracles. There is also another of his works extant, known by the name of the Images, or Pictures of Philostratus.

He ought not to be confounded with another Philostratus, who was either his grandson or his nephew, and who wrote the Lives of the Sophists.

PHILOTTIS, a female Roman slave, advised the senate to send her, with other slaves, to the camp of the Fidenates dressed in habits like those worn by the women who were citizens. As soon as she was arrived there, she prevailed on the Fidenates to drink, and by her example set all the other slaves to intoxicate the soldiers and officers of the army. At length, when she found them fallen fast asleep, she gave a signal to the Roman army, who marched up, and falling upon the Fidenates, entirely defeated them. The senate, to shew their gratitude to Philottis, gave freedom to her and all her companions, with the privilege of wearing the same habits as those women who were citizens, and instituted an annual festival in memory of that event.

PHILOXENES, an ancient Greek poet, a native of Cythera, rendered himself famous by his gluttony and satires. He went into Sicily, and repaired to the court of Dionysius the Tyrant, whither he was drawn by the magnificence of that prince. He rendered himself acceptable by the sallies of his wit; but, it is said, being convicted of debauching a player on the flute, he was sentenced to be confined in a dungeon, and that he there composed a piece, entitled the Cyclops, by which he acquired great reputation. He had such an aversion to indifferent poets, that Dionysius the Tyrant could never make him approve his verses. That prince one day offered to deliver him from prison, if he would give his approbation to a new piece he had just composed. Philoxenes heard the poem read with great patience from the beginning to the end, but as soon as it was concluded, he started up hastily, saying, "I must be taken back to prison again." This speech, however, appeased Dionysius. Philoxenes died at Ephesus in the 380th year before the Christian æra.

PHILYRA, in fabulous history, was the daughter of Oceanus, and the mistress of Saturn. Rhea, Saturn's wife, suspecting her husband's constancy, watched the two lovers so narrowly, that she caught them in the amorous congress, when Saturn, in order to conceal himself, assumed the form of a horse, while Philyra fled, and wandering on the mountains of the Pelasgi, was delivered of Chiron the Centaur; when, being grieved at her bringing forth a monster, part man and part horse, she besought the gods to change her form, and her prayers being heard, she was metamorphosed into a lime tree.

PHINEUS, in fabulous history, king of Arcadia, venturing to reveal the mysteries of Jupiter, that god caused him to be

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tormented by the Harpies, who devoured whatever was set before him; when being ready to perish with hunger, he was delivered by the sons of Boreas, who drove away the Harpies, and compelled them to swear never to return.

PHLEGON, surnamed Trallianus, from his being a native of Trallis, a city of Lydia, was the emperor Hadrian's freedman, and wrote several works, very few of which are now extant. These are, a short Treatise on those who had been distinguished by the Length of their Lives. Another on wonderful Things, in 135 chapters, most of which are very short; and a Fragment of his History of the Olympiads, which was divided into sixteen books. The best edition of Phlegon's Remains is that published by Meursius at Leyden, in 1622, in Greek and Latin, with Remarks. Phlegon lived at least till the 18th year of the reign of Antoninus Pius, that is till the year 156. He is said to have mentioned in the thirteenth or fourteenth book of his Olympiads the darkness which took place at the crucifixion of our Saviour, and Eusebius in his Chronicle quotes his very words. The question whether Phlegon spoke of the darkness at our Lord's crucifixion was warmly canvassed by Mr. Whiston, Dr. Sykes, and other learned divines, from the year 1732 to the year 1735.

PHLEGYAS, in fabulous history, the son of Mars, and king of the Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly. Apollo having debauched his daughter Coronis, he, in revenge, set fire to the temple of Delphos, for which sacrilege Apollo killed him with his arrows, and then cast him into Tartarus, where he was sentenced to sit under a huge rock, which hanging over his head, threatened him with perpetual destruction.

PHLUGIUS. See PELUG.

PHOCAS, emperor of the East, rose by degrees to the highest military posts, and at length caused the emperor Mauritius and his children to be assassinated, on the 27th of November, 602, and then seized the imperial throne. He at first behaved with great mildness, shewed an extraordinary zeal against those who were esteemed heretics, and sent his confession of faith to St. Gregory the Great, but soon after he plunged himself into the most infamous debaucheries, exercised unheard of cruelties, and suffered his dominions to be ravaged by the Persians. At length Heraclius, governor of Africa, having got him in his power, first reproached him with his crimes, then caused his feet, hands, and privy parts to be cut off, and at last beheaded him, on the 5th of October, 610, after which Heraclius ascended the throne.

PHOCAS, (NICEPHORUS). See NICEPHORUS II.

PHOCION, general of the Athenians, and a great orator, was the disciple of Plato and Zenocrates. He was enjoying a tranquil retirement when he was obliged to take arms against Philip of Macedon in defence of his country. He carried on the war with some success, and would never suffer himself to be corrupted by the sums offered him by that prince. Demosthenes himself dreaded his eloquence, and was accustomed to say when Phocion was going to make a reply, "here is the ax of my orations;" meaning, that Phocion was the only orator who knew how to cut the knots in his discourse, to resolve the difficulties he raised, and to demolish his reasons. His moderation gave him the advantage of Demosthenes's vehemence, and frequently made a deeper impression on the minds of the Athenians. He diverted Alexander from continuing the war against the Greeks, by representing to him that Greece was his native country, and engaging him to turn his arms against the Persians. That conqueror, after his last victory over Darius, and his entire conquest of Persia, sent him out of gratitude a present of one hundred talents, when Phocion asked those who brought it him, why Alexander gave him alone an instance of such great liberality? and they replying, that he was the only man in Athens whom Alexander acknowledged to be an honest man, he refused the present, saying, "If Alexander has acknowledged me to be such in 'the mediocrity of my fortune, why will he not allow me 'that mediocrity?" During this discourse he was drawing water out of a well, and his wife was employed in making bread. He steadily persisted in refusing Alexander's presents, notwithstanding his being greatly pressed to it, and desired no other favour but that liberty should be restored to some Rhodians who were confined in the prisons of Sardis. Antipater, one of Alexander's successors, also offered him very great sums, and on his refusal, he was told that if he did not chuse to take any for himself, he ought at least to accept them for his children. To which he replied, "If my children resemble me, they will have enough 'as well as I; but if they would be debauched, I would 'not leave them what would contribute to their debaucheries." The probity of this great man did not however secure him from calumny; for the port of Piræum being taken by surprise, he was accused of carrying on a secret correspondence with the enemy, and condemned to death.

death in the 380th year before the Christian era, at eighty years of age. He was then archon and governor of Athens: but soon after the Athenians acknowledged his innocence, when it was too late, on which they erected a statue to his memory, and put Agnonides his accuser to death.

PHŒBADIUS, bishop of Agen, in the 4th century, shewed very great zeal against Arianism, and wrote a book against the second Formula of Faith, which Osius and Potamius had drawn up at Sermium in the year 357. He was present at the synod of Rimini in 359, where he defended the profession of Faith drawn up at Nice, and was also present at the council of Valens in the year 374. St. Jerome asserts, in his book of illustrious Men, that Phœbadius was still living in his time, and wrote some works besides that already mentioned.

PHŒBUS, in pagan worship, one of the names of Apollo.

PHORCUS, or **PHORCYS**, in fabulous history, the son of Neptune by the nymph Thetis. He married his sister Ceto, by whom he had the Gorgons, Thoosa, Scylla, and the Serpent which guarded the Hesperian fruit. He was, however, at last conquered by Atlas, who throwing him into the sea, his father transformed him into a sea god.

PHOTINUS, the founder of the sect of the Photinians in the 4th century. He had been the deacon and disciple of Marcellus of Ancyra, and was made bishop of Sirmich. He had much wit, learning, and eloquence, and led an irreproachable life, but maintained that Jesus Christ was a mere man, for which he was deposed in a council held at Sirmich in 351, and afterwards banished by Constantius. Julian, however, recalled him from banishment, and wrote him a letter filled with praises; but he was again sent into exile under the reign of Valentinian, and died in Galatia in 376. He wrote well in Greek and Latin, and composed many works which are lost: the principal of which were, a Treatise against the Gentiles, and the books addressed to the emperor Valentinian.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, one of the most learned men of his time, was descended from a rich and illustrious family, and raised by his merit to the highest posts, which he discharged in a distinguished manner. He was captain of the emperor's guards, ambassador into Persia, and afterwards secretary of state; but at length St. Ignatius being driven from the see of Constantinople, Photius, though a layman, was raised to the office of patriarch, on the 25th of December, 857. He caused his ordination to be approved, and St. Ignatius to be condemned in a synod of three hundred and eighteen bishops, held at Constantinople in 861. The pope's legates also approved the judgment of this synod; but pope Nicholas called a council at Rome, in which he declared Photius's ordination void, and ordered that Ignatius should be restored. On the other hand, Photius condemned pope Nicholas in a synod; but the emperor Michael, who supported him, dying in 867, Basilus, his successor, restored Ignatius, and drove out Photius, who was also deposed and anathematized, in the eighth general council held in 869. At length Photius being restored to the favour of the emperor Basilus, returned to Constantinople, and was again made patriarch after the death of St. Ignatius. Pope John VIII. himself consented to his being advanced to that dignity, and he was confirmed in his office in a council held at Constantinople in 879, at which the pope's legates assisted; but John VIII. soon repented of what he had done, and Photius was driven from the see of Constantinople in 886, by the emperor Leo, the son of Basilus, and died some time after. There are still many of his works extant, by which it appears, that he had much wit and learning, and that he was versed in polite literature, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, divinity, and even medicine. His *Bibliotheca* is particularly esteemed; in that excellent work he gives his sentiments on a great number of authors, from whom he quotes considerable fragments. The finest edition of this work was printed at Roan in 1653, folio. His *Nomo-canon* was printed at Paris, with a Latin Version, in 1615, quarto; and his *Letters*, in 1651, with a Latin Version and Notes, by Richard Montague, bishop of Norwich, in folio.

PHRAATES, the name of four kings of the Parthians. The first succeeded Arsaces III. otherwise called Priapatus, and died 141 years before the Christian era, without having done any thing remarkable. He was succeeded by Mithridates.

PHRAATES II. succeeded his father Mithridates in the 131st year before the Christian era. He made war on Antiochus Sidetes king of Syria, who was killed in battle; but he himself was at length defeated and slain, in a battle fought against the Scythians in the 129th year before the Christian era, and was succeeded by his uncle Artaban I.

PHRAATES III. surnamed the God, succeeded his father Sinatricus, or Sinatrocces, in the 66th year before the Christian era, and was killed by his sons, Orodes and Mithridates, in the 36th year before the birth of Christ.

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PHRAATES IV. was nominated king by Orodes, his father, who had soon reason to repent of what he had done, for this unnatural son put to death all his brothers, and Orodes himself. He did not even spare his own son for fear he should dethrone him. He at length carried on a war with Mark Antony for some time with success, but was at last obliged to retire with loss. Phraates was at last dethroned by Tiridates, but he at length reascended the throne, by the assistance of the Scythians, in the 23d year before the Christian era. It was he who restored to Augustus the soldiers and standards taken by his father at the defeat of Crassus. He lived in peace with the Romans, and died in the second year before the Christian era.

PHRÆA, (JOHN) a learned Englishman, and fellow of Balliol college in Oxford, taught polite literature in Italy with great applause, and distinguished himself by translating out of Greek into Latin, some of Xenophon's Treatises, and some books of Diodorus Siculus, &c. He died in 1495.

PHRAOTES, king of the Medes, succeeded Dejoces in the 657th year before the Christian era, and after a reign of twenty-two years was killed at the siege of Nineveh. He was succeeded by his son Cyaxares.

PHRYGION, (PAUL CONSTANTINE) a learned protestant divine of the 16th century, was born at Schelestadt in Upper Alsace. He embraced the opinions of Zuinglius and Cœcolampadius, and was the first minister of St. Peter's church in Basil. Ulrich, duke of Württemberg, who had taken refuge at Basil, admired Phrygion, and being restored to his dominions in 1544, made him minister at Tübingen, where Phrygion died on the 1st of August, 1543. He wrote a Chronological Work, and Commentaries on the Books of Exodus, Leviticus, Micah, and the two Epistles to Timothy.

PHYRNE, a famous courtesan of ancient Greece, was fond of the celebrated Praxiteles, who made her statue. She offered at her own expence to rebuild the walls of Thebes, about the 32nd year before the Christian era, provided they would place upon them this inscription: "Alexander has destroyed Thebes, and Phryne has rebuilt it."

PHYRNICUS, a Greek orator of Bithynia, who wrote a Treatise, which is still extant, on the Attic Dialect, which has been several times printed in Greek and Latin. He lived in the time of the emperors Antoninus and Commodus.

PHYRNIS, a famous musician of Greece, was born at Mitylene, and was the first who gained the prize by playing on his harp at the Panathenæan games, celebrated at Athens in the 434th year before the Christian era. He added two strings to that instrument, and instead of seven, made them nine; and instead of a noble and masculine music, introduced soft and effeminate airs. Whence appearing with his harp at the public games of Sparta, the Ephori cut the two strings which this musician had added.

PHYRYXUS, in fabulous history, the son of Athamas, king of Thebes, and the brother of Helle. Ino, his mother-in-law, entertaining an incestuous passion for him, was so enraged at his rejecting her advances, that taking the opportunity of a great famine, she persuaded the king her husband that the gods could not be appeased till he had sacrificed his son and daughter, but as they stood at the altar they were invisibly conveyed away by Nephele their mother, who gave them a golden ram she had obtained from Mercury, to bear them through the air, but Helle falling into the sea, gave her name to the Hellespont. However, Phryxus continued his course to Colchis, where he was hospitably entertained by Aëta, king of the country. He there offered up his ram to Jupiter, who placed it among the constellations, and consecrated the skin in the grove of Mars. It was called the Golden Fleece from its colour, and was guarded by bulls breathing fire, and a watchful dragon that never slept. See JASON.

PHYLLIS, in fabulous history, the daughter of Lycurgus king of Thrace. Demophoon, the son of Theseus, on his return from the Trojan war, was entertained at her father's palace, where they becoming passionately in love with each other, she granted him the last favour, on condition of his returning to marry her after he had settled his affairs in his own country; but staying beyond the time agreed upon, Phyllis became distracted at the thoughts of being slighted, and went to hang herself, when the gods pitying this princess, changed her into an almond tree that bore no leaves. But Demophoon returning, and hearing the fate of his mistress, embraced the tree, which instantly shot forth leaves, as an expression of her being still sensible of his fondness.

PIANEZA, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Dora, eight miles from Turin, and three from La-Veneria.

PIANOSA, an island of Italy, in the Tuscan sea, seated a little to the south-west of the isle Elva, and is subject to Tuscany. Long. 11. 0. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

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PIASECKI,

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PIASECKI, (PAUL) in Latin *Piascius*, a learned bishop of Premisla, in Poland, lived in the 17th century, and published, in 1646, an excellent History of all the Transactions of the Kingdom of Poland from Stephen Battori till that Year.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, which rises in Tyrol, and runs from north to south through the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph by two mouths, a little to the northward of the city of Venice.

PIC, (JOHN) sovereign prince of Mirandola and Concordia, and one of the most learned men of his time, was descended from one of the most illustrious houses of Italy, and born on the 24th of February, 1463. He applied himself from his infancy to the study of polite literature and the sciences, in which he made such progress, that he understood many languages at eighteen years of age, and at twenty-four, maintained at Rome, with extraordinary applause, learned theses on several of the sciences. Pic renounced the sovereignty of Mirandola in favour of his nephew, and died at Florence, on the 17th of November, 1494, at thirty-three years of age. He wrote many works, in which he treats of the sciences with such capacity, that Scaliger calls him *Monstrum sine Vitio*. His works are printed in folio and contain, 1. Theses, in which are nine hundred questions, with his apology. In this apology he relates, that a divine, who censured his pieces with great virulence, being asked what was the Cabala, which was the subject of one of his theses, he answered, that he was a wicked old man, an heretic, who wrote against Jesus Christ, and that his followers were named Cabalists. From this blunder may be seen the ignorance of the censurers of that prince. 2. Seven Books on the Beginning of Genesis. 3. A Treatise on the Dignity of Man. 4. Rules of the Christian Life. 5. A Treatise on the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. 6. Letters full of wit and learning, &c. They are all well written in Latin.

PICARD, a native of the Netherlands, who improved upon the errors of the Adamites. He called himself the Son of God, and pretended, that like a new Adam he was sent by his Father to restore the law of nature, which, according to him, chiefly consisted in community with respect to women, and in going quite naked. It is said, that though marriage was instituted among them, no man was allowed to lie with a woman without first obtaining leave of the chief of the sect. He fortified himself in an island in the river Lufmik, seven leagues from Thabor, the military residence of the famous Zisca, but unhappily for him, forty of his followers being gone out upon a party, basely plundered some country houses, and killed upwards of two hundred persons, upon which Zisca attacked the island, took it, and put all the Picards to the sword, except two, whose lives he spared, in order to learn from their own mouths the principles of their religion. This happened in the year 1420.

PICARD (JOHN) an able mathematician, and one of the most learned astronomers of the seventeenth century, was born at Fleche, and became priest and prior of Rillie in Anjou. Going to Paris, he was, in 1666, received into the Academy of Sciences, in quality of astronomer, and the same year published, in conjunction with Auzout, a new micrometer. In 1671 he was sent, by order of the king, to the castle of Uraniburg, built by Tycho-Brache in Denmark, to make astronomical observations there; and from thence he brought the original manuscripts wrote by Tycho-Brache, which are the more valuable as they differ in many places from the printed copies, and contain a book more than has yet appeared. He made important discoveries in astronomy, and was the first who travelled through several parts of France, to measure a degree of the meridian. His works are, 1. A Treatise on Levelling. 2. Fragments of Dioptrics. 3. *Experimenta circa Aquas Effluentes*. 4. *De Mensuris*. 5. *De Mensura liquidorum & aridorum*. 6. A Voyage to Uraniburg, or Astronomical Observations made in Denmark. 7. Astronomical Observations made in several Parts of France, &c. These, and some other of his works, which are much esteemed, are in the sixth and seventh volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the north by Hainault, Artois, and the sea; on the east by Champagne; on the south by the Isle of France, and on the west by Normandy and the British Channel. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy, and the principal rivers are the Somme, the Oyse, the Canche, the Lis, the Scarpe, the Deule, and the Aa. The soil is very fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures, but it produces no wine. They have a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, and the inhabitants are a very industrious people, but obstinate in their opinions. Amiens is the capital town.

PICART (STEPHEN) a celebrated engraver, surnamed the Roman, was made dean of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Paris, and died at Amsterdam on the 12th of November, 1721, aged ninety.

P I E

PICART (BERNARD) a celebrated engraver, was the son of the abovementioned Stephen Picart, and was born at Paris in the year 1673. He learned the elements of his art from his father, and studied architecture and perspective under Sebastian le Clerc. He early discovered his uncommon talents, for at ten years of age he engraved the hermaphrodite of the celebrated Poussin. When he was grown up he went to Holland, where his parents had settled, and after staying there two years, returned to Paris, where, having embraced the reformed religion, he retired to Holland, in order to enjoy that liberty of conscience which he could not have at Paris, and there he produced all the master-pieces which made him considered as the most ingenious artist of his age: for nothing can excel that invention, disposition, correctness, propriety, and elegance, which is seen in his works. He died in 1733, aged sixty.

PICCOLIMINI (JAMES). See PIUS II. and PIUS III.

PICIGHITONE, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, seated a little to the north of the river Po, thirty-five miles south-east of Milan. Long. 10. 12. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

PICKERING, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays; and a fair on Holy-rod day September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, and is a pretty good town belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. There is a famous old castle greatly gone to decay; however, they keep their courts in it to determine all causes between party and party, under the sum of forty shillings. The market is well served with corn and provisions. It is twenty-six miles north-east of York, and two hundred and twenty-five north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 32. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

PICO, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Azores subject to Portugal. It is eight miles south-east of Fayel, four south-west of St. George, and thirty west of Tercera. It is about thirty-seven miles in circumference, and is pretty fertile, abounding in cattle. It derives its name from a high mountain or pike, which is in the middle. Long. 28. 5. W. Lat. 38. 5. N.

PICTET (BENEDICT) a protestant divine, born at Geneva, of a distinguished family, on the 30th of May, 1635. He travelled into Holland and England, and afterwards became professor of divinity at Geneva, where he died, on the 9th of June, 1724. He wrote a Treatise on Christian Theology, the best edition of which is that of 1721, in three volumes quarto, and many other works which are esteemed.

PICTS-WALL, is famous in history, and is supposed to have been built by the Romans, to keep out the Picts from entering into England.

PICUS, in fabulous history, king of the Latins, was the favourite of Circe; but rejecting her addresses, was metamorphosed into a wood-pecker.

PIED-DE-PORT, or ST. JOHN, a town of France in the province of Gascony, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, eighteen miles south of Bayonne. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 43. 15. N.

PIEDMONT, a principality of Italy, so called from its lying at the foot of the Alps, is bounded on the north by Vallois, on the east by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat, on the south by the territory of Genoa and the county of Nice, and on the west by France and the Alps. This is one of the most fruitful and pleasant provinces in Italy, and is about one hundred and seventy-five miles in length, and forty in breadth. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, cheese, hemp, flax, and metals; butcher's meat and game of all sorts. They export corn, cattle, hemp, rice, cheese, wine, truffles, iron-work, paper, cloth, and raw silk: of this last the English are said to purchase 200,000 pounds worth yearly. The chief religion is the Roman Catholic. Turin is the capital city. The vallies of Piedmont which lye between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudois, who profess the protestant religion, if it may be so called, for some maintain, that it is clear from history that they have always professed the same religion from the first establishment of Christianity in these parts. Towards the end of the last century, the French king prevailed on the duke of Savoy to drive these people out of the country; in consequence of which 20,000 people retired into Germany, Holland, and England. However, there are still a great many of them left, but they are obliged to have a Roman Catholic church in every parish.

PIENZA, a town of Italy in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Sciense, with a bishop's see. It is twenty-five miles south-east of Scienna, and fifty south east of Florence. Long. 11. 45. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

PIERCE (EDWARD) an eminent English history painter, who flourished in the reigns of king Charles I. and II. but his works chiefly consisting of altar-pieces and cielings of churches, the greatest part of them were destroyed in the dreadful fire of London in 1666; but the most considerable of his works now remaining are at Belvoir castle in Lincolnshire. He died about the beginning of the present century;

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tury; having bred his son John a painter, and Edward a statuary, both of whom became eminent in their professions.

PIERIDES, in fabulous history, the daughters of Pierus, a Macedonian prince, who presuming to dispute with the Muses for the prize of poetry, were transformed into magpies. The name of Pierides was also given to the Muses, from Mount Pierus in Thessaly, which was consecrated to them.

PIERINO (DEL VAGA) an eminent painter, was born in Tuscany about the year 1500. His father being a soldier, and his mother dying when he was scarce two years old, it is said that he was nursed by a she-goat. When young, he went to Florence, and was put to a grocer, who sending him to the painters with colours and pencils, he learned of them to design, and soon became the most skilful of all the young painters at Florence. Vaga, an ordinary painter, taking him to Rome, from his living with him, he was called del Vaga; for his true name was Buonacorsi.

At Rome, he worked three days in the week for painters, and the other three, with all Sundays and holidays, he spent in study and designing. Sometimes he was among the ruins, seeking for antique ornaments, or drawing the basso relievos, sometimes in the halls of the Vatican, and sometimes in Michael Angelo's chapel. He also studied anatomy and other sciences useful in his profession. He was soon taken notice of by the greatest masters, and Raphael employed him in the execution of his designs. Of all his cotemporary artists, none understood the ornaments and decorations of painting so well as he, or so boldly followed Raphael's gusto, as may be seen by the pictures he performed in the Vatican lodgings, particularly Joshua commanding the sun to stand still, the passage of the river Jordan, the fall of the walls of Jericho, and our Saviour's nativity, baptism, and last supper. After Raphael's death, he joined with Julio Romano and Francesco il Fattore, to finish the works of the Vatican that were left imperfect by their common master; but some time after they were separated by the Spaniards besieging Rome, when Pierino was taken prisoner, and obliged to pay a large sum for his ransom. He then went to Genoa, where he was employed by prince Doria to paint his palace, in which work he made use of cartoons. He died at Rome, in 1547, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

PIERIUS VALERIANUS BOLZANI, a celebrated writer of the 16th century, born at Belluno, and was the author of many works in verse and prose, the principal of which are, 1. *A Treatise de Infelicitate Litteratorum*. 2. *Hieroglyphics*. 3. *Commentaries on Virgil*. 4. *Poems*. He died at Padua, on the 25th of December, 1558, aged eighty-one.

PIERRE-LE-MOUTIER, a town of France, in the Nivernois. It is built near a dirty lake, which renders the air very unwholesome, and is almost surrounded with mountains, except on the south. It is seventeen miles north-west of Moulins, and one hundred and fifty south of Paris. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 46 47. N.

PIETRIKOW, or **PETRIKOW**, a populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a tribunal to determine all causes in that country. It is seated on the river Pilca, thirty-five miles east-by-south of Siradia, and sixty-two north of Cracow. Long. 19. 55. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

PIETY, or Filial Affection, in pagan worship, one of the virtues deified by the ancients. She had a temple at Rome, consecrated by Attilius Glubrio, on the following occasion. A person being sentenced to die of famine, her daughter earnestly desired leave to visit her daily, which being granted, she constantly attended her mother, till at length the old woman, instead of languishing and giving signs of approaching death, looked as healthy as formerly; when the jailor, being desirous to know the cause, strictly watched the daughter, when, to his great surprize, he saw the order of nature inverted, and the daughter, with the affection of a parent, suckling her who had given her birth; when being struck with the sight, he immediately applied to the judges, on which the mother was not only restored to liberty, but had a pension allowed to her and her daughter; and to the latter a temple was consecrated by the name of the goddess Piety. Some have said that this instance of piety was given to the father; but Cicero, Livy, Valerius Maximus, and Pliny say that it was her mother.

PIEVE-DE-CADORE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of the principality of Cadorino. It is fifty-five miles north of Venice. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

PIGHUS (STEPHANUS VINAND) a learned antiquary, born at Campen, in Overijssel, in 1520. He was secretary to cardinal de Granvelle, and became a regular canon. He wrote *Annals of the City of Rome*, in three volumes, folio, and other works, and died in 1604, aged eighty-four.

PIGNEROL, a small but populous town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It is seated on the river Chiufon, and was fortified by the French, who

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were in possession of it sixty years, till 1696, when all the works were demolished, and it was ceded to the duke of Savoy. It is seventeen miles south west of Turin, and fifty south-west of Casal. Long. 7. 15. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

PILATE (PONTIUS) governor of Judaea under the reign of Tiberius. To him the Jews took Jesus Christ; and as he was persuaded of his innocence, he at first endeavoured to save his life; but afterwards sentenced him to be crucified for reasons of state, and to please the Jews. Pilate behaved with such cruelty to the Samaritans, that they complained to Vitellius, governor of Syria, who accused him before Tiberius, on which he was sent for to Rome, where he arrived in the year 37, at the beginning of Caligula's reign. This last prince, who succeeded Tiberius, banished him to a place near Vienne, in Dauphiny, where he laid violent hands upon himself two years after. We have under his name a letter addressed to Tiberius; but the most learned critics are agreed in thinking it spurious.

PILAW, a sea-port town of Poland, in the territory of Ducal Prussia, seated on the Baltic Sea, ten miles west of Königsberg, and subject to the king of Prussia. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 54. 45. N.

PILES (ROGER DE) a learned writer, born at Clamecy, in 1635. He studied at Nevers and Auxerre, after which he went to complete his studies at Paris, where he applied himself to divinity in the Sorbonne. He afterwards studied designing and painting, to which he had an extraordinary inclination. He was at length preceptor to M. Amelot, with whom he travelled into Italy; and, in 1682, accompanied him to Venice, in quality of secretary to the embassy, after which he was employed by the court in several important commissions; but being sent into Holland in 1692, under pretence of searching for the most curious pieces of painting; but in fact to act in concert with those who desired a peace, his true motive was discovered, and he was arrested and kept in prison, by order of the state, five years, till he was discharged at the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick. During his confinement, he composed his *Abridgment of the Lives of the Painters*, a work generally esteemed, and which has been translated into English. At his return to Paris, the French king settled a pension upon him. He died at Paris, on the 5th of April, 1709, aged seventy-four. Besides the above work, he composed in French, 1. *An Abridgment of Anatomy*, accommodated to the Arts of Painting and Sculpture. 2. *Dialogues upon the Knowledge of Painting*, and the Judgment to be formed of Pictures. 3. *A Dissertation upon the Works of the most famous Painters*. 4. *The Elements of practical Painting*, &c.

PILKINGTON (LÆTITIA) a lady distinguished by her poetical talents, was the daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, an eminent physician of Dutch extraction, who settled in Dublin, where she was born, in the year 1712. She had early a strong inclination to letters, and when she was grown up had so surprising a memory, that she could repeat by heart almost all the poems of our most celebrated modern poets. She was married, when young, to the Rev. Mr. Matthew Pilkington, a gentleman known in the poetical world by his volume of *Miscellanies*, revised by dean Swift; but his jealousy occasioned continual discontents. In the mean time, Mr. Pilkington came to London, to serve as chaplain to the lord mayor; while here he wrote her a very affectionate letter, in which he praised her poetry, and informed her that Mr. Pope, to whom he had shewn her verses, longed to see the author, and that he himself heartily wished her in London; upon which she accepted the invitation, and returned with her husband to Ireland; but soon after, Mr. Pilkington entertaining fresh suspicions of her fidelity, they separated. She afterwards returned to England, and settled in London, where becoming known to Colley Cibber, she, by his means lived on contributions from the great; but these succours failing, she was arrested for debt, and confined in the Marshalsea prison; but after lying nine months there, she was released by Mr. Cibber, who solicited charities for her. She now took a little shop in St. James's-street, where she sold pamphlets and prints, where by the liberality of the great, and their bounty in generously subscribing to her *Memoirs*, she lived for some time above want. At length she returned to Dublin, where she printed the first volume of her *Memoirs in octavo*, thro' which are scattered many beautiful pieces of poetry. On this occasion, she received a great number of handsome presents from the persons of distinction who bought her book; and as she had been very severe, in drawing characters of those who had not shewn themselves her friends, many others now endeavoured to disarm her satire and conciliate her esteem, that they might not be mentioned in an unfavourable light in her second and third volumes, which were afterwards published. In short, after living without the least economy, in a continual succession of want and plenty, she died at Dublin, on the 29th of August, 1750, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

PILPAY,

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PILPAY, or **PIDPAY**, a celebrated Indian bramine, gymnosophist and philosopher, said to have been governor of a part of Indostan, and counsellor of Dabshelim, a powerful Indian king, to whom Pilpay taught the principles of morality and the art of governing, by ingenious fables that have immortalized his name, and are celebrated throughout the East. These fables, written in the Indian tongue, have been translated into almost all the known languages. The exact time in which Pilpay lived is not known; but it is generally agreed, that he flourished at the latest 230 years before the birth of Christ.

PILSEN, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on the frontiers of the upper palatine of Bavaria. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is seated between the rivers Misa and Watto, which mix their waters a little below this town. It is forty-five miles west-by-south of Prague. Long. 13. 17. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, forty-two miles north-east of Cracow. Long. 21. 30. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

PIN (JOSEPH) a celebrated painter of the 17th century, was born at Arpino. He was first employed by the painters of the Vatican, where his business was only to clean their pallets. In the mean time, he had a great desire to paint, but, being only thirteen years of age, was fearful. However, one day being left alone, he painted, as a trial of skill, some little satyrs and other figures upon a square pillar, which were so well performed, that few painters in the Vatican were able to excell them. The painters desiring to know who was the author of these pieces, one day concealed themselves, when, to their great surprise, they found it was this youth. The pope afterwards allowed him a pension, and employed him in the Vatican, and in finishing a great number of excellent pictures. He died at Rome, on the 3d of July, 1640.

PIN (LEWIS ELLIAS DU) one of the best ecclesiastical writers of his time, was descended from a noble family, and born at Paris, on the 17th of June, 1657. He was carefully educated by his father in the first rudiments of grammar, and at ten years of age entered into the college of Harcourt, and afterwards studied at the Sorbonne; he then took orders, and applied himself to the reading of the fathers and ecclesiastical writers. In 1684 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and immediately began his Universal Library of Historians; the first volume of which appeared in 1686. He had already gone through the eight first centuries, when the freedom with which he had given his sentiments on the style, doctrine, and other particulars of the ecclesiastical writers having displeased some persons, they complained to M. Harlay archbishop of Paris, who ordered M. Du Pin to retract many propositions that, in the opinion of the doctors who had examined them, appeared worthy of censure; and the work was suppressed on the 16th of April, 1693; but notwithstanding its suppression, he had leave to continue it by only changing its title. This great work, which seemed sufficient to employ the lives of several persons, did not prevent his publishing many others; and though he was professor of philosophy in the Royal college, was employed in the *Journal des Sçavans*, and had several other affairs upon his hands, he, in a short time, published more books than others could have composed in many years. He was, however, banished to Châtellerault, on an affair relating to a case of conscience, and at the same time was deprived of his professor's chair, to which he was not restored when he was allowed to return. He died at Paris, on the 6th of June, 1719, at sixty-two years of age. His principal works are, 1. *Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques*, which extends from the first century to the year 1711. A Bibliothèque of the Authors of the 17th Century separated from the Roman Church. 3. A Treatise de *Antiqua Ecclesiæ Disciplina*, in quarto. 4. A Treatise on Ecclesiastical and Temporal Power, in octavo. 5. A Prophane History. 6. A Critic upon Apollonius Tyanæus's History. 7. A History of the Jews, from the Birth of Christ to the present time. It must be acknowledged that he was a man of excellent taste, great freedom from vulgar prejudices, and of a clear, exact, and methodical head; that he had an infinite reading; a lively, and regular imagination; an easy and noble style, and an equal and moderate temper, free from the violence of party spirit, but the facility with which he wrote hurried him into mistakes.

PINDAR, a celebrated Greek poet, and the prince of the Lyric poets, was born at Thebes, in Boeotia, about 500 years before the Christian æra. He learned the art of poetry of Lasus Hermionæ, and of a very learned Greek lady, named Myrtis. He was at the highest point of his reputation, when Xerxes invaded Greece, and it is believed that he died about the 435th year before the Christian æra. He was the author of a great number of poems of several kinds, but there have been none of them handed down to us, ex-

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cept the odes he wrote upon those who in his time had gained the prize at the four solemn Grecian games. There appears in Pindar's Odes a grandeur, elevation, and strength that is inexpressible. The rapidity of his diction is, in the opinion of Horace, like that of an impetuous torrent, which descends from the mountains, and carries all before it. Alexander had such an esteem and veneration for the memory of this great poet, that at the destruction of Thebes he, on his account, preserved his house and family. The best editions of Pindar's works are that by Henry Stephens, in quarto; that of Erasmus Schmidius, in quarto; and especially that of Oxford in 1697. From this last was published a neat and correct edition, with a Latin version, printed at London in 1755, small octavo.

PINES, a small island on the north coast of Darien, or Terra Firma, in America, seated one hundred and twenty miles east of Porto-Bello, which, with two islands and the main, form a good harbour. Long. 78. 10. W. Lat. 9. 5. N.

PINHEL, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Trallos-Montes. It is the capital of a territory of the same name, and is seated at the confluence of the Coa and Pinhel, twenty-five miles north of Guarda, and seventy-five east-by-south of Salamanca. Long. 7. 18. W. Lat. 40. 42. N.

PINNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein. It had a noted castle, which is now in ruins, and is ten miles north of Hamburg. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 54. 16. N.

PINOS, an island of North America, on the south side of the island of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is twenty-five miles long, and fifteen broad; abounding in excellent pastures, though it is not inhabited. Lat. 21. 28. N.

PINSKO, a town of Lithuania, seated on a river of the same name. It is the capital of a small territory, and the see of a Greek bishop; but it is so far ruined by the Cossacks, that there remains nothing now but a few scattering houses. Long. 29. 50. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

PINTURRICHIO (BERNARDINI) a celebrated Italian painter, had great taste, genius, and abilities. It is he who painted in the dome of the library of Sienna, the life of Pius II. in a series of pictures, which are highly esteemed. He is said to have been assisted in this work by the celebrated Raphael. He died in 1513, at fifty-nine years of age.

PIOMBINO, a small but strong town of Italy, with a fort. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, in the duchy of Tuscany, and has its own princes under the protection of the king of Naples, who has a right to put a garrison in the fort. It is seated on the sea side, fifteen miles south-east of Leghorn. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 42. 50. N.

PIPER (FRANCIS LE) an excellent English painter, was the son of a Kentish gentleman, descended from a Walloon family. His father having a considerable estate, gave him a liberal education, after which he applied his whole time to designing, and being of a gay facetious humour, took great delight in drawing ugly faces, at which he had so extraordinary a talent, that on a transient view of any remarkable face that he met with in the street, he retained so exact a likeness in his memory, that when he expressed it in the draught, a spectator, who knew the original, would have thought that the person had set several times for it. When he had a mind to travel, he let none of his friends know of his departure, nor ever advised them of his return, which he did to surprise them alternately with sorrow and joy. In this manner he several times travelled on foot through part of Italy, France, Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, and Holland, every where examining the works of the painters, and forming to himself a manner of design which no man in that kind ever excelled, nor perhaps ever equalled. As he had a good estate, he would never take any thing for his drawings. These he commonly made over a bottle, which he loved so well, that he spent great part of his hours of pleasure in a tavern, on which account some of his best pieces are in those houses. His invention was fruitful, and his drawings bold and free. He understood landscape painting, and performed it to perfection. In the latter part of his life he applied himself to modelling in wax in basso relievo, in which manner he did abundance of things with good success. At length his free way of living throwing him into a fever, the surgeon who attempted to bleed him pricked an artery, and this accident proved mortal. He died in London about the year 1740.

PIPERNO, a town in the Campagna of Rome, and in the Pope's territory. It is fifty miles south-east of Rome in the road to Naples. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 41. 34. N.

PIPLEY, a town of the East Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal. It stands on the banks of a river that is a branch of the Ganges, about fifteen miles from Ballasore. It was formerly a place of trade, and had English and Dutch factories, which being removed, it is greatly gone to decay. It is now inhabited by fishermen. Long. 86. 5. E. Lat. 21. 5. N.

PIQUET

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PIQUET (FRANCIS) a celebrated consul of Aleppo, was the son of a banker of Lyons, where he was born on the 12th of April, 1626. After having studied the languages and gone through a course of philosophy, he travelled through France, Italy, and England; and in 1652 was appointed consul of Aleppo, in Syria. Though he was then but twenty-six years of age, he discharged that important office with the general applause of the French, the Christians of Aleppo, and even the Turks. The republic of Holland, being informed of his merit, chose him also for their consul at the same place. He made use of the credit this post gave him for the good of the nations he served, and the advantage of the church, and that of all the Christians of the Levant. M. Piquet resigned the consulship, and left Aleppo in 1662, to the great grief of all the Christians of Aleppo, to whom he was as a father; and went to Rome to give an account to pope Alexander VII. of the state of religion in Syria. He then returned to France, where he took orders, and, in 1674, was nominated apostolical vicar of Bagdat, and afterwards bishop of Cefaropla, in Macedonia. He was of great service to the church during his mission; had at length the title of ambassador of France to the king of Persia, and died at Hamadan, in Persia, on the 26th of August, 1685. He furnished several important pieces to M. Nicole, for his large work on the Perpetuity of the Faith. His life was published in 1732; this is a curious work, attributed to M. Anthelmi, bishop of Grassie.

PIRANO, a sea-port town of Istria, in the territory of Venice, in a small peninsula, formed by the gulph of Lagona, and belongs to the Phcenicians. It is twenty-five miles south of Cabo-de-Istria. Long. 14. 15. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

PIRITHOUS, the son of Jxion, king of the Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly, became the friend of Theseus, and undertook to carry off Proserpine, the wife of Pluto; but descending into hell with his friend, he was, according to some, devoured by Cerberus, or, according to others, kept prisoner, till he was delivered by Hercules. It has been supposed by some, that Proserpine was the daughter of Aidoneus, king of the Molossians, and that Perithous having resolved to carry her away, was seized, and exposed to be devoured by dogs; but that Hercules delivered him.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania; seated fifteen miles south of Stetin. Long. 15. 8. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

PIROMALLI (PAUL) a celebrated missionary, was born in Calabria, and having learned the Eastern languages, was sent into Armenia, where he continued a long time, and prevailed on a great number of the Euthycians, and even their patriarch himself, who had used him very ill, to embrace the opinions of the church of Rome. He also went into Persia, and was sent into Poland in quality of nuncio to pope Urban VII. to appease the disturbances occasioned by the disputes of the Armenians, and was so happy as to produce a good degree of unanimity amongst them; but on his setting sail, in order to return to Italy, he was taken by the corsairs, who carried him to Tunis. He was, however, redeemed, and went to Rome to give an account of his mission. The pope gave him singular marks of esteem, and sent him back into the East, where, in 1653, he was made bishop of Nalivan, and after having governed that church nine years, he returned to Italy, and was made bishop of Bisignano, where he died three years after, in 1667. He wrote, 1. Several controversial works. 2. Two Dictionaries, the one Latin and Persian, and the other Armenian and Latin. 3. An Armenian Grammar, and a Dictionary.

PISA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisano, with an university, an archbishop's see, and three forts. The territory is very small, and yet is enriched with several fine productions; there is curious marble, good alabaster, lapis lazuli, ultramarine, vitriol, and salt-works. The town is seated on the river Arno, at a small distance from the sea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Pisa, and there are three bridges thereon, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble; on this bridge the inhabitants every year have a mock-fight, like that of Venice. This town is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is the leaning tower, so much talked of. In the great square, which is before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue, representing duke Cosmo the Great. The grand duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is ten miles north of Leghorn, and ten south-west of Lucca. Long. 10. 24. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

PISAN (THOMAS DE) a native of Bologna, had the reputation of being the best philosopher, and the most able astrologer of his time. Being invited to Venice by a doctor,

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who had obtained the post of counsellor of state of that republic, Pisan married his daughter, and the Venetians being informed of his abilities, gave him also the post of counsellor. His reputation for profound learning induced Charles V. king of France, and the king of Hungary, to solicit him to attach himself to them, when the personal merit of Charles the Wise, and the desire of seeing the university of Paris, determined him in favour of France. Charles V. was soon so well convinced of the merit of this stranger, that he followed his advice in many important occasions, and gave him a place in his council, with a considerable pension. In obedience to that prince's desire, he sent for his wife, children, and family, who being richly dressed on the road, were graciously received at the castle of the Louvre, in 1370. Pisan continued in favour during the life of that prince, but after his death, which happened in 1380, the credit of our astrologer sunk; a part of his pension was stopped, the rest was but ill paid, and he died some years after. Charles V. had granted him a salary of 100 francs a month, which was then worth 700 livres at present; he also received from the great considerable perquisites, as astrology was then in credit among the wisest princes.

PISAN (CHRISTINA DE) the daughter of the above Thomas Pisan, was born at Venice, about the year 1363, and was but five years of age when she went to her father in France. She shewed such fondness for the sciences, that she was taught the languages that are considered as the key to them. Her beauty, her wit, and the high favour in which her father was in with the king, procured her the addresses of many persons of distinction; but the merit of Stephen Castel, a young gentleman of Picardy, made him obtain the preference over all his rivals, who married her when she was fifteen years of age, and was soon after appointed notary and secretary to the king; but a contagious disease having carried him off in 1389, he left Christina, who was then but twenty-five years old, with three children, and burthened with many law suits. To comfort herself under this misfortune she applied to study, and composed many works in verse and prose, by which she acquired a great reputation, and the esteem of several princes, who took care of her children, and made her presents. A part of her poems were printed at Paris in 1549, in duodecimo, the rest are in manuscript in the king's library, and in other libraries. The most considerable of her prose works is the Life of Charles V. composed at the request of Philip the Good. This life is printed in the third volume of the Dissertations of the Abbé le Bœuf.

PISANI (ANDREW) an excellent painter, sculptor, and architect, embellished the city of Florence with works in each of these three branches, that are still admired. He was also a very good poet, and an excellent musician.

PISANO, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about forty-seven miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Florentino and the republic of Lucca, on the east by the Sianese, and on the west by the sea. It is one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCATOR (JOHN) a protestant divine, born in Germany, taught divinity with reputation, and died at Strasburg in 1549. He wrote Commentaries on the New Testament.

PISCO, a sea-port town of Peru, in South America, and in the audience of Lima. Here they make the greatest quantity of wine in this country, which is exported to the rest of the Spanish colonies. It is seated in a fertile country, and where there is excellent fruit, half a mile from the sea, and one hundred and forty south of Lima. Long. 76. 5. W. Lat. 14. 10. S.

PISIDES (GEORGE) referendary of the church of Constantinople, under the reign of Heraclius, about the year 640, was the author of a Greek poem, in iambic verse, on the Creation of the World, and another poem on the Vanity of Life. There are also attributed to him several Sermons in honour of the Holy Virgin, which have been published by father Combefis.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian, was of great service to his country at the taking of the isle of Salamis, and from that time aspired to the sovereignty. To accomplish his views he pretended to implore the protection of the people against his enemies, and required a guard of the Athenians, which being afterwards granted him, made use of them against his country, and took Athens about the 560th year before the Christian æra. He was three times driven from that city, and entering it again, died there about the 528th year before the birth of Christ, leaving two sons, Hippius and Hipparchus, who succeeded him; but Hipparchus was killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton in the 516th year before the Christian æra, and Hippius, with his whole family, was driven from Athens four years after.

PISO (L. CALPURNIUS) surnamed Frugi, was tribune of the Roman people in the 149th year before the Christian æra, and published Laws against the Crimes of Extortion,

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&c. He was also consul and censor. He composed Annals, and several other works, which have been lost.

PISO (CAIUS CALPURNIUS) a Roman consul in the 67th year before the Christian æra, was the author of a law which prohibited the intrigues of the magistrates. He was an orator as well as the former. This family of the Pisos was one of the most illustrious in ancient Rome, and produced many great men.

PISSELEU (ANNE DE) duchess d'Estampes, was the daughter of William de Pisseleu, lord of Heilly. Francis I. king of France, seeing her at Bayonne, on his return from Madrid, in the retinue of Lewis of Savoy, to whom she was maid of honour, became desperately in love with her, and marrying her, in 1536, to John de Brosse, the grandson of the famous Philip de Comines, made him a present of the earldom of d'Estampes, which he erected into a duchy in her favour. The duchess d'Estampes made use of all her power with the king to enrich her family, serve her friends, and ruin her enemies; she even betrayed the king himself by discovering his most important secrets to the emperor Charles V. and continued to have an absolute empire over the mind of king Francis I. as long as he lived; but after that prince's death retired to one of her estates, where she died, forgotten and despised.

PISTOIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It was once an independent republic, but since it lost its liberty it is in a declining state. The streets are broad and regular, and the houses are tolerably well built; though but poorly inhabited for want of trade. The cathedral has a chapel dedicated to St. James; the altar of which is covered with plates of silver, and surrounded with lamps of considerable value. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appenine mountains, and near the river Stella, twenty miles north-west of Florence, and twenty north-east of Lucca. Long. 11. 17. E. Lat. 43. 55. N.

PISTORIUS (JOHN) a learned divine, born at Nidda, on the 4th of February, 1546. He at first applied himself to physic, and was created doctor with great applause; but beginning to practise, and his remedies not having all the success he hoped for, he applied to civil law, and became counsellor to Ernest Frederick, margrave of Baden-Durlach, whom he persuaded to embrace the protestant religion; but he quitted it some time after, and turned Catholic. He at length became doctor of divinity, then counsellor of the emperor, provost of the cathedral of Breslaw, and domestic chaplain to the abbé de Fulde. He wrote 1. Several Controversial Treatises against the Lutherans. 2. *Scriptores Rerum Polonicarum*. 3. *Scriptores de Rebus Germanicis*, in three volumes folio; which is a curious collection, much esteemed. He died at Friburg in 1608.

PITAN, a province of India, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, beyond the river Ganges. It is very little known, because seldom visited by travellers; however, it is said to have a capital town of the same name.

PITCAIRNE (ARCHIBALD) an eminent physician and great promoter of the mechanical principles of physic, was born at Edinburgh, on the 25th of December, 1652. Having gone through a course of philosophy, in the university of Edinburgh, he applied himself to the study of divinity, which he soon exchanged for that of the civil law, when he prosecuted his studies with such application as to impair his health, and having all the appearances of a consumption, was advised to travel to Montpellier; but he found himself entirely recovered by the time he reached Paris. He there studied physic, and at his return home applied himself to the mathematics, in which he made a prodigious progress, without the assistance of a master. At last resolving to pursue the study of physic, he applied himself for some time at Edinburgh to botany, pharmacy, and the *materia medica*. He afterwards went to Paris a second time, where he finished his studies, and upon his return to Scotland, soon acquired such reputation, that the curators of the university of Leyden invited him to be professor of physic there, which he accepted, and pronounced his inaugural oration on the 26th of April, 1692. He, however, returned to Scotland the following year, and settled there, where he had very great practice. He diverted himself at his leisure hours with Latin poetry, and published a few of his compositions, under the title of *Poemata Selecta*. He died on the 20th of October, 1713. He likewise published, 1. Several Dissertations, chiefly with the view of shewing the usefulness of the mathematics to improve the theory of physic, and was the first who introduced mechanic principles into that art, in which he was zealously followed by the late Dr. Mead. 2. His lectures, which he printed under the title of *Elementa Medicinæ Physico-Mathematicæ*. 3. *Dissertatio de Legibus Historiæ Naturalis*. All his works were collected and printed together at Leyden in 1737, in quarto.

PITHA, a sea-port town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Bothnia, is seated at the mouth of a river of

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the same name. There is also a province called Pitha-Lapmark, which is part of Lapland, and is bounded by Lula-Lapmark on the north, by Bothnia on the east, by Uma-Lapmark on the south, and by Norway on the north. The river of Pitha runs across it. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 64. 45. N.

PITHOU (PETER) an eminent civilian, and one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Troyes, in Champagne, on the 1st of November, 1539. He studied under Turnebe and Cujas, and embracing Calvinism, narrowly escaped being murdered at the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day. Pithou soon after returned to the Roman church, and in 1581 was made procurator-general of the chamber of justice at Guienne, by king Henry III. He afterwards laboured with much zeal to engage the city of Paris to submit to Henry IV. and died at Nogent upon the Seine, on the 1st of November, 1596, aged fifty-seven. He wrote, 1. A Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church, which has served as a foundation for every thing since written upon that subject. 2. Many *Opuscula*, printed at Paris in 1609. 3. Editions of several ancient Monuments, &c.

PITHOU (FRANCIS) advocate of the parliament of Paris, and one of the most learned men of his time, brother to the former, was born at Troyes in 1544. He became well skilled in polite literature and the law, and it was he who discovered the manuscript of Phædrus's Fables, which he sent to his brother, and with whom he published it for the first time. These two learned brothers laboured together, and their names became celebrated amongst the men of learning. Francis Pithou particularly applied himself to the improving and correcting a body of the common law, in which he was assisted by his brother. This work was printed in 1687, with their corrections, which is the best edition. Francis Pithou also published an edition of the Salic Law, with notes; a Comparison between the Roman Laws and those of Moses, &c. He died on the 7th of February, 1621, aged seventy-eight. The works of Messrs. Pithou were printed in Latin in 1715.

PITISCUS (BARTHOLOMEW) a learned mathematician and preacher to the elector Palatine, was born at Schlanna, a village in Silesia, on the 24th of August, 1561. He was appointed one of the tutors to prince Frederic IV. and acquitted himself so well in that employment, that prince Calimir, administrator of the palatinate, designed him for second preacher to his pupil, who, when he came to be of age, was so well pleased with his tutor's sermons, that he appointed him first preacher to the court. He published five books of trigonometry, and a book in which he shewed the necessity of the protestants ceasing to write books of controversy against each other, and other works. He died on the 17th July, 1613.

PITISCUS (SAMUEL) a learned antiquary, born at Zutphen, was rector of the college of that city, and afterwards of St. Jerome at Utrecht, where he died on the 1st of February, 1717, aged ninety. He wrote, 1. *Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum*, in two volumes folio; a work which is esteemed. 2. Editions of many Latin authors, with notes, and other works.

PITSCHEN, a town of Silesia, in the province of Brege. Long. 18. 22. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

PITT (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent English poet, celebrated for his excellent translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, was born in the year 1699. Having studied four years at New college, Oxford, he was presented to the living of Pimperne in Dorsetshire, which he held during the remainder of his life. He had so poetical a turn, that while he was a school-boy he wrote two large folios of manuscript poems, one of which contained an entire translation of Lucan. He was much esteemed while at the university, particularly by the celebrated Dr. Young, who used familiarly to call him his son. Next to his fine translation of Virgil, Mr. Pitt gained the greatest reputation by his excellent English translation of Vida's Art of Poetry. This amiable poet died in the year 1748, without leaving, it is said, one enemy behind him.

PITTACUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Mitylene, a city in the isle of Lesbos. He commanded the army in a war against the Athenians, and to prevent spilling the blood of his fellow citizens, offered to fight in single combat with Phrynon, the general of the enemy, who had often gained the prize at the Olympic games. The challenge was accepted, when Pittacus caught him in a net, which he had under his shield, and by this means vanquished him. The Mitylenians out of gratitude offered him the sovereignty of their city, which he accepted for some time; but at last resigned it, after he had given them laws, which he comprised in six hundred verses. He died in the 579th year before the Christian æra, at seventy years of age.

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PITTENWEEM, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, twenty-three miles north-east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 56. 15. N.

PITTS (JOHN) in Latin *Pitfeus*, a learned English writer, was born at Alton, in Hampshire, in the year 1560, and educated at New college, Oxford, after which he went to Doway, and from thence to Rheims, and after one year spent in the English college there, was sent to the English college at Rome, where he continued his studies in philosophy for seven years, and was ordained priest; after which he taught rhetoric and Greek for two years at Rheims. He at length travelled into Germany, resided at several cities, and was presented by the cardinal Charles of Lorraine to the canonry of Verdun, and soon after was made confessor to the dukes of Cleves, that cardinal's sister. After that princess's death he was promoted to the deanery of Liverdune, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened on the 7th of October, 1616. He wrote, 1. *Relationes de Rebus Anglicis*. 2. *De Legibus Tractatus Theologicus*. 3. *De Beatitudine*. 4. *De Peregrinatione*.

PIUS I. succeeded Hyginus, bishop of Rome, in 142, and died on the 11th of July, 157. He was succeeded by Anicetus.

PIUS II. before called Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, was born at Corsini, in the territories of Sienna, on the 18th of October, 1405, and succeeded pope Calixtus III. on the 27th of August, 1458. He changed the name of Corsini, the place of his birth, into that of Pienza; published, in 1460, the bull *Execrabilis*, against appeals to future councils; abrogated the pragmatic sanction; and published, in 1463, a bull, in which he retracted what he himself had formerly written in favour of the council of Basil. He was almost constantly employed in a design to make war on the Turks, and died at Ancona, where he was preparing for that war, on the 14th of August 1464, at fifty-eight years of age. His works were printed at Helmstadt, in 1700, in folio. He was succeeded by Paul II.

PIUS III. before called Francis Todeschini, was son to the sister of pope Paul II. who permitted him to take the name of Piccolomini, and made him archbishop of Sienna and cardinal; after which he succeeded pope Alexander VI. on the 22d of September, 1503. His election met with universal approbation, and great hopes were conceived of his government; but he died on the 13th of October following, twenty-one days after his election, and was succeeded by Julius II.

PIUS IV. before called John Angelo Medicis, of a different family from that of Florence, was born at Milan, in 1499. He was raised by his merit to several important employments under the popes Clement VII. and Julius III. but was treated less favourably by pope Paul IV. whom he succeeded on the 25th of December, 1559. He behaved with great severity to the nephews of Paul IV. continued the council of Trent, which was concluded under his pontificate in 1563, and solicited the Christian princes to make war on the Turks, who threatened the island of Malta. He died on the 9th of December, 1565, aged sixty-seven, and was succeeded by Pius V.

PIUS V. before called Michael Ghisleri, was born at Boschi, or Bosco, on the 17th of January, 1504, and was descended from an obscure family. He became a monk of the order of St. Dominic; and at length Paul IV. gave him the bishoprick of Satri, created him cardinal, and made him inquisitor-general of the faith. He at length became bishop of Mondovi under Pius IV. and succeeded that pope on the 7th of January, 1566. He immediately shewed his zeal by persecuting the protestants, many of whom he caused to be burnt; contributed by his galleys to the obtaining of the famous battle of Lepanto, on the 7th of October, 1571; abolished the order of the Humiliati, and died on the 30th of April, 1572. We have a volume of his Letters printed at Antwerp in quarto, in 1640. He was succeeded by Gregory XIII.

PIZARRO (FRANCIS) a famous Spaniard who discovered Peru, and entered that country in 1525, with Diego Almagro, who joined with him in conquering that kingdom. These two adventurers, who were of an obscure birth, and unknown, treated the Indians, and Atabalipa their king with incredible cruelty; took an immense quantity of the most valuable plunder, and quarrelled when they came to divide it, when Ferdinand, the brother of Francis Pizarro, killed Almagro, and one of Almagro's sons slew Francis Pizarro.

PLACCIUS (VINCENT) an able civilian and professor of philosophy and eloquence at Hamburg, was born in that city on the fourth of February, 1642. He acquired great reputation by his learning and works, and died of an apoplexy at Hamburg, on the sixth of April, 1699. The most considerable of his performances is his grand Dictionary on the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Authors, which Fabri-

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cus caused to be printed in Latin, in 1708, in folio, which is a very useful book, though not exempt from many faults. He also wrote *Carmina Juvenilia*, and other works.

PLACE (PETER DE LA) first president in the court of Aids to Henry II. of France, embraced the protestant religion in the year 1542, and made a public profession of it after the death of Francis II. but the troubles which arose on account of religion, obliged him, for his own security, to retire into Picardy, and the public tranquillity being restored in 1562, he returned to Paris, and having justified himself to the king to his majesty's satisfaction, and also to the prince of Condé, was trusted by the latter with the superintendancy of the affairs of his family. From that time he had so great an affection for that prince, that he spared neither his estate nor his children, nor even his own person to promote his highness's interest; but the civil broils breaking out afresh five years after, obliged him to leave Paris again, when he underwent great persecutions; but the reformed church being suffered to enjoy some peace, he returned to his house, obtained again his place of president, and enjoyed it without any blemish, being revered by all honest men, and dreaded by the wicked, till the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, when he was murdered by several archers, who stabbed him with their daggers. He wrote in French, 1. A Treatise on the true Use of moral Philosophy in the Christian Doctrine. 2. A Tract on the Excellency of the Christian Man. 3. An Account of the State of Religion and of the Commonwealth under the Reigns of the Kings Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. and other works.

PLACE (JOSHUA DE LA) a protestant minister and eminent professor of divinity at Saumur, was greatly admired for his works against the Socinians. He died at Saumur, on the 17th of August, 1655, aged fifty-nine. His works were reprinted at Franeker, in 1699 and in 1703, in quarto.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town of Newfoundland in America, seated on a bay on the south-east part of the island, forty miles west of St. John's, and two hundred east of the island of Cape Breton. It is subject to England. Long. 52. 0. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated about one hundred paces from the river Po, in a very fertile pleasant plain, watered by a great number of rivulets, and surrounded with hills, abounding in all sorts of fruits. In its territory there are salt-springs, from which they make a very white salt, and there are also mines of iron, woods, and warrens. It is very populous, and contains a great number of merchants. It is defended by a wall, and a strong citadel, and is reckoned three miles in circumference. The houses are low, generally built of brick, and some of them are prettily painted. The cathedral is an ancient structure, but well adorned within. The number of the inhabitants is about 18,000, among whom there are 2000 ecclesiastics. This city has been taken several times in the wars of Italy. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, it being ceded to him by the queen of Hungary; but it was taken from him in 1746, after a bloody battle. It has a famous university, and the inhabitants are much esteemed for their politeness. There is a great fair here every year on the 15th of April, which is much frequented. Placentia is seated on the river Po, thirty-two miles north-west of Parma, eighty east of Turin, and twenty west of Mantua. Long. 9. 43. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

PLACETE (JOHN DE LA) an eminent protestant minister, born at Pontac in Bearn, on the 19th of January, 1639. He was the son of a minister of that place, who educated him with care, and in 1660 he preached in France; but after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, he retired to Denmark, where he lived till the year 1711. He then went to the Hague, and afterwards to Utrecht, where he died on the 25th of April, 1718, aged eighty-one. He wrote many works in French, the principal of which are, 1. *New Moral Essays*, six volumes duodecimo. 2. A Treatise on Pride, the best edition of which is that of 1699. 3. A Treatise on Conscience. 4. A Treatise on Restitution. 5. The Devout Communicant. 6. Christian Morality abridged, the best edition of which, is that of 1701. 7. A Treatise on Games of Chance. 8. *Dissertations on several moral and divine Subjects*, &c.

PLACIDIA (GALLA) daughter to the emperor Theodosius the Great, and sister to Arcadius and Honorius; was taken with the city of Rome by Ataulfus, who married her. She had the art of managing the temper of that barbarous king, whom she persuaded to leave Italy, and after his death, which happened at Barcelona in 415, Honorius married her to Constantine, who was consul, patrician, and associated to the empire, and by him she had Valentinian III. but soon losing her second husband, she placed her whole attention on the education of her son Valentinian. This

princess

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princess was endowed with great piety and prudence, and died at Ravenna on the 25th of November, 450.

PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUSE (JOHN) a learned bishop of Lodeve, was born in the diocese of Nîmes, and educated by his parents in Calvin's sentiments. He was afterwards minister at Beziers, but having abjured the protestant religion in 1604, he was made grand vicar to cardinal de la Rochefoucault, then almoner to Elizabeth of France, queen of Spain, and at length, in 1625, bishop of Lodeve. He at last resigned his bishoprick, on account of his infirmities, and retired to the castle of Margon, in the diocese of Beziers, where he died on the 28th of May, 1651, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. A History of the Bishops of Lodeve. 2. An Hebrew Lexicon. 3. *Thesaurus synonymicus, Hebræo-Chaldeo-Rabbinicus*, and other learned works.

PLANTIN (CHRISTOPHER) a celebrated printer, born at Mont Louis near Tours in 1533, was well skilled in the languages, and in polite literature. He settled at Antwerp, and there carried printing to a very high degree of perfection. He printed a great number of ancient authors, and these editions were valued not only for the beauty of the characters, but for the correctness of the text. He lived with great magnificence, and died in 1598.

PLANŪDES (MAXIMUS) a Greek monk who lived at Constantinople, at the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century, is the author of a *Life of Æsop*, full of anacronisms, absurdities, and falsehoods, and published an hundred and forty-nine fables for those of Æsop, which are supposed to have been most of them collected from other authors. He also made a collection of epigrams, under the title of *Anthologia*; and wrote a Greek Translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. No particulars are known of him, except that he met with ill treatment on account of his zeal for the Latin church.

PLANUSA, an island in the Tuscan sea, between Elba and Corfica, and is four miles long, and one and a half broad. Long. 10. 27. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of Peru, in South America, and capital of the province of Los-Charcas, with an audience and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the small river Chachimao, five hundred miles south-east of Cusco. Long. 66. 36. W. Lat. 22. 36. S.

PLATA, a great river of South America, which has its source in the audience of Los-Charcas, in Peru, from whence it runs south and south-east through Paraguay, and at length falls into the ocean. The mouth of it is one hundred and fifty miles wide. This is also the name of an island in Peru, on the coast of the audience of Quito, which is five miles in length and four in breadth, and is surrounded with high craggy rocks.

PLATÆA, an ancient town of Achaia, now called Livadia. It is seated between Athens and Thebes, and is famous for a victory obtained by Pausanias, the Lacedæmonian general, with a very small force over the Persians, who had a numerous army commanded by Mardonius. Long. 24. 25. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

PLATINA (BARTHOLOMEW author of the History of the Popes, was born in 1421, in a village named Piadena, between Cremona and Mantua. He at first entered into the army, and afterwards applied himself to study, in which he made a considerable progress. He went to Rome under the pontificate of Calixtus III. and being introduced to the knowledge of cardinal Bessarion, he obtained some small benefices from Pius II. and at length had the post of apostolical abbreviator. Paul II. the successor of Pius II. having dismissed all the abbreviators, without paying the least regard to the sums they had disbursed for the purchase of their places, Platina complained of it with great freedom and severity in a letter to the pope on that subject; but instead of an answer, he was thrown into prison, and loaded with irons. However, at the desire of cardinal Francis de Gonzagua, he was after some months restored to liberty; but had orders not to leave Rome. He was at length accused of heresy, and of having entered into a conspiracy, and was sent back to prison, where he had very bad treatment. His innocence was however at length known, but that did not prevent his continuing in prison a year longer, that they might not have the shame of acknowledging that they had treated a man of merit with such cruelty, on suspicions that had no foundation. The pope afterwards made Platina hope that he would procure him some good establishment; but he died of an apoplexy before he had fulfilled his promise. However, Sixtus IV. his successor, made Platina keeper of the Vatican library. This learned man was then in his element, and enjoyed that post with great tranquility till his death, which happened in 1481, at sixty years of age. He wrote many works, the principal of which is his History of the Popes, in Latin, from St. Peter to Sixtus IV. to whom he dedicated it.

PLATO, a celebrated Greek philosopher, and one of the finest geniuses that have appeared in the world, was the son of

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Aristotle, and the chief of the sect of the Academics. He was of a noble and illustrious family, and was born at Athens, about the 429th year before the Christian æra. He first applied himself to painting and poetry, and afterwards was wholly engaged in the study of philosophy. He had for his masters Cratylus, Socrates, Euclid of Megara, Theodorus the Mathematician, and at length Philolaus and Eurytus, learned Pythagoreans. The thirst of knowledge induced him to take a voyage into Egypt, where he is believed to have obtained some knowledge of the Jewish religion; but though this fact is doubted by many learned men, the conformity there appears between his doctrines and those of the Old Testament, occasioned Numenius to give him the name of the Athenian Moses. At his return to Athens, he taught in the place called Academia, whence his disciples were called Academics. Plato took three voyages into Sicily. The first was in order to discover the cause of the fire in Mount Ætna, but in returning from that voyage he was taken by pirates, and afterwards sold for a slave to Nicetes, the Cyrenean. In his second and third voyages he endeavoured to reform the court of Dionysius the Younger, and to produce a reconciliation between him and Dion. This great man died about the 348th year before the Christian æra. There are still extant many of his Dialogues, well written in Greek, most of which are master-pieces. Of all the ancient philosophers, his doctrines approach the nearest to those of the gospel, whence almost all the fathers mention them with the highest praises. They contain the most just and rational sentiments. Plato acknowledged only one God, who knows all things, and governs the world with sovereign wisdom; he says that the soul is immortal; that there are rewards for the good after death, and punishments for the wicked; and he follows Heraclitus in his natural philosophy, Pythagoras in his logic, and his morals resemble those of Socrates. He expresses his own sentiments in his Dialogues, under the characters of Socrates and Timæus, and those of others under the characters of Gorgias and Protagoras: but his opinion in relation to Ideas, and his Republic, have occasioned many disputes. The most beautiful edition of his works is that of Serranus, in Greek and Latin. Francis Patricius has drawn a curious comparison between the opinions of Plato and Aristotle, in his *Peripatetice Discussiones*, and his book intitled *Aristoteles Exotericus*. His Dialogues have been translated into English, and M. Dacier has translated a part of them into French.

PLATO, an ancient Greek poet, cotemporary with Euripides and Aristophanes, and more ancient by about thirty years than Plato the philosopher. We have only some fragments of his pieces extant; but these are sufficient to let us know that he was an excellent comic poet.

PLAUTUS (MARCUS ACTIUS) a celebrated comic poet, born at Sarsina, a city of Umbria. He acquired a very great reputation at Rome, where his pieces were acted with prodigious success. The people were charmed with his wit; admired the ease and purity of his style, and the ingenious and delicate turn of his raillery. He is said to have lost his subsistence in trade, and to have been obliged for his support to hire himself out to a baker, to grind at his mill; and that when he was employed in this laborious exercise, he allowed himself some hours for composing his comedies; but this appears to be very improbable. He died in the 184th year before the Christian era. There are twenty of his comedies extant, of which the most esteemed are his *Amphitryon*, and *Epidicus*. M. Dacier has translated some of them into French, with Remarks. The most esteemed editions of Plautus are those of Douza, Gruterus, Pareus, Taubman, Gronovius, M. de l'Euvre, *ad usum Delphini*, and that of M. Capperonier, in three volumes duodecimo.

PLAWEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Voigtland, seated on the river Elster, sixty miles south-west of Dresden. There are four great fairs held here every year. Long. 12. 14. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

PLAWEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the confines of the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is seated on a small river near a lake of the same name, seventeen miles south of Gustrow, and ninety north-east of Magdeburg. Long. 12. 45. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

PLEIADES, in fabulous history, the seven daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, and Pleione, were thus called from their mother. They were Maia, Electra, Taygete, Asterope, Merope, Hayleyone, and Celæno, and were also called Atlantides, from their father Atlas. These princesses were carried off by Buziris, king of Egypt; but Hercules having conquered him, delivered them to their father; yet they afterwards suffered a new persecution from Orion, who pursued them five years, till Jove being prevailed on by their prayers, took them up into the heavens, where they form the constellation which bears their name.

PLESKOW,

PLESKOW, a town of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated on the river Muldow, in the place where it falls into the lake of Plefkow, seventy five miles south of Narva, and one hundred and fifty south-by-west of Petersburg. Long. 28. 32. E. Lat. 56. 52. N.

PLESSE, a town of Bohemia in the duchy of Silesia. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and fortified with towers. It is seated on the river Vistula, twelve miles from Tecschén, and thirty-five east of Tropaw, and is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 18. 20. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

PLESSIS (RICHELIEU). See RICHELIEU.

PLESSIS (MORNAY). See MORNAY.

PLEURS, or **PIURI**, a district in the territory of Chiavenna in Switzerland. The town so called was formerly ruined by an inundation, and was afterwards beautifully rebuilt in another place; but in the year 1618 a mountain fell unexpectedly upon the place, and entirely overwhelmed it, in so much that there was but one person left to carry the news of this terrible disaster. The number of souls that perished are said to be near two thousand.

PLIMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on February 25, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle and woollen cloth. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, and eight aldermen. It sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the majority of the freemen, and returned by the mayor and bailiffs. It is seated near the English Channel, and is thirty-six miles south-west of Exeter, and two hundred and ten west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

PLINY the Elder, or **CÆCILIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS**, one of the most learned men of ancient Rome, was descended from an illustrious family, and born at Verona. He bore arms in a distinguished post; was one of the college of Augurs; became intendant of Spain, and was employed in several important affairs by Vespasian and Titus, who honoured him with their esteem. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which happened in the year 79, proved fatal to him. It was so violent that it ruined entire cities, with a great extent of country, and the cinders it cast forth are said to have been thrown even into Africa, Syria, and Egypt. Pliny, who then commanded a Roman squadron, resolved to approach the mountain, in order to deliver Rectina, the wife of Bassus, whose villa was situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius; but while he was engaged in this brave and humane design, he was obliged to alter his purpose, and gave orders for his being carried to Pomponianus, who was then at Stabiae, whom he encouraged, and whose fears he endeavoured to dissipate, but soon after was suffocated by the flames and noxious vapours, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His nephew Pliny the Younger relates the circumstances of his death, and of that dreadful eruption, in a letter to Tacitus. Pliny the Elder wrote a Natural History in thirty-seven books, which is still extant, and has had many editions, the most esteemed of which is that of father Hardouin, printed at Paris in 1723, in two vols. folio.

PLINY the Younger, or **CÆCILIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS**, the nephew and adopted son of the former, was born at Como, in the year 62, and was the disciple of Quintilian. He raised himself by his merit to the highest employments, under the reign of the emperor Trajan, and while he was consul pronounced that prince's panegyric in the senate, which is considered by many of the learned as a masterpiece. Besides his Panegyric there are still extant his Letters, in ten Books, which are written with great politeness and delicacy. There are two excellent English translations of these Letters, one by the ingenious Mr. Melmoth, in two vols. octavo, and the other by the lord Orrery, who has prefixed to his translation learned and ingenious Remarks, for the use of his son.

PLOCSKO, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see. The churches are very magnificent. It is seated on an eminence near the river Vistula, twenty-two miles south-east of Uladislav, and fifty-five west-by-north of Warsaw. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

PLOCSKO, a province of Masovia in Poland, bounded on the east by Proper Masovia, on the south by Rava, on the west by Cujavia, and on the north by Prussia. The principal town is Plocsko.

PIOEN, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Holstein, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated between two lakes, twenty miles north-west of Lubeck, and ten south-east of Kiel. Long. 10. 10. E. Lat. 54. 46. N.

PLOMBIERES, a town of Lorraine in Vosge, five miles from Remiremont. It is famous for its baths, and is surrounded by mountains. Long. 6. 37. E. Lat. 47. 59. N.

PLOT (Dr. ROBERT) a learned antiquarian and philosopher, was born at Sutton-Barn, in the parish of Borden, in Kent, VOL. II. (81)

in the year 1641, and studied at Magdalen hall and afterwards in University college, Oxford. In 1682 he was elected secretary of the Royal Society and published the Philosophical Transactions from No. 143 to No. 166 inclusive. The next year Elias Ashmole, esq. appointed him first keeper of his museum, and about the same time the vice-chancellor nominated him first professor of chemistry in that university. In 1687 he was made secretary to the earl marshal, and the following year received the title of historiographer to king James II. In 1690 he resigned his professorship of chemistry, and likewise his place of keeper of the museum, to which he presented a very large collection of natural curiosities; which were those he had described in his histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire: the former published at Oxford, in 1677, folio, and reprinted with additions and corrections in 1705, and the latter was printed in the same size in 1686. In January 1694 5, Henry Howard, earl marshal, nominated him Mobray-herald extraordinary; two days after he was constituted register of the court of honour, and on the 30th of April, 1696, he died of the stone at his house in Borden.

As Dr. Plot delighted in natural history, the above works were intended as essays towards a Natural History of England; and he had actually formed the design of travelling through England and Wales for that purpose, and accordingly drew up a plan of his scheme in a letter to the learned bishop Fell; which is inserted at the end of the second volume of Leland's Itinerary, of the edition of 1744. Besides the above works, he published *De Origine Fontium Tentamen Philosophicum*, octavo, and nine papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

PLOTINA, (**POMPEIA**) the wife of the emperor Trajan, rendered herself illustrious by her modesty and benignity, and behaved with such wisdom and prudence, that she equally pleased the senators and the people. To her was justly attributed the reduction of the taxes, and other grievances under which the people groaned. She contributed to the adoption of Adrian, whom she assisted in arriving at the empire. This princess was with Trajan when that emperor died at Selinunta, a city of Cilicia, in 117, and she herself died in the year 120.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, born at Licopolis, in Egypt, in the year 204, whose genius excelled that of the other philosophers of his time. His ideas were very singular and extraordinary. He would never permit any person to draw his picture; and when Amelius, his disciple, pressed him to have it drawn; he replied, "Is it not enough to drag with us wherever we go this image in which nature has inclosed us, without being desirous of transmitting to future ages an image of that image, as a sight worthy of their attention?" For the same reason he would never mention either the hour, month, or place of his birth. At twenty-eight years of age he had a strong desire to apply himself to the study of philosophy, on which he was recommended to the most famous professors of Alexandria; but he was not satisfied with their lectures, and was always very melancholy at his return from them. One of his friends being informed of his distaste, took him to Ammonius, and as soon as he had heard that philosopher, he confessed that this was the man he was in search of. He spent eleven years under that excellent master, and became a great philosopher. He had then a strong desire to hear the Persian and Indian philosophers, and as the emperor Gordian was going to make war on the Persians, he took advantage of that opportunity, and followed the Roman army, in the year 243; but he doubtless repented of it, since it was with great difficulty he saved his life by flight, after the emperor had been slain. The following year he returned to Rome, in the fortieth year of his age, and read lectures of philosophy. He was in his fiftieth year when Porphyry became his disciple, and resolved to have every thing fully explained, which obliged Plotinus to write many books, twenty-four of which he composed during the six years that Porphyry was his disciple, and these added to twenty-one he had written before Porphyry's arrival, with nine he composed after Porphyry's leaving Rome, make in all fifty-four books, which are divided into six Enneades, and are all upon very abstruse subjects. However, we may discover in them the traces of an elevated, fruitful, vast, and penetrating genius, and a close method of reasoning. The Romans had a high veneration for him, and he passed for a man of such judgment and virtue, that many persons of both sexes, when they found themselves dying, intrusted him as a kind of guardian angel with the care of their estates and their children. He was the arbiter of numberless law-suits, and constantly behaved with such humanity and rectitude of mind, that he did not create himself one enemy during the twenty-six years he resided at Rome. He, however, did not meet with the same justice from all of his own profession, for a philosopher of Alexandria being envious of his glory, used his utmost endeavours, though in vain,

vain, to ruin him. The emperor Gallienus, and the empress Salonina, had a very high regard for him, and had it not been for the opposition of some jealous courtiers, they would have had the city of Campania rebuilt, and given to him with the territory belonging to it, to establish a colony of philosophers, and to have it governed by the Ideal laws of Plato's commonwealth. He laboured under various disorders during the last year of his life, which obliged him to leave Rome, when he was carried to Campania, to the heirs of one of his friends, who furnished him with every thing necessary, and there he died in the year 270, aged sixty-six, repeating these words, "I make my last effort to return that part of me which is divine, to that which is so divine in the universe." His fifty-four books are printed in Greek, with a Latin version, contents, and an analysis of each book, by Marcillus Ficinus. His Life was written by Porphyry, the most illustrious of his disciples.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in Tirol, a chief place of a county of the same name, seated on an agreeable plain upon the river Ille, sixty-five miles west of Inspruc. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

PLUKENE F, (LEONARD) M. D. a physician who flourished in the reign of king Charles II. was one of the most excellent and laborious botanists of that, or any other age. He was author of the *Phytographia Plucenetiana*, the *Almagesticum Britannicum*, and other works of the like kind, on which he spent the greatest part of his life and fortune. His phytography is mentioned with the highest encomiums in the Philosophical Transactions for February 1696-7. His *Opera Botanica*, with cuts, were printed at London in six volumes folio, in 1720.

PLUMIER, (CHARLES) a learned Minim, born at Marfeilles, and one of the most able botanists of the 17th century, was instructed by the famous Maignan, who taught him mathematics, turnery, the art of making spectacles, burning glasses, microscopes, and other works. He at length went to Rome to perfect himself in his studies, and there applied himself entirely to botany under a skilful Italian. At his return to Provence, he settled in the convent at Bornes, a maritime place near Hieres, where he had the conveniency of making discoveries in the fields with respect to simples. He was some time after sent by the French king to America, to bring from thence such plants as might be of service in medicine. He made three different voyages to the Antilles, and stopped at the island of St. Domingo. The king honoured him with a pension, and he at last settled at Paris. However, at the desire of M. Fagon, he prepared to go a fourth time to America to examine the tree which produces the Jesuits bark; but died at the port of Santa Maria, near Cadiz, in 1706. He wrote several excellent works, the principal of which are: 1. A Volume of the Plants in the American Islands. 2. A Treatise on the American Fern. 3. A curious Work embellished with Plates, entitled the Art of Turnery.

PLUNKETT, (OLIVER) titular primate of all Ireland in the reign of Charles II. was advanced to the archbishoprick of Armagh, by the interest of cardinal Rospigliosi. His promotion is said to have been occasioned by a debt which a certain lady was unable, or unwilling to pay him, and therefore, solicited the cardinal in his behalf. This popish prelate was a person of an inoffensive character, but being earnestly bent on suppressing the irregularities of the inferior clergy, his zeal for this reformation proved his ruin. He was seized, tried, and condemned upon the testimony of the most infamous witnesses, for a pretended design of bringing a French army over to Ireland to massacre all the protestants in that kingdom. The foundation of the prosecution against him was, his censuring several priests who were subordinate to him for their scandalous lewdness, and who took this cruel method of revenge against him. The parliament of England, who there took every occasion of expressing their animosity against the Irish papists, that had caused such desolation in the preceding reign, were too easily convinced of the reality of this horrid plot. Plunkett, however, not only denied the accusation upon his trial, but persisted in asserting his innocence to the last moment of his life. He was hanged, drawn, and quartered, on the 1st of July, 1681, and his quarters buried in the church yard of St. Giles's in the Fields, near the bodies of five Jesuits, who were a little before executed at Tyburn. His remains were afterwards taken up, and conveyed to the Benedictine monastery at Landsprug in Germany.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian, born at Cheronea, a city of Bœotia, flourished at the beginning of the second century, under the reign of the emperor Trajan. That prince, who had a particular esteem for him, honoured him with the consular dignity, sent him into Illyrium in quality of superintendent, and employed him in several important negociations. Before this time Plutarch had studied under Ammonius, and travelled into

Greece and Egypt, in order to consult the learned. In his several voyages he had taken care to minute down whatever appeared most curious. Towards the close of his life he returned to his native country, where he is believed to have died under the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year 140. He wrote the Lives of the illustrious Men of Greece and Rome; Moral Treatises, and several other excellent works, filled with wise and judicious reflections, and with whatever is most curious and worthy of being known in prophane antiquity. These works, which are still extant, have been translated into English.

PLUTO, in pagan worship, the king of the infernal regions, was the son of Saturn and Ops, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune. This deity finding himself childless and unmarried, mounted his chariot to visit the world, and arriving in Sicily, fell in love with Proserpine, whom he saw gathering flowers with her companions in the valley of Enna, near Mount Ætna, when forcing her into his chariot, he drove her to the river Chemarus, through which he opened himself a passage back to the realms of night. See CERES and PROSERPINE.

Pluto is usually represented in an ebony chariot, drawn by four black horses, sometimes holding a scepter to denote his power, at others a wand with which he drives away the ghosts, and at others some keys to signify that he had the keys of death. Homer observes, that his helmet had the quality of rendering the wearer invisible, and that Minerva borrowed it, in order to be concealed from Mars, when he fought against the Trojans. Pluto was greatly revered both by the Greeks and Romans, who erected temples and altars to him. To this god sacrifices were offered in the night, and it was not lawful to offer them by day.

Some mythologists suppose, that he was originally a prince who was deified for teaching men to bury their dead, and inventing funeral rites to their honour: others say, he was a king of the Molossians in Epirus; that he stole Proserpine, and kept a dog called Cerberus, who devoured Pirithous, and would have served Theseus in the same manner if Hercules had not interposed. On the other hand, the Abbé La Pluche maintains, that Pluto was the Funeral Osiris of the Egyptians, who every year, at an appointed season, assembled to mourn over, and offer sacrifices to the dead, when the image exposed to denote the approach of that solemnity, had the name of Pelouta, or the Deliverance, from their regarding the death of the good as a deliverance from evil. This figure was represented with a radiant crown, his body was intertwined with a serpent, and on his robe was represented the signs of the Zodiac.

PLUTUS, in pagan worship, the god of riches, is frequently confounded with Pluto. He was represented as appearing lame when he approached to any mortals, and with wings at his leaving them, to shew the difficulty of amassing wealth, and the uncertainty of its enjoyment. He was also frequently represented blind, to shew that he often bestowed his favours on the most unworthy, and left in necessity those who had the greatest merit.

PLUVINEL, (ANTHONY) a gentleman of Dauphiny, was the first who opened schools in France to teach horsemanship to the nobility, who were before obliged to go to learn that art in Italy. Henry III. bestowed great favours upon him, and Henry IV. gave him the management of his grand stable. He also made him his chamberlain, and sub-governor to the Dauphin, and sent him ambassador to Holland. He composed an excellent work on the Art of Horsemanship, and died at Paris on the 24th of August, 1620.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays; and two fairs, on January 25, and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is seated on the river Plime, near the Tamer, where they fall into the sea. It contains but two parish churches, and is a place of great strength. Its harbour is strongly fortified, and has a pier on the fourth side. St. Nicholas isle lies in the middle of the mouth of the harbour. King Charles II. built a citadel here, which is well mounted with great guns, and contains a garrison. It was incorporated by act of parliament in 1439, and is governed by a mayor and recorder, who are justices of the quorum; three other justice, nine principal burgeses, and twenty-four common councilmen, and it sends two members to parliament. It drives a considerable trade to foreign parts, particularly in pilchards, and has two docks for the royal navy. The dock yard is the completest in Europe, and the officers houses belonging to it form a uniform, elegant, and handsome row of buildings. The dock and store-rooms are convenient, the river deep, well defended from storms, and capable of receiving the whole royal navy. It is forty-three miles south-west of Exeter, and two hundred and fifteen on the same point from London. Long. 4. 28. W. Lat. 50. 26. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of New England in America, and

and capital of the county of Plymouth. It is seated on the south end of a bay, of the same name; and was the first English town built in this province, having been once the capital of a distinct colony, but is now united with Massachusetts. Long. 71. 15. W. Lat. 41. 28. N.

PLYNTERIA, ΠΛΥΝΤΗΣΙΑ, in Grecian antiquity, a festival at Athens, in honour of Aglauros, king Cecrops's daughter, or rather of Minerva, who had from that princess the name of Aglauros. At this time they undressed Minerva's statue and washed it. This was accounted an inauspicious day, and therefore all the temples were surrounded with ropes, so that no man could have admission. Potter's Antiq.

PO, a great river of Italy, which has its source from the mountain Dissio, which is on the confines of Dauphiny. The first considerable town it visits is Turin, where it receives the river Doria, and continuing its course north, washes Chivazzo, then turning east again, it passes through the territories of Piedmont, Milan, Monterrat, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara, and Venice, discharging itself into the gulph of Venice by several channels. In its course it receives the rivers Doria, the Lesser Tanaro, Oglio, Adda, and Mincio.

POCLINGTON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on February 24, April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheese, cloth, and leathern wares; December 7, shew of horses; seven days before St. Matthias, shew of horses; seven days before Christmas-day, shew of horses. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Derwent, and is but a small town. It is twelve miles south-east of York, and one hundred and ninety-six north by-west of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

POCOCK, (Dr. EDWARD) one of the most learned men in the oriental tongues in Europe, was the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Edward Pocock, and was born at Oxford, on the 8th of November, 1604. He was sent early to the free school at Tame, in Oxfordshire, and at fourteen years of age entered Magdalen hall, in Oxford, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi college. In 1628, he was admitted probationer fellow of his college, and about the same time had prepared an edition of the Second Epistle of St. Peter, the Second and Third of St. John, and that of St. Jude, in Syriac and Greek, with a Latin Translation and Notes. In 1629, he was ordained priest, and appointed chaplain to the English merchants at Aleppo, where he continued five or six years, in which time he distinguished himself by his fortitude and zeal while the plague raged there, and at length returning to England was, in 1636, appointed reader of the Arabic lectures, founded by archbishop Laud. Three years after he went to Constantinople, where he prosecuted his studies of the Eastern tongues, procured many valuable manuscripts; and after near four years stay in that city, embarked in 1640, and taking Paris in his way, visited Gabriel Sionita, the famous Maronite, and Hugo Grotius. In 1643, he was presented to the rectory of Childrey in Berks, and about three years after married the daughter of Thomas Burdett, esq. About the middle of the year 1647, he obtained the restitution of the salary of his Arabic lecture, which had been detained from him about three years; and the same year he and his family were delivered from ruin, for some of the parliament's forces grievously oppressed him by free-quarters, and other acts of violence, but a representation of this affair being made to general Fairfax, he granted him a protection under his hand and seal. In 1648, king Charles I. who was then prisoner in the isle of Wight, nominated Mr. Pocock to the professorship of Hebrew, and the canonry of Christ-church annexed to it; but, in 1650, he was ejected from his canonry for refusing to take the engagement, and soon after a vote passed for depriving him of his Hebrew and Arabic lectures, but several governors of houses, &c. presenting a petition in his favour, he was suffered to enjoy both those places. He had some years before published his *Specimen Historiæ Arabum*, and now appeared his *Porta Mosis*, and soon after the English Polyglot Edition of the Bible, to which he had largely contributed, and also Eutychius's *Annals*, with a Latin Version. At the restoration of king Charles II. he was restored to the canonry of Christ-church, annexed to the Hebrew Lecture by king Charles I. and also received the degree of doctor of divinity. He then published his Arabic Version of Grotius's *Treatise of the Truth of the Christian Religion*, an Arabic Poem, entitled *Lamiato'l Ajam*, with a Latin Translation and Notes. Soon after he published Gregory Abul Pharius's *Historia Dynastiarum*. In 1674, he published an Arabic Version of the chief Parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and a few years after his Commentary on the Prophecies of Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel. This great man died on the 10th of September, 1691, when he wanted but two months of completing the eighty-seventh year of his age, after having been for many years confessedly the first person in Europe for eastern learning,

and was no less worthy of admiration for his uncommon modesty and humility, and all the virtues that can adorn a Christian. His theological works were republished at London in 1710, in two volumes in folio.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated thirty miles south-east of Bamberg. Long. 11. 38. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

PODOLIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the east by Volhinia, and the river Ukrain on the north and north-east, by Budziac Tartary on the south-east; by the river Niefter, which separates it from Besarabia and Moldavia in European Turkey on the south-west, and by the province of Red Ruffia on the north-west. It is usually divided into the Upper and Lower: in the Upper, which is the western part, the chief town is Kamieck, the capital of Podolia, and of a palatinate. In the Lower, or eastern part of Podolia, the chief town is Brackow, the capital of a palatinate.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, sixteen miles south of Florence, and is famous for the handsome palace of the Great Duke. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, in Latin *Proggius Bracciolinus*, one of the greatest wits and most learned men of his time, was born at Terranuova, in the territory of Florence, in 1380. He became well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and obtained the post of writer of the Apostolical Letters, which he enjoyed for several years. He was afterwards secretary to the popes John XXIII. Martin V. Eugenius IV. Nicholas V. and Calixtus III. In 1414, he was sent to the general council of Constance, where he applied himself to the discovery of ancient manuscripts, and his researches were not in vain. He found the works of Quintilian in an old tower of the monastery of St. Gall. He discovered a part of Alconius Pedianus, Valerius Flaccus, Cicero de *Finibus et de Legibus*; he also found Ammianus Marcellinus, and some other works. In 1453, he was made secretary to the Republic of Florence, and died in that city on the 30th of October, 1459, aged eighty. He wrote, 1. A History of Florence. 2. A Treatise De *Varietate Fortunæ*. 3. A great Number of Epistles. 4. Tales, but these are very indecent. 5. A Latin Translation of Diodorus Siculus.

The most celebrated of his sons was James Poggio, who also wrote several works. He was secretary to cardinal Riario till the year 1458, when being concerned in the conspiracy of the Spazzi, he was hanged, with several of the other conspirators.

POILLY, (FRANCIS DE) a famous engraver, born at Abbeville in 1622. His father, who was a goldsmith, taught him early the art of designing, and afterwards sent him to Peter Daret at Paris. Poilly in a short time made a very great progress, and engraved a considerable number of pieces after the greatest masters. In 1649, he went to Rome, and staid there six or seven years, during which he engraved many devotional and historical pieces, and portraits of various sizes. At his return to Paris, Lewis XIV. made him his engraver in ordinary. He was as good a designer as an engraver, and all his works are completely performed by the graver, except Baronius's picture, placed at the head of that cardinal's works, which is done with aquafortis. He died at Paris in March 1693, at about seventy years of age. And it is remarkable, that he never profaned his art by using it on indecent subjects.

POINET, (JOHN) bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Winchester, was one of those worthy divines who zealously promoted the reformation under the reign of Edward VI. and, among other works, he then wrote a Treatise on the Marriage of Priests, and an Apology for that Treatise. He was obliged to leave his native country under the reign of queen Mary, when he retired to Strasburg, where he died on the 11th of April, 1559, at about forty years of age. He there wrote a book, which was printed in 1557, entitled *Dialecticon viri boni et literati de Veritate, Natura, atque Substantia Corporis et Sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia*.

POIRET, (PETER) a famous mystical divine, born at Metz on the 15th of April, 1619. He was minister at Heidelberg, and afterwards at Anweil, and died at Rheinfelt, near Leyden, on the 21st of May, 1719, aged seventy-three. He wrote many works, filled with extravagant absurdities, and also procured editions of the works of Antoinette Bourignon, Madame Guyon, and other mystical writers.

POISSON, (RAYMOND) a famous comedian, born at Paris, having lost his father, who was a famous mathematician, when very young, the duke de Crequi, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, and governor of Paris, honoured him with his protection, and behaved to him in some measure like a father; but Poisson, desirous of becoming a comedian, left his protector, and abandoning all the advantages he might reasonably hope for, entered into a company of strolling players. Some years after Lewis XIV. making a tour through France, was present at a play in which Poisson acted a part, and was so pleased with him, that he chose him

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him for one of his comedians, and even restored him to the duke de Crequi's favour. He then distinguished himself on the theatre at Paris, and being an excellent comic actor, gained prodigious applause. He wrote several comedies, which were printed in two volumes duodecimo, and died at Paris in 1690.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the isle of France. It is seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, fifteen miles from Paris. Long 2 7. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

POITIERS, an ancient, large, and considerable town of France, capital of Poitou, with a bishop's see, four abbeys, a mint, and an university famous for law. It contains twenty-two parishes, nine convents for men, and twelve nunneries. There are several Roman antiquities, and particularly an amphitheatre, which is partly demolished, and hid by the houses. There is also a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. However, this place is not peopled in proportion to its extent. Near this place, Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking king John and his son Philip prisoner, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is seated on a hill on the river Clain, fifty-two miles south-west of Tours, and one hundred and twenty north-by-east of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

POITOU, a province of France, bounded on the north by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the east by Touraine, Berry, and Manche; on the south by Angoumois, Saintonge, and the territory of Aunis; and on the west by the sea of Gascony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It was in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time, till it was lost by the unfortunate Henry VI. Poitiers is the capital town.

POIX, a town of France, in Picardy, in the bailiwick of Amiens, with a priory, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a river of the same name.

POKUSIA, a territory of Poland, on the confines of Hungary and Transylvania. It is bounded on the north and east by Podolia; on the south by a part of Hungary and Transylvania; and on the west by Red Russia.

POLA, an ancient, small, but strong town of Italy, in the south part of Istria, with a citadel and a bishop's see. Here are to be seen the ruins of an amphitheatre and a triumphal arch built by the Romans. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour. It is forty-five miles south of Cabo d'Istria, and eighty south-east of Venice. Long. 14. 36. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

POLACHIA, a province in the middle of Poland, lying upon the river Bug, having the province of Polesia on the east and south, and Warovia on the east. Pielsko is the capital town.

POLANA, a town of Sicily, and in the Val di Demona, seated near the sea.

POLAND, a large kingdom of Europe; bounded on the west by the Baltick Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the south by Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia; and on the north and east by the dominions of Russia. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and the duchy of Lithuania; each of which is again divided into several palatinates, or provinces. The government of Poland is monarchical and aristocratical, and is the only kingdom in Europe which is at present elective. The king is chosen by a general diet called together by the archbishop of Gnesna, who is the chief of the republic during the inter-regnum. This diet is held in the open field, in a kind of large hall erected for that purpose, above a mile from Warsaw. When he is elected he is obliged to take an oath, that he will maintain the privileges of the republic, called the *Pacta Conventa*. After his coronation he may dispose of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a settled revenue of 140,000 l. a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raise any new taxes or change any law. The aristocracy of this republic consists in the senate and general diet. The senate is composed of the bishops, great officers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before a general diet is held, the king sends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are on which the assemblies are to deliberate. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general consent; for if one gentleman opposes the opinion of the assembly, it is obliged to break up; and that palatinate, from this time, can have no voice in the general diet. There likewise they must be all unanimous; for one senator, or nuncio, can stop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles are large

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well made, and robust, and the nobility kind to strangers, and generally speak several languages. The burghers, or citizens, can have no estates, but houses in the towns, and a little land for about three miles round them. The peasants are poor, miserable, and clownish; and as they possess nothing, they contribute nothing to the support of the government. They are slaves to the gentlemen, who treat them just as they please. It is not said they have so much a year, but that they have so many peasants under them. To the north the air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre, honey, and wax. There are so many bees, especially in Lithuania, that their common drink is mead, or methoglin. They have mines of salt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock-salt. The prevailing religion is the Roman catholic, which the king must always profess: however, there are Lutherans, Calvinists, and a great many Jews. There are three universities, at Cracow, Vilna, and Koningsberg; two archbishopricks, and fifteen bishopricks. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neister, and the Bog. Cracow is the capital town, but Warsaw is the general residence of the king.

POLE, (REGINALD) cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, lord Montague, cousin-german to Henry VII. and of Margaret, the daughter of George duke of Clarence, younger brother to king Edward IV. He was born at Stoveton castle in Staffordshire, in the year 1500; and at seven years of age sent to be instructed in grammar by the Carthusians, in the monastery at Shene, near Richmond in Surrey. He afterwards studied at Magdalen college, Oxford; and, in 1517, the year in which Luther began to preach against indulgencies, was made prebendary of Salisbury, to which the deanry of Exeter, and other preferments were soon after added; for his relation, Henry VIII. caused him to be bred to the church, with a design to raise him to the highest dignities in it. When nineteen years of age, he travelled into Italy, and having visited several universities there, fixed at Padua, where he became the delight of that part of the world for his learning, politeness, and piety. From thence he went to Venice, where he continued for some time, and then visited other parts of Italy. After his having spent five years abroad, he returned to England and was received by the king, queen, and court, with great affection and honour; but soon retired to reside again among the Carthusians at Shene, where he spent two years.

Henry VIII. beginning now to start doubts concerning the lawfulness of his marriage with Catherine of Spain, in order to obtain a divorce, Pole foreseeing the troubles it would occasion, obtained leave of his majesty to go abroad; but afterwards refusing to concur with the king's agents in prosecuting the affair of the divorce, he fell under his majesty's displeasure. At length Henry resolving to throw off the papal yoke, and to assert his right to the supremacy, procured a book to be written in defence of his being supreme head of the church of England, by Sampson bishop of Chichester, which he immediately sent for Pole's approbation; but after having endeavoured in vain to deter his answer, he drew up his piece *Pro unitate Ecclesiastica*, and sent it to king Henry. His majesty now sent orders for him to return to England; but Pole being sensible that his denial of the king's supremacy, which was the principal scope of his book, was here high treason, and considering the fate of More and of Fisher, refused to obey him. On which Henry withdrawing his pension, stripped him of all his dignities in England, passed an act of attainder against him, and at length set a price on his head.

The pope and the emperor abundantly compensated him for these losses and mortifications. He was employed in several important negotiations and transactions; was consulted by the pope in all affairs relating to sovereign princes, and was one of his legates at the council of Trent. Pope Paul III. dying in 1549, our cardinal was twice elected to succeed him, but refused both elections; one as being too hasty, and the other as being done in the night-time. This unexampled scrupulosity displeased several of his friends in the conclave, who immediately concurred in choosing Julius III.

On the accession of queen Mary, he was appointed legate for England; but he did not think it safe to venture hither till he knew the queen's intentions with respect to the establishment of the Romish religion, and whether the act of attainder which had passed against him was repealed. But having received satisfaction on these points, he set out for England by the way of Germany. Where the emperor suspecting that queen Mary designed to marry him, stopped his progress, and kept him in Germany about thirteen months. On his arrival in England, he absolved the parliament, and two days after made his public entry into London,

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London, with all the solemnities of a legate, and soon after set about the business of reforming the church from pretended heresy; but being naturally humane, and possessed of great sweetness of temper, he was suspected of favouring the protestants. To remove these suspicions, he no longer endeavoured to prevent the persecution of the protestants, but concurred with Gardiner; but this did not secure him, pope Paul IV. summoned him to Rome to answer the charge of heresy, and deprived him of his legantine powers; but clearing himself of the charge by writing to the pope in the most humble and submissive terms, his legantine powers were soon after restored; he did not, however, enjoy them long, for being seized with a quartan ague, it carried him off on the 18th of November, 1558. Besides the above work, he wrote: 1. *De iustis Potestate*. 2. *De Concilio Tridentino*. 3. Many Letters and other works.

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, born at Oeta, near Athens, was extremely debauched in his youth; but one day entering the school of Xenocrates, when half drunk, he was so moved by a discourse pronounced by that philosopher on temperance, that he changed his manner of life, and from thence forward lived with great regularity; and applying himself to the study of philosophy, made such a surprising progress, that he succeeded Xenocrates. The Athenians had a particular esteem for him, on account of his probity, affability, and steadiness of mind. He died in a very advanced age, about the 272d year before the Christian era, after his having composed several works which are lost.

POLENBURG (**CORNELIUS**) a sweet painter of little landscapes and figures, was born at Utrecht in 1586, and educated under Blomaert, whom he soon quitted to travel into Italy, and studied for a long time in Rome and Florence, where he formed a style entirely new, which, though preferable to the Flemish, is unlike any Italian, except in his having adorned his landscapes with ruins. There is a varnished smoothness and finishing in his pictures that render them always pleasing, though simple and too nearly resembling one another. The Roman cardinals were charmed with the neatness of his works, as was also the great duke; but could not retain him. He returned to Utrecht and pleaded Rubens, who had several of his performances. King Charles I. invited him to London, where he generally painted the figures in Steenwyck's perspectives, but the king could not prevail on him to fix here; for after staying only four years, and being handsomely rewarded by his majesty, for several pieces which he performed for him, he returned to Utrecht and died there, in 1660, at the age of seventy-four. The works of Polenburg are very scarce and valuable.

POLERON, one of the Banda or Nutmeg Islands in the Indian Ocean. This was one of those spice islands which put themselves under the protection of the English, and voluntarily acknowledged James I. king of England for their sovereign; for which reason the natives of this and the rest of the islands were murdered, or driven from thence by the Dutch, together with the English. It is sixty miles south of the island of Ceram, and one hundred and twenty south-east of Amboyna.

POLESIA, a province of Poland, bounded by Polachio and Proper Lithuania on the north, and by Volhinia on the south. It is one of the palatinates of Lithuania, and is commonly called Brescia, and its capital is of this name. It is full of forests and lakes.

POLESINO-DE-ROVIGO, a province of Italy in the republic of Venice, lying to the north of the river Po, and is bounded on that side by the Paduan, on the south by the Ferrarese, on the east by Degado, and on the west by the Veronese. It is forty-five miles in length, and seventeen in breadth, and is a fertile country, Rovigo being the capital.

POLI (**MARTIN**) an able chemist, born at Lucca on the 21st of January, 1662. He went to Rome at eighteen years of age, and there became well skilled in the knowledge of metals, and invented several new operations in chemistry. Having discovered a secret relating to war, he went to Paris and offered it to Lewis XIV. who praised his invention, gave the author a pension, and the title of his engineer; but would not take advantage of the secret, preferring, in this instance, the interest of the human race to his own. Poli returned into Italy in 1704, was employed by Clement XI. and by prince Cibo, duke of Massa. In 1713 he returned to France, and was made a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences. His pension was increased the following year, and Lewis XIV. ordered him to send for all his family to come to France, but on their arrival they had the grief to find that Poli died on the 29th of July, 1714. He wrote many works.

POLICANDRO, a small island in the Archipelago, seated between Milo and Mergo. It has no harbour, but has a

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town about three miles from the shore, near a terrible rock. It contains 120 Greek families, who are all Christians. It is a rugged stony island, and yet yields the inhabitants as much corn and wine as they have occasion for; however, it is poor, and deals in nothing but cotton, of which they make napkins, a dozen of which are sold for a crown. Long. 35 25 E. Lat. 36 36 N.

POLICASTRO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now almost in ruins, for which reason the bishop resides in a neighbouring town. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, forty-five miles south-east of Salerno, and forty-seven south-east of Naples. Long 15. 46. E. Lat. 40. 26. N.

POLIDORO DA CARAVAGIO, a celebrated Italian painter, so called from a village of that name in the duchy of Milan, where he was born, in the year 1445. Going young to Rome, when pope Leo X. was raising some new edifices in the Vatican, he hired himself as a day labourer, and thus continued till he was eighteen years of age, when often carrying mortar to the young painters employed by Raphael, in order to make their fresco, he was charmed by the sight of the paintings, and solicited by his genius to turn painter. Hence he became very officious and complaisant to those young artists, and thus ingratiating himself into their acquaintance, let them know his intentions, on which they gave him proper lessons. He soon made such progress in drawing, that Raphael was astonished, and set him to work, when he distinguished himself so much above the other young painters, that he had the greatest share in executing Raphael's designs in the Vatican. The care with which he observed Raphael draw the antique sculptures, shewed him the way of doing so too, and he spent whole days and nights in that employment, studying antiquity with the nicest exactness. The works with which he enriched Rome are proofs of the pains he took in studying the antique. But when the Spaniards besieged that city in 1527, he fled to Naples, where, having no opportunity of making himself known, he worked for ordinary painters, and finding that he should spend what he had got at Rome, he went to Messina in Sicily, where he was employed in making the triumphal arches for the reception of Charles V. These being finished, Polidoro meeting with no employment answerable to the grandeur of his genius, resolved to return to Rome, and for that purpose drew his money out of the bank of Messina; which being known to his servant, the fellow confederated with other rogues, who strangled him in his bed, and then stabbed him. This being done, they carried the body to the door of a woman with whom he was in love, that it might be thought he was killed there by some rival. Every body pitied Polidoro's untimely fate, and among others, his servant came in the general sorrow, without fear of his being suspected to have had a hand in his death, and made lamentations over him, when a Sicilian count, one of Polidoro's friends, observing that his grief did not appear natural, had him seized on suspicion. He made a very lame defence, and being put to the torture, confessed the whole, and was condemned to be drawn to pieces by four horses. Polidoro's death happened in the year 1543, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

His genius was lively and fruitful, and his studying the antique basso relievos made him fond of representing battles, sacrifices, vases, trophies, and those ornaments which are most remarkable in antiquities. Yet notwithstanding his great application to antique sculptures, he was the first who perceived the necessity of the *claro obscuro* in painting, and rendered it a principle of the art. Besides, his love of the antique did not prevent his studying nature, and his gusto of design, which was very great, and very correct, was a mixture of the one and the other. His hand was easy and excellent, and the airs of his heads bold, noble, and expressive. His thoughts were sublime; his attitudes well chosen; his draperies free, and his landscapes in a good gusto.

POLIGNAC (**MELCHIOR DE**) cardinal, archbishop of Auch, &c. was born at Puy in Languedoc, on the 11th of October, 1661, and was the son of Lewis Armand, viscount de Polignac, &c. He studied at Paris, and in 1689 was taken by the cardinal de Bouillon to Rome, and employed in several important negotiations. At his return to Paris Lewis XIV. granted him a long audience, and at his leaving him, said, "I have been conversing with a man, and a young man too, who has always contradicted, and always pleased me." In 1692 the abbé de Polignac was sent ambassador into Poland, where he, in 1696, caused the prince of Conti to be proclaimed king; but that election not taking place, he was obliged to retire and return to France, where he arrived in 1698, with the loss of his equipage and moveables, which were taken by the inhabitants of Dantzick. The king then banished him to his abbey of Bonport, but recalled him to court in 1702, and four years after nominated him auditor of the Rota. The

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abbé de Polignac then set out again for Rome, and was employed by the cardinal de la Tremouille in several negotiations. Three years after he returned to France, and in 1710 the king sent him, and the marshal d'Uxelle, plenipotentiaries into Holland. He was also made plenipotentiary at the peace of Utrecht, in 1712 and 1713, when the king rewarded his services by obtaining for him the same year a cardinal's hat, and the post of master of his chapel. During the regency, the cardinal de Polignac was banished to his abbey of Auchin. This happened in 1718, and he was not recalled from thence till the year 1721. He went to Rome at the election of pope Benedict XIII. in 1724, and staid there eight years, during which he had the management of the affairs of France. He was nominated to the archbishoprick of Auch in 1726, returned to France in 1732, and died at Paris on the 20th of November, 1741, aged eighty. He was a member of the French Academy, of that of the Sciences, and of that of the Belles Lettres, and distinguished himself by writing a celebrated Latin poem, intitled *Anti-Lucretius*, in which he refutes the system and doctrines of Epicurus, by principles drawn from Descartes's philosophy.

POLIGNANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, seated on the Adriatic sea, and is a populous place. It is situated on a craggy rock, and has its own counts; as also a bishop's see. It is twenty miles south-east of Bari. Long. 17. 23 E. Lat. 40. 52. N.

POLIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the Franche Comté. It is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, on a small rivulet, and has four convents for men, one for women, and above 3000 inhabitants. It is twelve miles south-west of Salins, and thirty-two south-west of Bazançon. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

POLINIÈRE (PETER) was born at Couloune near Vira, in Lower Normandy, on the 8th of September, 1671. After having studied at Caen he went to Paris, where he performed a course of philosophy in Harcourt college, and at length applied himself to the study of the mathematics, physics, natural history, geography, and chemistry; and took the degrees in medicine. He was the first person chosen to shew experiments in natural philosophy in the colleges of Paris, and performed a course in the presence of the king. He explained himself with great perspicuity in making his experiments, but did not endeavour to please by the elegance of his expressions. He commonly began his course with these words, "Gentlemen, We shall begin at the beginning, and finish at the end," meaning, that he would perform his experiments in order and with method. He died suddenly at his country-house at Couloune, on the 9th of February, 1734, at sixty-three years of age. His works are, *The Elements of Mathematics*, and a treatise of experimental philosophy, intitled *Expériences de Physique*, the best edition of which is that of 1734, in two volumes duodecimo.

POLITIANUS (ANGELUS) one of the most learned and polite writers of his time, was born at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany, on the 14th of July, 1454. It is said that he was educated in polite learning, at the expence of Cosmo de Medicis; that he studied Greek under Andronicus of Thessalonica, and learned the Platonic philosophy under Marsilius Facinus, and that of Aristotle under Argyropylus. The poem he wrote on Julian de Medicis's Tournament gained him a great reputation, and his History of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi, which he composed some time after, was greatly applauded. Being appointed professor of the Latin and Greek tongues at Florence, his lectures were so much admired, that the students forsook those of Demetrius Chalcondyles, a Greek by nation, and one of the most learned men of his time. He was afterwards priest and canon of Florence, and preceptor to the children of Lawrence de Medicis. He died at Florence on the 24th of September, 1494, aged forty. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, 1. Latin Poems. 2. Miscellanies. 3. An excellent Latin version of Herodian, and other pieces both in verse and prose. The edition of Politianus's works, printed at Lyons by S. Gryphe, in 1550, is much esteemed.

POLLIO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, at the foot of Mount Madona, thirty-five miles south-east of Palermo. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

POLLINA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with an archbishop's see of the Greek church. It is fifteen miles from Durazzo. Long. 19. 40. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

POLLIO (CAIUS ASINIUS) a celebrated Latin poet and orator, was of consular dignity, and composed some tragedies which were esteemed, but are now lost. He was the first who opened at Rome a library for the use of the public. He was the friend of Mark Antony, which prevented his complying with the solicitations of Augustus, who pressed

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him to embrace his party. At length Augustus having wrote some verses against Pollio, he was persuaded to answer them, on which he said, "I shall take care of that, it is not safe to write against a man who has the power of proscribing us." He is praised by Virgil and Horace.

POLLUX. See **CASTOR**.

POLLUX (JULIUS) a famous grammarian, born at Naxos in Egypt, flourished about the year 180. He was esteemed by Commodus, the son of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, and became professor of rhetoric at Athens. He wrote *Onomasticon*, or a Greek Lexicon; the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, printed in Greek and Latin with Notes, in 1706, in folio.

POLOCSKI, a palatinate in the duchy of Lithuania, bounded on the north by the palatinate of Weytepski, on the south by the Dwina, on the north by Muscovy, and on the west by Livonia. It is a desert country full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes.

POLOCSKI, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two castles to defend it. It was taken by the Muscovites in 1563, and retaken the same year. It is seated on the river Dwina, fifty miles south-west of Weytepsk, and eighty east of Braslaw. Long. 29. 0 E. Lat. 56. 4 N.

OLONUS (MARTIN) plenipotentiary to pope Nicholas III. and a Dominican friar, distinguished himself by writing a Chronicle of the Popes and Emperors, which extends from Jesus Christ to pope John XXI. who died in the year 1277. In that work is found the history of pope Joan, but as there are some manuscripts in which that story is omitted, the authenticity of that account has been debated by the learned, and even Dr. Cave asserts, that the story of pope Joan was foisted into Polonus's Chronicle by another hand. Polonus died about the year 1278, soon after his being promoted to the archbishoprick of Gnesna.

POLYBIUS, king of Corinth, educated the young Oedipus, who had been exposed to be devoured by wild beasts. See **OEDIPUS**.

POLYBIUS, a famous Greek historian, and one of the most judicious writers of antiquity, was born at Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia, and was the son of Lycortas, chief of the republic of the Achaeans. He was sent ambassador to Rome, where he contracted a strict friendship with Scipio and Lælius, and in that city composed his excellent history. After he had made several voyages to the places of which he was to treat. This History was divided into forty books; but there only remains the five first, with extracts of some parts of the others. It has had several editions in Greek and Latin. The publication of the first was owing to the care of pope Nicholas V. Polybius lived about 120 years before the Christian æra, and died at the age of eighty-two.

POLYCARP, one of the most ancient fathers of the Christian church, was born towards the end of the reign of Nero, probably at Smyrna, where he was educated at the expence of Calista, a noble matron, distinguished by her piety and charity. He was unquestionably a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and conversed familiarly with other of the apostles. When of a proper age, Pucolus ordained him a deacon and catechist of his church, and upon his death he succeeded him in the bishoprick, to which he is said to have been consecrated by St. John, who also directed his Apocalypse among others to him, under the title of the angel of the church of Smyrna. At length the controversy about the observation of Easter beginning to grow high between the eastern and western churches, he went to Rome to discourse with those who were of the opposite party. The see was then possessed by Anicetus, with whom he had many conferences, that were carried on in the most peaceable and amicable manner, and though neither of them could bring the other to embrace his opinion, they both retained their own sentiments without violating that charity which is the great law of their religion. Polycarp governed the church of Smyrna till he suffered martyrdom on the 7th of May, in the year 167. There is still extant an epistle written by St. Polycarp to the Philippians.

POLYCLETUS, the most famous sculptor of his time, was a native of Sicyon, and lived 430 years before the birth of Christ. Besides the honour he gained by bringing basso-relievos to perfection, he was admired for several admirable pieces of work, but chiefly for being the author of that most accomplished model called the Canon, which, by the joint consent of the most eminent painters and sculptors of that time, was handed down to posterity as the standard of true beauty, it comprising in it all the perfections of feature and proportion that are to be found in human bodies.

POLYDORE VIRGIL, a celebrated writer in the sixteenth century, born at Urbino. After he had acquired a great reputation in Italy by his works, he came into England, and was made archdeacon of Wells; but at length returned to Italy, and died there in 1555. He wrote many works in Latin,

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Latin, the most known of which is that intitled *De Inventoribus Rerum*, and his History of England.

POLYÆNUS, a Greek writer born at Macedon, lived about the year 186, and was the author of a Collection of Military Stratagems, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus, when they were at war with the Parthians. There have been several editions of this work in Greek and Latin, and it has been translated into French under the title of *Les Ruses de Guerre de Polyen*, two volumes duodecimo.

POLYCRATES, tyrant of Samos, was living about the 532d year before the Christian æra, and was famous for enjoying all worldly felicity, without interruption, for many years. Amasis, king of Egypt, imagining that some extraordinary misfortune would follow such a constant course of happiness, broke off his alliance with him, and soon after Polycrates was taken by Orontes, governor of Sardis for the king of Persia, who caused him to be crucified, in about the 524th year before the Christian æra.

POLYGNOTUS, a celebrated painter, was the disciple of his father Aglaophon, and was particularly famous for representing women, whom he painted in light and shining draperies, adorning their heads with dresses of various colours, and giving a greater freedom to his figures than had been used by any of his predecessors. His principal works were those he made gratis for the temple of Delphi, and for the grand portico at Athens, in honour of which it was solemnly decreed, in a general council of the Amphictyons, that wherever he should travel in Greece, his charges should be borne by the public. He died about the 414th year before the Christian æra.

POLYMNIA, in the pagan mythology, one of the nine Muses, thus named from the Greek word *πολυς*, much, and *μνησις*, memory. She presided over history, or rather rhetoric, and is represented with a crown of pearls and a white robe; her right hand in action, as if haranguing, and holding in her left a caduceus or sceptre, to shew her power.

POLYPHEMUS, in fabulous history, was the son of Neptune, and like the Cyclops had only one eye placed in the middle of his forehead. His aspect was terrible, and his stature gigantic. He dwelt in Sicily when he surprised Ulysses and his companions, three of whom he devoured, but Ulysses having made him drunk, blinded him with a firebrand, by which means he and the rest of his companions escaped. See *ACIS*.

POLYXENA, in fabulous history, the daughter of king Priam, who gave her in marriage to Achilles; but on his entering the temple of Apollo to perform the nuptial rites, he was treacherously slain by Paris. After the sacking of Troy the ghost of Achilles appeared, and demanded that Polyxena should be sacrificed on his tomb, which was accordingly performed.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by the Baltic sea, on the east by Prussia and Poland, on the south by the marquisate of Brandenburg, and on the west by the duchy of Mecklenburg, and is about two hundred and fifty miles in length, and in some places seventy-five miles, and in others fifty in breadth. It is watered by several rivers, the most considerable of which are the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Persant, the Wipper, the Stolp, the Lupo, and the Lobo. The air is pretty cold; but the soil which is fertile abounds in pastures, and produces corn, of which a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, that contains many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the territories of the kings of Sweden and Prussia in this duchy are divided by the river Pene.

POMET (PETER) an able druggist at Paris, was born on the 2d of April, 1658. He assembled at a great expence from all countries drugs of every kind, and rendered himself celebrated by his book intitled *Histoire Generale des Drogues*, which is the most complete book on the subject that has yet been printed. He gave demonstrations with respect to his drugs in the king's garden, and a catalogue of all the drugs contained in his work, with a list of all the rarities of his cabinet, which he proposed to publish by subscription, but had not time for this, he dying at Paris on the 18th of November, 1699, upon the very day when the patent for a pension granted him by Lewis XIV. was made out.

POMFRET (JOHN) an English poet, was the son of Mr. Pomfret, rector of Luton in Bedfordshire, and was born in 1667; he studied at Cambridge, where he wrote most of his poems, and was afterwards presented to the living of Malden in Bedfordshire. About the year 1703 he came to London, to be inducted into a more considerable living; but was stopped for some time by Dr. Compton, bishop of London, on account of the four lines at the close of his poem intitled *The Choice*,

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"And as I near approach'd the verge of life,
"Some kind relation (for I'd have no wife)
"Should take upon him all my worldly care,
"While I did for a better state prepare."

A malicious representation of the parenthesis in the second line, made the good bishop believe, that Mr. Pomfret preferred a mistress to a wife; but he was soon convinced, that this insinuation was nothing more than the effect of malice, as Mr. Pomfret was than actually married; however, being thus obliged to stay longer in London than he expected, he caught the small-pox, of which he died, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He wrote a volume of Poems, which has had many editions; and two pieces, one entitled *Reason*, and the other *Dies Novissima*, or the Last Epiphany, a Pindaric ode.

POMONA, in fabulous history, the tutelar deity of orchards and fruit-trees. See *VERTUMNUS*.

POMPEY the Great, or Cneius Pompeius Magnus, the son of Pompeus Strabo and Lucilia, was descended from a noble family, and born on the 30th of September, in the 106th year before the Christian æra. He learned the art of war under his father, who was a great general, and at twenty-three years of age raised of his own accord, and without any public authority, three legions, with which he marched to the assistance of Sylla. Three years after he retook Sicily and Africa, from those who had been proscribed, and obtained the honour of a triumph in the 81st year before the Christian æra. After the death of Sylla he obliged Lepidus to retire from Rome, and carried the war against Sertorius into Spain, which being happily terminated, he triumphed a second time, in the 73d year before the above period, though he was yet no more than a Roman knight; but he was a few days after elected consul. During his consulship he restored the power of the tribunes, exterminated the pirates, obtained great advantages over Tigranes and Mithridates; penetrated by his victories into Media, Albania, and Iberia; subdued the Colchians, Achæans, and Jews, and returned to Italy, with greater power and grandeur than either the Romans or himself ever expected. Having disbanded his troops, he entered Rome as a private man and a common citizen, which occasioned his being received with extraordinary joy. Pompey triumphed for two days with uncommon magnificence, and put into the public treasury greater sums than ever had been obtained by the victories of any other general. But his glory and prosperity seemed obscured by those of Cæsar, and he resolving to have no master, and the other no equal, a jealousy soon arose between these great men. Julia, Cæsar's daughter, whom Pompey had married, and Crassus, their common friend, for some time preserved unanimity and concord between them; but after their death, Pompey having obtained the government of Spain, and insisting that Cæsar should quit the command of the army in Gaul, and come to Rome as a private person to demand the consulship; this Cæsar refused, and war was declared. Pompey left Rome with the consuls and part of the senate, and marched into Epirus; but Cæsar, after having defeated his rival's lieutenants in Spain, went to meet him, and defeated him at the celebrated battle of Pharsalia, in the 48th year before the Christian æra. After this battle, so fatal to the liberty of the Romans, Pompey escaped into Egypt, where king Ptolemy caused his head to be cut off by a slave, named Photinus. Thus perished this great man in the fifty-sixth year of his age, after his having been three times consul, and having triumphed for his conquests in Africa, Europe, and Asia, and after his being arrived but a few years before at the highest pinnacle of glory and grandeur. Cicero asserts, that he was born for great things, and was capable of attaining to the most perfect degree of eloquence, if he had not rather chose to pursue his military inclinations. Pompey used his power with great moderation, and his death was most sensibly felt by the Romans.

He left two sons, Cneius Pompey the Elder, who rendered himself formidable in Spain, where he was vanquished by Cæsar at the battle of Munda, in the 45th year before the Christian æra, and killed some days after. Sextus Pompey the Younger, who was also conquered at the battle of Munda, rendered himself master of Sicily, then being entirely defeated by Augustus and Lepidus, he passed into Asia, where he lived for some time; but was at length slain, by order of Mark Anthony, in the 35th year before the Christian æra.

POMPONATIUS (PETER) a famous philosopher, born at Mantua, on the 16th of September, 1462. He was so short that he was almost a dwarf, but was admired for the excellence of his genius. He taught philosophy at Padua, and in several other cities of Italy, with extraordinary applause. He published a book on the Immortality of the Soul, in which he maintained, that that doctrine was not believed by Aristotle, and that it could only be proved from Scripture,

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ture, and the authority of the church. This work was attacked with great heat, but he boldly vindicated it in an apology. He also wrote a book on Incantations, in which he maintained, that they ought not to be attributed to the devil, and this doctrine was also thought to be extremely dangerous. He wrote several other works, and died at Bologna in 1525, at sixty-three years of age.

POMPONIUS MELA, a famous geographer, and native of Mellaria, in the kingdom of Granada, lived in the first century, and wrote a work in three books, intitled, *De Situ Orbis*.

PONCE DE LARAZE, a gentleman in the diocese of Lodeve, in Languedoc, of the 12th century, who after having a long time dishonoured his family by his robberies and his acts of violence, which rendered him the scourge of the province, felt himself suddenly struck with a sense of his guilt, and took the resolution to render his repentance as remarkable as his crimes had been public. His wife approved his design, and entered with her daughter into the monastery of Drinon; she had also a son who entered the monastery of the Holy Saviour of Lodeve. Ponce, after having sold his estate and movables, paid all his creditors, and those to whom he had done any injury. He then repaired to Lodeve on Palm-Sunday, with six of the companions of his crimes, whom he had prevailed upon to leave their vices; and having waited till the procession, made upon that day, reached the public square, where was prepared a small scaffold, in order to preach to the public, he caused himself to be led to it, with a rope about his neck, and his shoulders uncovered, while those who accompanied him whipped him with rods. Having ascended the scaffold, he prostrated himself at the feet of the bishop, and presented him a paper, in which he had written an account of all his crimes, entreating him to cause it to be read to the people. The prelate at first refused, but Ponce after many entreaties prevailed; and this singular example of humility and repentance occasioned the conversion of many of the spectators. He then went with his six companions to St. Jago, in Galicia, and having performed, according to the custom of those times, several pilgrimages, at length stopped with his companions at a place called Salvanes, which was given to him by Arnauld du Pont, where they built several cabbins; and the number of de Ponce's disciples encreasing, they, in 1136, embraced the rule of the Cisterians. Peter, abbot of Mazan, gave them the habit, and chose Ademare, one of them, for their abbot. Ponce would have no other rank but that of brother convert. He died some time after with the appearance of great sanctity.

PONCE DE LEON (BASIL) a learned canonist and divine, was of an illustrious family, and born at Granada. He took the habit of the order of the hermits of St. Augustin at Salamanca; taught divinity and canon law at Alcala with great reputation, and died at Salamanca in 1629. His principal works are, 1. *De Sacramento confirmationis; de Sacramento Matrimonii, cum appendice de Matrimonio Catholici cum Hæretico*, folio. 2. *De Impedimentis Matrimonii*, quarto. 3. Several Questions in Scholastic Divinity, &c. also in Latin.

PONDESTURA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Monferrat, seated on the south side of the river Po, thirty-three miles east of Turin, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Long 8. 10. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

PONDICHERRY, a town of the East Indies, on the coast of Coromandel on this side the Ganges. It was the best settlement that the French had in these parts. It was taken by the Dutch in 1693; but it was rendered back by the treaty of Ryswick. It was taken by the English in the last war, and the fortifications demolished. The country on which it stands is low, and the vessels were obliged to come to an anchor a mile and a half from it; not even boats or canoes could come within a musket shot of it, so that the black Indians were obliged to carry their merchandizes and other things to the factory in flat-bottomed boats. The factory stood on a barren spot, inasmuch, that there is hardly a worse on the whole coast; but it was chosen because it is difficult to be attacked on the side of the sea. Long 80. 14. E. Lat. 12. 26. N.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, with a good castle. It is seated on the river Sil, on the confines of Galicia, thirty-five miles west of Leon. Long 7. 5. W. Lat. 42. 36. N.

PONS, a town of France, in Saintonge. It is seated on a hill near the river Suigne, ten miles from Saints. Long 3. 32. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

PONS-DE-TOMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains, where there are quarries of fine marble, twenty-two miles north-west of Narbonne, and three hundred and eighty south of Paris. Long 2. 36. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a handsome and considerable town of France in Lorraine, with the title of a marquise, and an

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university. It contains several religious houses, and the Premonstrants have a magnificent church here. It is divided into two parts by the river Moselle, and is twelve miles north-west of Nancy, and one hundred and seventy-five east of Paris. Long 5. 56. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

PONTAFELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, twenty-five miles north of Friuli. Long 13. 36. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

PONTANUS (JOHANNES JOVIANUS) a philosopher, poet, orator, and historian of the 15th century, was born at Cerreto in 1426. He settled to Naples, where by his merit he acquired many illustrious friends, and became preceptor to Alphonso the Younger, king of Arragon, to whom he was at length secretary and counsellor of state. He wrote a History of the Wars of Ferdinand I. and of John of Anjou, and many other works in verse and prose, all which are in Latin, and died in 1503, at seventy-eight years of age.

PONTANUS (JOHN ISAAC) historiographer of the king of Denmark. His parents belonged to Haerlem, but going to Denmark to settle some affairs, he was born there, and at length taught the mathematics and physic at Harderwick, where he died in 1640. His principal works are, 1. *Historia Urbis & Rerum Amstelredamensium*, folio. 2. *Itinerarium Gallie Narbonensis*, duodecimo. 3. *Rerum Danicarum Historia*, folio. This history, which is esteemed, reaches to the year 1548, and has been continued by M. de Westphal. 4. *Disceptationes Chronologicae*. 5. *De Rheni divitiis & acolis Populis adversus Pb. Cluverium*, in quarto; a learned and judicious work. 6. *Disquisitiones Historicae*. 7. *Historia Geldrica*. 8. *Origines Francicae*, in quarto. 9. *Historia Ubrica*, in folio. 10. The Life of Frederick II. king of Denmark and Norway.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town of France, in Normandy, which is surrounded with walls, and seated on the river Bille. It has four gates and two parishes in the town, with another in the suburb. Lewis XIV. caused a small harbour to be made, which is lined with stone. It is twenty-five miles west of Rouen, seventeen north-east of Lisieux, twelve east of Honfleur, and ninety-five north-west of Paris. Long 41. E. Lat. 49. 22. N.

PONTAULT DE BEAULIEU (SEBASTIAN) a French engineer and marshal de camp, who, after having distinguished himself in a great number of sieges and battles, employed his leisure in designing, and causing to be engraved all the military expeditions in the reign of Lewis XIV. to which he added instructive remarks. He died on the 17th of August, 1674, when madam Des Roches, his niece, caused the above work, which is esteemed, to be continued and completed.

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, over which it is one of the principal passages. It is three miles from Angiers, and one hundred and seventy south-west of Paris. Long 0. 36. W. Lat. 47. 24. N.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good castle, and other fortifications. It takes its name from a stone bridge of twenty two arches over the river Seine. It has but one parish church, a convent for monks, and a nunnery. It is eight miles south of Rouen, and sixty-two north-west of Paris. Long 1. 15. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in Bresse. It has but one parish church, besides the monastery and a nunnery, which contain nothing remarkable. It is seated on the Refouze, fifteen miles from Bourg, and eight from Mazon. Long 4. 57. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

PONT-DE-VESLE, a town of France, in Bresse. It is but a small place, and is seated on the river Vesle, eight miles from Bourg. Long 4. 53. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

PONT-DU-CHATEL, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Allier. It stands very commodious for trade, which is carried on by water from Auvergne to Paris, and grows every day more considerable. Long 3. 5. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a handsome palace, and has a magnificent bridge built over the river Lima, besides a superb palace, and its fine situation among fertile fields. It is twelve miles north-west of Braga, and one hundred and seventy north of Lisbon. Long 8. 9. W. Lat. 41. 38. N.

PONTEFRACI, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, held on the first Saturday in December, called St. Andrew's fairs, which continues for twenty days; the first Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after February 13; St. Giles's fair, the first Saturday after September 12; and all the other movable fairs, viz. Palm-Sunday, Low-Sunday, and Trinity-Sunday, to be held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs will always be held on the next after York fortnight

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night fairs, as usual. The shew for horses, formerly called Palm-Sunday shew, will always for the future begin on the 5th of February. It is a corporation, which is governed by a mayor and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament. It is delightfully seated in a fine country, abounding in liquorice and skerrets, on a small branch of the river Ane. It is a neat town, and formerly had a castle, which was demolished in the civil wars. The market is very good for corn, cattle and provisions. It is twenty miles south-by-west of York, and one hundred and seventy-five north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 53. 42. N.

PONTE-STURA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the rivers Sture and Po, three miles south-west of Casal, and ten south-west of Verceil. Long. 8. 21. E. Lat. 45. 7. N.

PONTEVA, a town on the frontiers of Italy, in Carinthia, seated on the river Fella, which separates the territories of the republic of Venice from that of the house of Austria. It has a bridge, over which there is a great road to the Alps. Long. 13. 11. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, almost at the mouth of the river Leris. It is famous for its fishery of fardins, from whence it derives its principal riches. Long. 8. 7. W. Lat. 42. 18. N.

PONTIANUS, succeeded Urban, bishop of Rome, in June, 231, and suffered martyrdom in 235. The two Epistles attributed to him are spurious. He was succeeded by Anterus.

PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, or High Priest, in Roman antiquity, was the judge and arbiter of all divine and human affairs, upon which account all the emperors, after the example of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, either actually took upon them the office, or at least used the name, and even the Christian emperors for some time retained the title. He was not allowed to go out of Italy; though this was dispensed with in favour of Julius Cæsar. Whenever he attended a funeral, a veil was put between him and the funeral-bed, for it was esteemed a kind of profanation for him to see a dead body. See the next article.

PONTIFICES, or Roman Pontiffs, in antiquity, were the persons who had the care of every thing relating to the worship of the gods. They were instituted by Numa, in order to regulate the feasts, sacrifices, and all other sacred institutions. They gave judgment in all causes relating to religion, and inquired into the lives and manners of the inferior priests, whom they punished whenever they saw occasion. At their first institution their number was confined to four, who were constantly chosen of the nobility; after which five more were added out of the commons, and Sylla at length added seven more to the college of the Pontifices. The first eight being called Pontifices Majores, and the rest the Pontifices Minores. The master or superintendant of this body, called the Pontifex Maximus, was one of the most honourable offices in the commonwealth, and Numa, who instituted the order first, invested himself with this dignity.

PONTIUS (PAUL) or PAUL DU PONT, an excellent engraver, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1603, and received his first instructions from Luke Vorsterman, after which he lived with Rubens. He was an admirable artist, as appears by a great number of Rubens's designs, Van Dyck's heads, and other curious prints, engraved by him.

PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Touque. It is an open place, having neither walls nor castle, and has a handsome parish-church, dedicated to St. Michael. It is eight miles from Honfleur and the sea, ten from Lefieux, ten from Caen, and one hundred and five from Paris. Long. 0. 13. E. Lat. 49. 17. N.

PONTOISE, a town of France, and capital of the territory of Vexin. It is seated on an eminence on the river Oise, and has a castle which commands the town. It consists of two parishes, and has a stone bridge of twelve arches. It is fifty-three miles south-west of Rouen, and seventeen north-west of Paris. Long. 2. 8. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in Normandy, seated advantageously on the river Coesnon. It was formerly walled, but the fortifications are now demolished. It is one hundred and eighty miles from Paris. Long. 1. 36. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

PONT-ST.-ESPRIT, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a good citadel. It is a small place, but very agreeable, and its bridge over the Rhine is one of the handfomest in all France, it having 26 arches, and is 2520 feet in length. The streets are strait, and cross each other till you come to the square where the town-house stands. There are several convents in this town, and the steeple of St. Saturnin is very remarkable for its beauty. It is seventeen miles south of Viviers, fifty-five north-east of Montpellier and two hundred and twenty south by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

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PONT-ST.-MAIXENCE, a town in the Isle of France, which, though small, carries on a great trade to Paris, particularly in wool and corn. It is seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis. Long. 2. 40. E. Lat. 48. 18. N.

PONT-SUR-SINE, a town of France in Champagne, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Seine, seventeen miles from Troyes, and fifty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 48. 23. N.

PONTRE MOLI, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the confines of Parmina, and the republic of Genoa, with a stone castle. The Spaniards sold it to the duke of Tuscany in 1650. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, forty miles east of Genoa, and seventy-five north-west of Florence. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat. 44. 31. N.

PONTUS, the ancient name of the country seated on the south side of the Black sea, in Lesser Asia, and is now part of Asiatic Turkey. It is to this country that Ovid was banished.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 23, July 5, and October 10, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is a small town, and is seated among the hills, and is remarkable for its iron mills and japaned ware. It is thirteen miles south-west of Monmouth, and one hundred and forty-seven west-by-north of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

PONZA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, near the west coast of Naples, at the east side of Gaeta. Long. 13. 50. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

POOL, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with two markets on Mondays and Thursdays; and a fair on the first Thursday in November for toys. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the north. In the reign of Edward III. it was inhabited only by a few fishermen; but on account of its harbour, which is large and safe, it grew to be a market-town of good trade. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, burgeses, and commonalty, who elect two members for parliament. It is twenty miles east of Dorchester, and one hundred and nine west-south-west from London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

POOL, or POLE, (REYNOLD) cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury. See POLE.

POOLE (MATTHEW) a very learned writer, was born at York in 1624, and was the son of Francis Poole, esq. He was educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge, and about the year 1648 was presented to the rectory of St. Michael le Quern in London. In 1658 he set on foot a project for maintaining youths of great abilities at the universities, and had the approbation of the heads of houses in both of them, and this affair he solicited with such vigour, that 900*l.* was procured for that purpose, but this design was laid aside at the Restoration; and in 1662 he was ejected from his living for nonconformity. He was afterwards ten years employed in finishing his *Synopsis Criticorum Bibliorum*, in five volumes, folio. He also wrote, 1. Annotations on the Holy Scriptures, in one volume, which work was completed by several other Dissenting ministers, in two volumes, folio. 3. The Nullity of the Romish Faith. 4. Dialogues between a Popish Priest and an English Protestant, and several other works. Towards the end of his life he retired to Holland, where he died about the middle of October, 1679, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Dr. Calamy tells us, "He was very facetious in conversation, very true to his friend, very strict in his piety, and universal in his charity."

POPA-MADRA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, seated on a high mountain, fifty miles east of Cartagena. It has a convent, and a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with her image richly adorned, to which the Spaniards of America go in pilgrimage from all parts, pretending it performs a great many miracles, especially in delivering them from storms and enemies at sea. Long. 77. 5. W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

POPAYAN, the capital town of a province of that name in South America, with a bishop's see, a Spanish governor, and where the courts of justice are held. The inhabitants are almost all Creoles. It is two hundred and twenty miles north-east of Quito. Long. 76. 10. W. Lat. 2. 28. S.

POPE, (the Territories of the) in Italy, commonly called the Territories of the Church, it depending upon the holy see, the Pope being lord both in spirituals and temporals. It is about 400 miles in length, on the coast of the Adriatic sea, from the kingdom of Naples to the territory of Venice. It is more narrow from north to south, being not above eighty miles in breadth from the gulph of Venice to the Tuscan sea. The subjects of the Pope have the same manners, good or bad, as the rest of the Italians; but, as the Pope styles himself the vicar of Christ, one would imagine his subjects should be the happiest people in the world; however, the case is directly contrary, for the government is so absolute,

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and so severe, that, after they have paid all their taxes, they have hardly sufficient left to live upon. Most travellers have taken notice of the great poverty of the Pope's subjects, which sufficiently shews what sort of a master they are under. The pope engrosses all the corn in the country, paying but half the value of it; but when it is sold to the poor people, an extravagant price is always required. Even the bakers are obliged to buy their corn out of the Pope's magazines, and have less measure than what it was bought in by. The Pope's Territories are divided into twelve provinces, which are separated by the Appenine mountains, some being to the east and some to the west of them; their names are as follow: the Campagna di Roma, the province del Patrimonio, the duchy of Castro, the Province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the duchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marquisate of Ancona, the duchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The Pope is a sovereign prince, but is not content with that, pretending to be the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are seventy cardinals, being the number of the seventy disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the Pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have two thirds of the votes, for fear of a schism. The Christian princes should give no directions to the cardinals in this case, and yet the crowned heads pretend to have an exclusive voice; that is to say, the cardinals ought not to elect one whom they declare against. Formerly when the Pope died, the cardinals were liable to be solicited to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the Pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new Pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran church, where they put a triple crown on his head. Formerly every cardinal had some hopes of being Pope; but, for about two hundred years past, the Italian cardinals have been only in possession of this high dignity. Though the Pope may give a cardinal's hat to whom he pleases, yet he is often obliged to pay some regard to the recommendation of crowned heads. The provinces which depend on the holy see are governed by legates, but, besides the twelve above mentioned, there is one at Avignon in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few popish countries where the Pope has not ambassadors, who are called nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Switzerland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and these nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates a Latere. The title given to the Pope is his Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. The datary's office is the chancellor of the Pope, and the decrees issued from thence are called apostolic briefs. All the ecclesiastics, and all the religious orders who profess the Roman Catholic religion, are under the Pope; and every one of these orders has its general at Rome, by whom the Pope is acquainted with every thing that passes in the world. As there is scarce a religious house that has not a greater revenue than they spend, and as they are all desirous of supporting the Pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common revenue which the Pope receives amounts to above one million sterling. However, it is difficult to know what he receives besides this, from the benefices which he confers, the dignities to which he nominates, the first fruits, the dispensations, the indulgences, the beatifications, and many other things of this kind. There was a time that his holiness had an army of 20,000 men on foot, and there is little doubt to be made that, in case of necessity, he could raise three times as many. He also fits out, from time to time, a few galleys against the Turks. However, at present his forces are far from being formidable, either by sea or land. About 600 years ago the Pope could raise an army of 100,000 men, under pretence of a war in the Holy Land, but in this enlightened age he would find few willing to engage in such an expedition. The Pope has a particular governor of Rome, which is one of the highest and most gainful offices in his disposal. The Roman Catholic religion is the only one allowed throughout the Pope's dominions, and yet there are about 10,000 Jews settled at Rome, who are obliged to go every Sunday to hear a sermon on the controverted points; but it does not appear that they make many converts. The inquisition at Rome is called the Holy Office, and it is more mild than in other countries. Among the different congregations composed of cardinals, one of the principal is that of de Propaganda Fide, which has been established to bring about the conversion of pagans and heretics. It has a printing-house be-

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longing to it, where books are printed in all languages, and it is also a school, where missionaries are brought up, and sent into all parts of the world. The Pope's guard consists of Swiss, who are all tall and robust.

POPE (SIR THOMAS) knight and founder of Trinity college in Oxford, was born at Dedington, in Oxfordshire, in 1508, and completed his studies at Eton college. His promotion from an inconsiderable fortune, and from an obscure, though reputable family, to wealth and honour, seems remarkably rapid. At twenty-eight years of age he had sufficient interest to procure the treasurership of the court of augmentations, upon the first establishment of that court in 1535. He was soon after appointed a visitor for the dissolution of religious houses, and was one of those, into whose hands the seal of the wealthy abbey of St. Albans was surrendered in 1539; on which occasion he behaved with singular decency, moderation, and honour. About this time he was also master of the jewel-house in the Tower, was knighted by king Henry VIII. who presented him with a chain of gold, as a token of his affection and esteem, which he wore ever after. By these posts, but chiefly by purchases, which he made while he was concerned in the court of augmentations, he became at length possessed of thirty-two extensive manors in various counties, besides other large estates. He was a singular and most intimate friend of sir Thomas More, and was sent by the king to advertise that illustrious sufferer in the cause of conscience of the time appointed for his execution, which he delivered with great affection; and at his taking leave of him, burst into tears. When queen Mary ascended the throne, he was taken into high favour, and was made one of her privy-counsellors. In 1555 the princess Elizabeth having been imprisoned and severely treated by her keeper sir Henry Benningfield, she was placed under his care, and he behaved to her with the utmost tenderness and respect, residing with her at Hatfield in Essex, rather as an indulgent and compassionate guardian, than as a rigorous and oppressive governor. He had obtained a charter for the erection of Trinity college in Oxford, from Philip and Mary in 1554, and about the same time endowed it with a competent revenue for the liberal maintenance and education of one president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars: but while he meditated farther donations to this society, and was projecting the foundation and endowment of a school at Dedington, he died at his house in Clerkenwell, London, on the 29th of January, 1558, in the fiftieth year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook.

POPE (ALEXANDER) a celebrated poet, and one of the finest geniuses and most elegant writers England has produced, was born at London, where his father was then a considerable merchant, on the 8th of June, 1688. His aunt taught him to read, and he learned to write without any assistance, by copying printed books. The family being of the Romish religion, he was at eight years of age instructed by one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek tongues together, after which he was sent to a popish seminary near Winchester, and from thence was removed to a school at Hyde-park-corner. He very early discovered a talent for poetry, and Ogilby's and Sandys's Virgil and Ovid first falling in his way, they became his favourite authors. At twelve, he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where he became acquainted with the works of Spencer, Waller, and Dryden, and at that early age composed a small poem, which has been much admired for its elegant simplicity. At fourteen he wrote his *Acis and Galatea*, and at fifteen had acquired a readiness in the two learned languages, to which he soon added the French and Italian. He had already wrote a great deal of poetry, some of which he afterwards burnt. The poet, speaking of his first season of life, says, "I confess there was a time when I was in love with myself, and my first productions were the Children of Self-love begat upon Innocence. I had made an epic poem and panegyrics on all the princes, and I thought myself the greatest genius that ever was. I cannot but regret these delightful visions of my childhood, which, like the fine colours we see when our eyes are shut, are vanished for ever."

At sixteen he published his *Pastorals*, and these small pieces procured him the honour of being admitted to the conversation and friendship of the earl of Halifax, lord Lansdown, sir William Trumbull, Dr. Garth, Mr. Wycherly, Mr. Gay, Mr. Addison, Mr. Steele, Mr. Congreve, and Mr. Walfsh, and the same year, 1704, he wrote the first part of his *Windsor Forest*. In 1708 he wrote the *Lilly on Criticism*, which was esteemed a matter-piece in its kind. He was not yet twenty years old, and yet this piece shewed that, young as he was, his talents were ripened to perfection. He here shewed that he excelled in didactic poetry, for which he was particularly formed; a

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clear head, strong sense, and sound judgment being his characteristical qualities: but in 1712, when *The Rape of the Lock* was first completely published, he shewed that he was equally worthy of admiration for being possessed of that creative power of the imagination, which is the distinguishing excellence of a great poet. In 1713 he distributed proposals for publishing a translation of Homer's *Iliad*, in which all parties so heartily concurred, that the subscription amounted to 6000 l. and Lintot the bookseller gave him 1200 l. for the copy.

Mr. Pope now enjoying a state of great affluence, purchased a house at Twickenham, to which he removed in 1715, with his father and mother, shewing upon all occasions the most extraordinary filial affection. As he was of the Romish religion, and adhered to the cause of king James, he made it a point of conscience not to lend his money to the government; he therefore lived upon the capital, which he improved to the utmost. In 1717 he published a collection of all he had printed separately, and four years after published a new edition of Shakespeare's plays, in which he shewed that he had consulted his fortune more than his fame. The *Iliad* being now finished, he engaged upon the like footing to undertake the *Odyssey*, of which Mr. Broome and Mr. Fenton did a part, and for their labours received 500 l. from Mr. Pope. This work was finished in 1725, and he was afterwards engaged with Swift and Arbuthnot in printing some volumes of *Miscellanies*. About this time he narrowly escaped losing his life. He was returning home in a friend's chariot, which, on passing a bridge, was overturned, and fell with the horses into the river. The glasses were up, and he was unable to break them, so that he must have been immediately drowned, had not the postilion broke them, and dragged him out to the bank; however, he was so cut by a piece of glass, that he ever after lost the use of two of his fingers.

In the mean time, Pope had been long attacked by many writers, some of whom meanly stooped to ridicule the deformity of his person. However he had, at the same time, the honour of having his cause espoused by many of the best writers in the nation, and he himself lashed his enemies in his *Dunciad*, which was published with Notes by Dr. Arbuthnot, under the name of Scriblerus. He then turned his pen to moral subjects, and wrote his *Essay on Man*, which was followed by his *Ethic Epistles*, and the *Letters* which passed between him and his Friends. "If we may judge of him by his works, says the earl of Orrery, his chief aim was to be esteemed a man of virtue. His letters are written in that style; his last volumes are all of the moral kind; he has avoided trifles, and consequently has escaped a rock which has proved very injurious to Swift's reputation. He has given his imagination full scope, and yet has preserved a perpetual guard upon his conduct. The constitution of his body and mind might really incline him to the habits of caution and reserve. The treatment which he met with from an innumerable tribe of adversaries, confirmed this habit; and made him slower than the dean in pronouncing his judgment upon persons and things. His prose writings are little less harmonious than his verse; and his voice in common conversation was so naturally musical, that I remember honest Tom Southern used to call him the little Nightingale. His manners were delicate, easy, and engaging; and he treated his friends with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that was much to his honour. Every guest was made happy within his doors, pleasure dwelt under his roof, and elegance presided at his table." Mr. Pope had all his life long been subject to the head ach, which at length was greatly encreased by a dropsy in his breast, under which he expired, on the 30th of May, 1744, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. In his will, among other legacies, he left Mr. Warburton, now bishop of Gloucester, the property of all such of his works as he had written, or should write Commentaries upon, and had not been otherwise disposed of, with this condition, that they were published without future alterations. That gentleman therefore gave a complete edition of all such of Mr. Pope's works, in nine vols. octavo and duodecimo.

POPERINGUEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in the province of Flanders, seated five miles west of Ypres. Long. 2. 46. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

POPILIUS, (C.) descended from an illustrious family of the same name, being deputed to go to Antiochus king of Syria, to prevent his attacking Ptolemy king of Egypt, who was in alliance with the Romans, Antiochus sought to elude, by his address the proposal, when Popilius perceiving his design, traced a circle about the king with his stick, and ordered him not to go out of it till he had given him a decisive answer in relation to peace or war. This action so intimidated Antiochus, that he laid aside his project. This happened in the 168th year before the Christian era.

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POPO, a territory of the Slave Coast of Guinea in Africa, called Great Popo, though it is only a small island, lying in a river, and the inhabitants live chiefly in the King's Village, which is so thinly peopled, and so annoyed by their neighbours, that they are hardly permitted to cultivate their lands. However, as they trade in slaves they find means of subsistence. There is another district called Little Popo, which is flat, sandy, and without either hills or trees. The vast quantity of sand with which the whole district is covered, renders it so barren, that the inhabitants are obliged to get their provisions from other places, and they depend upon nothing but plunder and the slave-trade. It lies to the west of Great Popo.

POPPÆA, (SABINA) empress of Rome, was the daughter of Titus Ollius, who had served the office of quaestor, and married Rufus Crispus, a Roman senator, which only served as a cloak to her incontinence. Among her lovers was the young Otho, the favourite of the emperor Nero; and, in order to marry him, and at the same time be the emperor's mistress, she procured a divorce from Crispus, and was united to Otho. Nero at that time preserved the appearance of virtue; he feared his mother Agrippina, whom he afterwards caused to be murdered, and heard the lessons of Seneca and Burrhus, whom he at length ordered to be put to death. He found in Otho a complaisant favourite, who was willing for his sake to marry Poppæa, but could not help loving her. This Nero perceived, and therefore gave him the government of Lusitania, to which he retired. In the mean while, Poppæa employed all her charms and wit to retain Nero in her chains. Her first care was to make him hate the empresses Agrippina and Octavia, his mother and his wife. She succeeded too well; and the first being put to death, Octavia was repudiated, and sent into exile. Poppæa then ascended throne, but saw herself immediately after ready to be cast from it; for the people, enraged at the injurious treatment of the daughter of Claudius, were ready to revolt, and loudly demanded the recall of Octavia. To this Nero was obliged to consent. The people now expressed their joy, set up again the statues of Octavia, and overthrew those of Poppæa. That empress then formed the project of getting rid of a rival who was too virtuous, and too much beloved. She represented her to Nero in the blackest colours, and then found no difficulty in prevailing on him to decree her death. Nothing now opposing her favour, her only study was to preserve it. She every day bathed in asses milk, to preserve the freshness of her complexion, and spent great sums in other follies of this kind. But was at length justly the victim of Nero's brutality who, vexed at her rallying his dexterity in driving a chariot, killed her by giving her a kick when she was with child.

POQUELIN. See MOLIERE.

PORCA, or PORCAT, a sea-port town on the coast of Malabar, capital of a district of small extent, it reaching not above twelve miles on the sea coast; and its prince is poor, there being but little trade in his country. The Dutch have a factory at the town. Long 75 55 E. Lat 9. 15. N.

PORCELLUS, or PORCELLIUS, (PETER) an excellent historian and Latin poet, born at Naples in the 15th century, is said to have kept swine in his youth, whence he received the name of Porcellus. It is not known how he rose from obscurity, but it is certain that he qualified himself for becoming secretary to the king of Naples, and that he was in great esteem with Frederic duke of Urbino, a celebrated general. He was, in 1452, in the army of the Venetians, who were at war with the Milanese. He did not appear there as a soldier, but only as a witness of the heroic actions of count Picini, who fought at his own expence for the Venetians, honoured Porcellus with his esteem, lodged him in his own house, and daily admitted him to his table. Porcellus wrote the History of that General in a very elegant style; he also wrote a number of Epigrams, and died after the year 1452.

PORCHERON, (DON DAVID PLACIDE) a learned Benedictine monk, librarian of the abbey of St. Germain des Pres, was born at Chateauroux, in Berry, in 1652. He rendered himself well skilled in the languages, history, geography, genealogy, and medals, and died at Paris in the abbey of St. Germain des Pres, on the 14th of February, 1694, at forty-two years of age. He wrote, 1. *Maxims for the Education of a young Lord*, to which he added in the edition of 1690, the *Instructions of the Emperor Basil, the Macedonian, for the Use of Leo, his son, and the Life of those two Princes*. 2. An Edition of the *Geography of the anonymous Author of Ravenna*, with learned and curious Notes.

PORCIA, the daughter of Cato of Utica, and the wife of Bibulus, and afterwards of Brutus, was skilled in polite literature and philosophy, and rendered herself illustrious by her wit and courage. When Brutus was preparing to put the

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the conspiracy against Cæsar in execution, she cut herself with a knife, and seeing her husband alarmed, "I have wounded myself, said she, to give you a proof of my love, and to let you see with what courage I shall die by my own hand, if the affair you are going to undertake should not succeed, and should be the cause of your death." This is the account given by Valerius Maximus. But Plutarch sets this affair in a different light: according to him, Porcia finding her husband agitated by some great affair which he kept concealed from her, resolved not to endeavour to discover the secret till she had made a trial of herself, and taking a knife, cut a large gash in her thigh, upon which followed a great flux of blood, and soon after violent pains, and at length a dangerous fever. Brutus was in great affliction, when, in the height of her pains, she told him, that "she was not given in marriage to him like a concubine, to partake only in the common civilities of bed and board, but to bear a part in all his good and bad fortunes. What evidence of her love, she asked, could she give him, if she was not to share with him in his hidden griefs, nor to be admitted to any of his counsels which required secrecy and trust? She owned that women seemed of too weak a nature to be trusted with secrets; but I, said she, can boast I am the daughter of Cato, and the wife of Brutus, and having tried myself, find that even against grief and pain itself I am invincible." She then shewed him her wound, and related the whole trial she had made of her own constancy. At which Brutus being astonished, lifted up his hands to heaven, and begged the assistance of the gods in his enterprize, that he might live to be a husband worthy of such a wife as Porcia, and having imparted the secret to her, left her. Whichsoever of these accounts is true, Porcia being at length informed of Brutus's death, resolved to follow him; when her friends opposing this fatal design, and keeping from her any dangerous weapons, she snatched some burning coals out of the fire, and swallowing them, expired in the 42d year before the Christian æra.

She ought not to be confounded with another Porcia, the sister of Cato of Utica, who is commended by Cicero, and who died before Cæsar was killed.

PORCIUS. See **CATO** the censor.

PORCO, a town of Peru, in South America, in the province of Los-Charcas, seated a little to the west of the mines of Potosi. Long. 68. 10. W. Lat. 22. 15. S.

PORDENONE, (**GIO ANTONIO REGILLO DA**) an excellent painter, was born at Pordenone, in the Venetian territories, in the year 1484; and, after some time spent in letters and music, applied himself to painting without any other guide than his own genius, and the works of Giorgione, which he studied at Venice with such attention, that he soon obtained a manner of colouring not inferior to that of his pattern; but what tended most to his improvement, was a continual emulation which subsisted between him and Titian, with whom he disputed the superiority; and for fear of being insulted by his rival while he staid in that city, he painted with a sword by his side. This jealousy inspired him with elevation of thought, quickened his invention, and produced several excellent pieces in oil, distemper, and fresco. From Venice he went to Genoa, where he undertook some things in competition with Pierino del Vago; but being unable to come up to the perfection of Pierino's pencil, he returned to Venice. He afterwards visited several other parts of Lombardy, was knighted by the emperor Charles V. and being at last sent for to Ferrara, was so much esteemed there, and so envied for the favours he received from the duke, that he is said to have been poisoned in the year 1540, at fifty-six years of age. He had renounced his family name Licinio, out of hatred to one of his brothers who had attempted to murder him.

PORENTRU, a town of Swisserland, in the Elsgaw, and capital of the territory of the bishop of Basil, seated on the river Halle. The castle of the bishop is situated on an eminence above the town, in which all that is worth taking notice of are the church of St. Stephen and the Jesuits college. It stands on the confines of Alsace, near mount Jura, twenty-two miles south-west of Basil. Long. 7. 15. E. Lat. 47. 34. N.

PORLOCK, a sea port town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 9, and Thursday before November 12, all for cattle. It is seated on the western point of the county, in the Bristol channel, and is a place much resorted to, twenty-three miles north-west of Bridgewater, and one hundred and seventy-two west of London. Long. 3. 49. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

PORPHYRY, a famous Platonic philosopher, born at Tyre, in 233, in the reign of Alexander Severus. He was the disciple of Longinus, and became the ornament of his school at Athens; from thence he went to Rome, and attended

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Plotinus, with whom he lived six years. After Plotinus's death, he taught philosophy at Rome with great applause, and became well skilled in polite literature, geography, astronomy, and music. He lived till the end of the third century, and died in the reign of Dioclesian. There are still extant, his book on the Categories of Aristotle; a Treatise on Abstinence from Flesh, and several other pieces in Greek. He also composed a large Treatise against the Christian Religion, which is lost. That work was answered by Methodius bishop of Tyre, and also by Eusebius, Apollinarius, St. Augustin, St. Jerome, St. Cyril, and Theodoret. The emperor Theodosius the Great, caused Porphyry's book to be burned in 338. Those of his works that are still extant, were printed at Cambridge in 1655, octavo, with a Latin Version.

PORSENNA, king of Etruria, whose capital was Chesus, now Chiusi, in Tuscany, went to besiege Rome in the 507th year before the Christian æra, in order to restore Tarquin the Proud. That siege reduced the Romans to the last extremity, but the courage of Cloelia, Horatius Codes, and Mutius Scaevola, contributed to save the city, and occasioned Porsenna's raising the siege, when that prince was obliged to retire into his own country, where he died, leaving one son named Aruns.

PORT, or the **PORTE**. The city of Constantinople is so called by way of eminence, it having one of the finest harbours in Europe, and is the metropolis of the Turkish empire.

PORTA, (**JOHN BAPTIST**) a Neapolitan gentleman, who became famous for his application to polite literature and the sciences, and more particularly to the study of mathematics, physic, and natural history. He had frequent assemblies of learned men at his house, where foreigners were also extremely well received. He wrote a curious Treatise *De Occultis Litterarum Notis*, that is, on the Manner of concealing our Thoughts in Writing; a Treatise on Physiognomy, and several others works, in which he shews that he was fond of judicial astrology. He died in 1515, aged seventy.

PORTA ALLEGRO, a town of Spain, in Alentejo, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with good walls, flanked with twelve towers, and watered with very fine springs, and is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a very pleasant country, twenty-five miles north-west of Elvas, and ninety north-east of Lisbon. Long. 6. 31. W. Lat. 39. 9. N.

PORTER, (**ENDYMION**) a gentleman whose excellent natural parts were adorned by arts, languages, and travelling, and was much in favour with James I. and his son Charles. He was a man of great generosity, wit, and spirit, and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He respected learned men in general, but loved the poets, and had himself a refined taste for poetry. He attended Charles, when prince of Wales, into Spain, and was afterwards employed by him in several negotiations abroad. He was very active in secret services for the king in the civil war, and was no less dexterous in conveying his intelligence. He was so obnoxious to the parliament, that he was one of those who were always excepted from indemnity. He died abroad in the court of Charles II.

PORTER, (**PAUL**) an able Dutch painter, was born at Enchusen in 1625. He excelled in landscapes, and is particularly admired for the art with which he rendered the different effects, that the heat and lustre of the sun produces in the fields. His animals are drawn with such truth in his pictures, that they seem animated. He died at Amsterdam in 1654. His pictures are scarce, much sought after, and sold at a high price.

PORTICI, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from that capital, seated in a charming country on the sea-side, near Mount Vesuvius. It is enriched with a great number of fine statues, and other pieces of antiquity dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum which is not far from thence. Near this, upon a rock, is another handsome palace, where no expence has been spared to render it complete. It is seated on one of the most delightful places in the world; and on each side of it are stairs of white marble, adorned with many curious statues, likewise got out of Herculaneum.

PORTIUS, (**GREGORY**) a celebrated Latin poet, was born in Italy, and flourished in 1630. He wrote excellent Latin Odes, Elegies, Epigrams, &c. in which he is admired for his easy and natural way of writing. He also composed some Greek Poems, which are esteemed, though they are inferior to those he wrote in Latin.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in the county of Dorset, seated on the English channel, ten miles south of Dorchester. It is of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the place of landing, where there is a strong castle, built by Henry VIII. It is about seven miles in circumference. On the south side stands the only church in the peninsula, so near the sea, that

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that for its security from the waves, they have been obliged to build the wall of the church-yard to an incredible height. It is chiefly noted for its stone so proper for building, that St. Paul's church in London, and other large structures are built therewith. Long. 2. 48. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

PORT-L'ORIENT. See **ORIENT.**

PORT-LOUIS, a town of France, in Brittany, seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, on the bay of Biscay, with a good harbour, which the largest vessels may enter very easily to the very bottom of the bay. This is the place where there was the magazine, and the principal settlement of the East India Company ever since the year 1666. The king makes use of it in war-time to build and fit out the largest men of war. The situation of the harbour is fine and commodious, yet all the trade of this place is in the fish called sardines and congres. It is twenty-seven miles west of Vannes. Long. 3. 18. W. Lat. 47. 45. N.

PORT-PRINCE, a town of America, on the north side of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed abundance of cattle. Long. 77. 5. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

PORT-MAHON. See **MAHON.**

PORTO, or **OPORTO,** a sea-port town of Portugal in the province of Entre Minho-e Douro. It is seated at the mouth of the river Douro, two miles and a half from the sea. It is built on the declivity of a steep mountain, whose foot is washed by the river, where it forms a good haven. The streets are handsome and well paved; and on the bank of the river is a fine quay which runs the length of the town, on whose side the vessels are laid. It is the second town in the province, and has a bishop's see, and a supreme council, which is the second of the kingdom. It is much frequented by the English, who purchase wines here. It is thirty miles south of Braga, and one hundred and forty north of Lisbon. Long. 8. 1. W. Lat. 41. 0. N.

PORTO-BELLO, a sea port town of America, on the narrowest part of the isthmus of Darien. It was supposed to be very well fortified by two castles and other forts and batteries, and yet was taken by admiral Vernon with a small force in 1742. It is frequented by the merchants of Peru, Spain, and other places, who come to the great fair, to which a great number of mules come from Panama, loaded with bars and ingots of silver, and when the galleons arrive it is amazing to behold what a number of people fill the streets. Long. 80. 5. W. Lat. 43. 29. N.

PORTO CAVALLLO, a sea-port town of Terra Firma, in America, on the coast of the Caracoes, on a bay of the north sea. It is subject to Spain. Here the English met with a repulse, and lost a great number of men when they attacked the town by sea and land in 1743. Long. 67. 36. W. Lat. 10. 39. N.

PORTO-FERINO, a sea-port town of Tunis, in Africa, seated thirty miles north of Tunis, and a little to the west of the ruins of Carthage. It is subject to the Dey of Tunis. Long. 0. 9. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

PORTO-FERRAIO, a small handsome town of Italy, standing on the north side of the island of Elba, in the Tuscan sea, with a good castle. It is very strong, and seated on a long point of a high craggy rock, to the west of the bay of the same name, which is defended by two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuscany, and has always a good garrison. Long. 11. 28. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

PORTO-GALLETTO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, seated eight miles north of Bilbao, on a little river. Long. 3. 8. W. Lat. 43. 29. N.

PORTO-HERCOLE, a sea port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, in the State-del-Precidii, on a bay of the Tuscan sea, with a castle. The harbour is almost filled up, and it is defended by two forts, sixty miles south-west of Sienna, and is subject to Sicily. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 42. 6. N.

PORTO-LONGONE, a small but strong town of Italy, in the island of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress standing upon a rock, which is almost inaccessible. The king of Naples has a right to put a garrison into this fortress, though the town belongs to the prince of Piombino. It was taken by the French in 1646, and retaken by the Spaniards in 1650. It is seated on the east side of the island, eight miles south-west of Piombino. Long. 11. 28. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

PORTO-RICO, one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean. It is one hundred miles in length, and sixty in breadth. The face of this island consists of a pleasant variety of hills, valleys, and woods, and is well watered with springs and rivers. They have their periodical rains and storms as in other countries between the tropics, and sometimes hurricanes between Midsummer and Michaelmas. The produce of this island for exportation is sugar, rum, and ginger, and they have all manner of tropical fruits and corn, besides many of the European introduced by the Spaniards.

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PORTO-RICO, the capital of the above island, is seated on the north coast of the island, and is a mile and a half in circumference. It is fortified by forts and batteries, which render the town almost inaccessible by sea. The situation is very pleasant, it standing upon an eminence, and commanding a prospect towards the ocean on one side, and the main land of the island on the other. Long. 65. 10. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

PORTO-SANTO, the least of the Madeira islands, seated in the Atlantic ocean, three hundred miles west of the empire of Morocco in Africa, and is subject to Portugal. It is about fifteen miles in circumference, and bears wheat and oats enough for its own use, and abounds in oxen and wild hogs, besides a vast number of rabbits. Among other trees there are those which produce the gum called dragon's blood. It has no harbour, but has good moorings in the road, which are sheltered on all sides between the south and east. Long. 16. 5. W. Lat. 33. 5. N.

PORTO-SEGURÓ, a government of South America, on the east coast of Brasil, bounded on the north by the government of Rio-dos-Iheos, on the east by the north sea, on the south by the government of Spiritu Santo, and on the west by the Tupiques. It is a very fertile country. The capital is of the same name, and built on the top of a rock, near the mouth of a river which runs into the north sea, and is inhabited by the Portuguese. Long. 40. 5. W. Lat. 16. 6. S.

PORTO-SEGURÓ, a harbour of California, in North America, on the side of the South Sea. There is a town inhabited by about two hundred native Americans, who live in huts made of the boughs of trees. From the mountains down to the sea, the country is rocky, with some pleasant valleys and plains intermixed. The soil is sandy, and in this place produces only a few bushes of different sorts, which afford those poor people several sorts of fruit and berries. In the bay there are plenty of albacores, dolphins, mullets, brems, and other sorts of fish, which the natives are very dexterous in striking. Long. 116. 25. W. Lat. 23. 25. N.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a sea-port town in the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, and is seated at the east end thereof, thirteen miles from Bonifacio, and forty north of Sardinia. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 41. 39. N.

PORTO VENERO, a sea-port town of Italy, on the side of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulph of Specio, on the side of a hill, on the top of which there is a fort. It is forty-five miles east of Genoa. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

PORT-ROYAL, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest sea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It is now but a small place, and yet it consists of three handsome streets, with several cross lanes, and a fine church. Not many years ago there was a yard here for the king's naval stores, and for workmen employed about men of war. It is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near one hundred pieces of cannon, and a garrison of soldiers. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and one thousand ships may ride in it, secure from every wind that can blow. It is six miles east of Spanish Town, and as much by water south-east of Kingston. Long. 77. 0. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

PORT-ROYAL, an island in North America, on the coast of South Carolina, which, with the neighbouring continent, forms one of the most commodious harbours in the British plantations. It is fifteen miles in length, and the town on the north shore is called Beaufort. It is about one hundred miles south of Charles-town. Long. 77. 12. W. Lat. 36. 10. N.

PORT-ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See **ANAPOLIS.**

PORT-SAINT-MARY'S, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but they were obliged to re-embark their troops without doing any thing to the purpose. It is ten miles north-east of Cadiz. Long. 6. 30. E. Lat. 36. 32. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town in Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays; and one fair, on July 10, for silver-smiths, mercers, cabinet makers, linen and woollen drapers, milleners, cutlers, shoemakers, hatters, ready made cloaths, and bedding. It is one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land-side, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores, in Europe. It is seated in the isle of Portsey, being surrounded by the sea except on the north side, where there is a river which runs from one

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arm of it to the other. It is much resorted to on account of the royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is at the east end of the Isle of Wight, and opposite to Portsmouth. There is a draw bridge over the river, and it has always a good garrison. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in the Common, for the use of the dock, and others, besides several meeting-houses of the dissenters. The houses of Portsmouth amount to about two thousand, and the inhabitants to about twelve thousand. It is twenty miles south-east of Winchester, eighteen south-by-west of Petersfield, and seventy-three west of London. Long 1. 6. W. Lat. 50. 48. N.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, is about three hundred and ten miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth. It is bounded on the west and south by the ocean, and on the east and north by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade consists either in the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandize they receive from their plantations and settlements in various parts of the world, such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dying, many drugs of different sorts, and excellent in their kinds. Besides these, they have gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America, which bring them in immense riches. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now they are so fond of mules, that if they were to raise an army, they would want horses for the troopers. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver, and the river Tagus, or Tajo, was noted for its gold sands; but now the Portuguese do not think them worth minding. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are, the Tajo, the Duero or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, two in the middle, called Estramadura and Beira, two on the north, which are Entro-Minho-e-Douro, and Tra los-Montes; also two on the south, called Alentejo and Algarva. The principal business of the Portuguese is trade, and the merchants have all the virtues and all the vices common to people of that profession. Learning is upon the decline, and the academies and schools are gone to decay. The Portuguese women are fruitful, and if they had not sent so many colonies abroad, this country would have been full of people. The government is monarchical, and yet there is a great deal of difference between the sovereignty of the king of Portugal and that of the king of Spain; for the authority of the pope here is very great. Besides this, the king is always obliged to live in a good understanding with the states of the kingdom, which are, the clergy, nobility, and what is called the third state. Likewise, the authority of the king is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674, nor can he appoint a successor when there is any failure in the royal line. One would think the Portuguese should abound in gold, silver, and jewels, but they are naturally indolent, and so fond of luxury in every sense, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandizes. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman catholic, and they have three archbishops, and ten bishops, besides a patriarch. They have three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews, even among the grandees of the court. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. Besides these, there are three orders of ecclesiastical knights, who enjoy great revenues, and who would be very formidable, if the king was not grand-master. In 1580 there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain got possession of the crown; but in 1640 there was a great revolution, and John duke of Braganza obtained the crown, whose descendants have enjoyed it ever since. Lisbon is the capital city.

PORTUS, (FRANCIS) a learned writer of the 16th century, born in Candia, taught the Greek tongue at Ferrara, and afterwards at Geneva, with reputation, and died in the last mentioned city in 1581, aged seventy. He wrote Com-

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mentaries on Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, and several other Greek authors.

Æmilius Portus, his son, was also well skilled in the Greek tongue, and taught at Laufanne and at Heidelberg. He wrote a Translation of Suidas, and other works. These two writers were Calvinists.

PORUS, king of a part of the Indies between the rivers Hydaspes and Acesines, being conquered by Alexander in the 328th year before the Christian era, was brought before him, when that prince demanded in what manner he would be treated; on which he replied, "Like a king." Alexander insisted upon his explaining himself; when he returned, "Like a king, this word comprehends every thing." This intrepidity, joined to his valour, made him obtain whatever he required; for Alexander received him into the number of his friends, and restored him his kingdom. Porus afterwards followed that conqueror with his troops while he continued his expedition into the Indies.

POSEGA, a very strong and considerable town of Hungary, in Selavonia, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687. The county is included between the rivers Save and Drave, having the county of Craitz, on the west, and Walpon on the east. The town is seated in a fertile country, on the river Oriana, sixty-five miles north east of Jaicza, one hundred and twenty-five south by west of Buda, and one hundred and eight west of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 10. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

POSNANIA, or **POSEN**, a handsome and considerable town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, seated in a pleasant plain, surrounded with agreeable hills. It is seated on the river Warta, twenty-seven miles west of Gnesna, forty-five north-west of Calish, and one hundred and twenty-seven west of Warsaw. The palatinate is bounded on the north by Pomerania, on the east by Pomerella, and the palatinate of Calish, on the south by the same palatinate and Silesia, and on the west by Silesia and the Marche of Brandenburg. Long 17. 31. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

POSSIDIUS, bishop of Calama, and the disciple of St. Augustin, assisted at the death of that father in 430, and wrote his life in a very plain style.

POSTEL, (WILLIAM) a famous writer in the 16th century, was born at Barenton in the diocese of Avranches. He lost his father and mother at eight years of age, but by his abilities and application acquired a kind of universal knowledge. King Francis I. sent him into the East, whence he brought several manuscripts, after which he taught at Paris, and passed for one of the most able men of his time in the knowledge of the mathematics and the eastern languages. Afterwards being at Venice, he gave into the reveries and visions of an old maid, with whom he became so infatuated, that he wrote a book to prove that the redemption of women was not yet accomplished, and that this Venetian, whom he called Mother Jane, was to complete the great work. He wrote many other books, the most known of which is intitled *De Orbis Concordia*, and died at Paris on the 6th of September, 1581, aged seventy seven.

POSTDAM, or **POTSDAM**, a town of Germany in the Marche of Brandenburg, with a fine palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is five miles from Berlin, and is seated on the river Havel, which runs round the town, and which with other rivers forms an island, with seven villages therein. This place increases daily on account of its trade, navigation, and manufactures, and is famous for its manufacture of arms. There is a great number of gentlemen's seats about the town, with agreeable walks. Long. 13. 38. E. Lat. 52. 34. N.

POTAMON, a native of Alexandria, an able philosopher in the time of the emperor Augustus, was the chief of the sect of philosophers called Eclectic, from their chusing what appeared the most agreeable to truth in the doctrines of the other philosophers, without adhering to any one of them in particular.

POTENZA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is a bishop's see, and is seated at the spring head of the river Basento, eight miles south-west of Cirenza, and eighty south-east of Naples. Long. 15. 55. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

POTHINUS (St.) the first bishop of Lyons in the second century, was the disciple of St. Polycarp, who sent him into Gaul. He was ninety years of age when the persecution arose under the reign of Marcus Aurelius, in the year 177, and being conducted before the magistrates of Lyons, by a multitude of Pagans, who exclaimed against him, the governor asked him who was the God of the Christians, to which he answered, "Thou shalt know him, if thou art worthy." After this answer they used him very cruelly, and then dragged him to prison, where he died two days after.

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POTOSI, a town of Peru in South America, and in the province of Los-Charcas, at the bottom of a mountain which contains the richest silver mine ever yet discovered. It is seated in one of the barrenest countries in America; being destitute of corn, grass, and trees. The hill is now little more than a shell, the Spaniards having hollowed every part of it, for the silver lies horizontally, and not downwards. The mine is not so rich as it was formerly, and yet it now brings a vast revenue to Spain, to whom it belongs. It is three hundred miles south-east of Arica. Long 66. 10. W. Lat. 20. 40. S.

POTTER (Dr. CHRISTOPHER) a learned English divine, born near Kendal in Westmoreland, about the year 1591, and educated at Oxford. He became chaplain to king Charles I. then dean of Worcester, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford. He discovered great zeal for king Charles, and upon the breaking out of the civil wars sent him all his plate, declaring that he would rather, like Diogenes, drink in the hollow of his hand, than his majesty should want; and he afterwards suffered much for the royal cause, on which account he was nominated to the deanery of Durham, in January 1646, but was prevented from being installed by his death, which happened on the third of March following. He was learned and religious, exemplary in his behaviour and his discourse; of a sweet and obliging temper, and more especially remarkable for his charity to the poor. He published an Answer to a popish pamphlet intitled *Charity Mistaken*, and a *Vindication of that Answer*. He also translated from the Italian into English, *Father Paul's History of the Quarrels of Pope Paul V. with the State of Venice*.

POTTER (FRANCIS) a learned English divine, born at Meyre, in Wiltshire, on Trinity Sunday 1594, and educated at Trinity college Oxford, where he studied till the death of his father Mr. Richard Potter, in 1637, whom he succeeded in the rectory of Kilmington, and lived there in a very retired manner till his death, which happened in the year 1678. He published a treatise intitled *An Interpretation of the Number Six Hundred and Sixty-six*, which was afterwards translated into French, Dutch, and Latin; and a *Vindication of that work*.

POTTER (JOHN) archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished by his skill in Grecian antiquities, was the son of Mr. Thomas Potter, a linen-draper at Wakefield in Yorkshire, where he was born, about the year 1674. Having made an uncommon progress in the Greek tongue, he was sent to University college in Oxford, and when nineteen published *Variantes Lectiones & Notæ ad Plutarchi Librum, &c.* octavo. In 1697 was published his edition of *Lycophron* in folio; and the same year he also published the first volume of his *Antiquities of Greece*, which was followed by the second the next year: but he has made several additions in the subsequent editions of this work, of which the seventh was published in 1751. By these works his fame became established among the learned both at home and abroad, and he engaged in a correspondence with Grævius and other foreigners of distinguished learning. In 1704 he became chaplain to archbishop Tenison; in 1706 he was made doctor of divinity, and soon after chaplain to queen Anne. The following year he published a *Discourse upon Church Government*; and in 1708 was made regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ church, Oxford. He was made bishop of Oxford in 1715; and the same year published an edition of the works of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, in two volumes folio. In January 1736-7 he succeeded Dr. Wake in the archbishoprick of Canterbury, which high office he supported with great dignity for ten years. He was a learned and exemplary churchman, but too much tinctured with the pride and severity of manners that usually accompany what is called rigid orthodoxy; and was of so unforgiving a disposition as to disinherit his eldest son for marrying below his dignity. He died in 1747, and after his death his theological works were printed in three volumes folio.

POITON, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in January old style, which is considerable for horses; on the Tuesday before Easter, the first Tuesday in July, and the Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general. It is a small town in a pleasant situation, and watered with a small brook; though the soil is sandy, gravelly, and barren. It is ten miles east of Bedford, and forty-nine north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

POULENBOROUGH (CORNELIUS) a celebrated Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, and became the disciple of Abraham Blomaert. He afterwards studied for a long time at Rome and Florence, copying the works of Raphael and other eminent masters for figures, and those of Adam Elsheimer to improve himself in landscapes. Having at last studied nature, he formed a particular style, and following his genius, employed himself entirely in small figures, naked boys, landscapes, ruins, &c. which he expressed very

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agreeably as to the colouring part, but generally attended with a little stiffness, the almost inseparable companion of much labour and neatness. On his return to the Netherlands he worked assiduously to make himself known. Charles I. king of England, having seen some of his pieces, invited him to his court; and at his coming to England in 1637, allowed him an annual pension. He afterwards returned to Utrecht, where he had so much business that he could not go through with it; for his pictures being portable, were sent for from all parts; and Rubens liked his manner so well, that he desired to have some of his pieces. He died in 1660, at seventy-seven years of age, and his works are still esteemed all over Europe.

POULLAIN. See **BARRE**.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays and three fairs, on February 2, for horned cattle, on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle and small wares. It is seated near the river Ware, and the market is supplied with corn, fish, and other provisions. It is fifteen miles south-west of Lancaster, and two hundred and twenty-nine north-west of London. Long 3. 0. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

POURBUS (PETER and FRANCIS) two Flemish painters; father and son, the former born at Goude, and the latter at Bruges, flourished in the fifteenth century, and performed many fine pieces, each in the place of his birth: these are in the churches, and remain sufficient proofs of their skill. Francis was for some time his father's disciple, after which he was under Frans Floris, whom he excelled in colouring. He surpassed his father, and there are some admirable pictures of his drawing in the town house at Paris. The father died in 1583; and the son in 1612.

POURFOUR (FRANCIS) a learned physician, born at Paris on the 24th of June, 1664, more known by the name of Petit. Studied at Montpellier and Paris, and in 1722 was received into the Academy of Sciences. He acquired great reputation, more particularly for curing the diseases of the eyes, and died at Paris on the 18th of June, 1741. He wrote several pieces, most of which are inserted in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*.

POURZAIN, a town of France in Lower Auvergne, on the frontiers of Bourbonnois. It owes its beginning to an ancient abbey which was formerly in this place. It is seated on the river Sioule, thirty-two miles north-by-east of Clermont, twenty-four of Moulins, and one hundred and eighty-five south of Paris. Long. 3. 15. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

POUSSIN (NICHOLAS) a celebrated French painter, born at Andel in Normandy in 1594, of a noble but poor family. His extreme fondness for painting induced him to go to Paris at eighteen years of age, in order to improve himself; where he at first found much difficulty in providing for his subsistence; but some time after his great abilities made him known, and procured him business. At thirty years of age he quitted Paris and went to Rome, where he was greatly caressed by the chevalier Marino, who gave an advantageous character of him to cardinal Barberini, but the chevalier de Marino dying soon after, Poussin lived for a long time unknown, employing himself in studying with the greatest care the beauties of the antique statues, and the pictures of the great masters. He particularly studied Raphael and Dominichino, as those who, in his opinion, had best succeeded in invention, correctness of design, and the expression of the passions: three things which he always considered as the most essential in painting. But some years after, his reputation spreading throughout Italy, France, and all Europe, M. de Noyers, minister of state and superintendent of the buildings to Lewis XI. recalled him to France, settled a pension upon him, and appointed him a lodging handsomely furnished in the Tuilleries: but Poussin soon desired permission to go to Rome, under the pretence of settling his affairs there, and bringing his wife from thence; but on his arrival at that city he refused to return to France, and lived at Rome in moderate circumstances, without ever thinking of enriching himself, till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1665, at seventy years of age. He particularly excelled in designing, and expressing the passions. Felibien has written his life, in which he has given a list of his pictures.

POUSSIN (GASPARO) an excellent painter, was of French extraction, but born at Rome in the year 1600. His real name was Dughet, but he took the name of Poussin out of gratitude for the many favours he received from the above Nicholas Poussin, who married his sister. His first employment under his brother-in-law was in looking after his colours, pencils, &c. but his excellent genius for painting soon discovered itself, and by his own industry and his brother's instructions, he so greatly improved himself in landscapes, which he principally studied, that he became one of the greatest masters of his age, and was much admired for the easy invention, solid judgment, regular disposition,

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position, and true resemblance of nature in all his works. He died at Rome in 1663.

POWEL (Dr. DAVID) a learned divine and historian, was born in Denbighshire in North Wales, about the year 1566, and finished his education at Jesus college, Oxford. Entering into holy orders, he became vicar of Rhiw' Abon or Ruabon, in Denbighshire, and obtained a dignity in the cathedral of St. Asaph. He afterwards took the degree of doctor in divinity, and in 1584 published *The Historie of Cambria, now called Wales*, in quarto; and the following year, *Annotations on Girald Barry's, alias Cambrensis's Itinerary and Description of Wales*. He also published some other works. He died about the year 1590, leaving some manuscripts which he had fitted for the press, but they were never published.

POZZO (ANDREO DEL) a Jesuit, excelled in painting and architecture, and wrote some good pieces on both those subjects. The superb paintings of the vault of the magnificent church or chapel of St. Ignatius at Rome were done by him.

PRÆFECTUS PRÆTORIO, or PRÆTORIAN PRÆFECT, in Roman antiquity, an officer appointed by the emperor Augustus, to command the Prætorian Cohorts of his life-guard: his power was of great extent, and he being generally a person in the highest favour with the army, the soldiers, when they assumed the power of electing the emperors, fixed their choice generally upon that officer.

The Romans had several other officers distinguished by the name of Præfect; as the *Præfectus Frumenti*, who inspected and regulated the distribution of corn. The *Præfectus Urbis*, who was the chief magistrate of the city, and had power to receive appeals from the inferior courts, and to decide all causes within the limits of Rome, or an hundred miles round. The *Præfectus Vigiliæ*, or the chief of the soldiers appointed for a constant watch, who had the power of punishing such offences as were thought too trivial to come under the cognizance of the *Præfectus Urbis*. All these several officers were appointed by Augustus.

PRÆTOR, in Roman antiquity, an officer instituted to administer justice in the city when the consuls were wholly taken up in foreign wars. At first there was only one of these at Rome, but upon the settling of many foreigners in the city, another was chosen to decide the differences that arose between them, when the first was called *Prætor Urbanus*, and the other *Prætor Peregrinus*. Upon the taking in of Sicily and Sardinia, two more Prætors were created to assist the consuls in the government of the provinces, and as many more upon the entire conquest of Spain. Sylla increased the number to eight. Julius Cæsar first to ten, and then to sixteen, and under the second triumviri their number was sixty-four. Some time after we meet with only twelve Prætors, and at other times sixteen or eighteen; but in the declension of the empire they were reduced to three. When the Prætors were numerous, the *Prætor Urbanus* undertook the cognizance of private causes, and the other Prætors that of crimes.

PRAGEMANN, a learned German civilian, was born at Stade in 1690, and after having finished his studies with applause, he travelled as governor to some young lords, and was at length made master of arts and doctor of philosophy at Jena, where he died in the flower of his age, in 1719. He wrote a good *Dissertation de Meritis Germanorum in Jurisprudencia Naturili*, and a Latin work upon the Law of Nature, which is much esteemed.

PRAGILAS, a town of Italy in the province of Piedmont, seated seven miles west of Turin, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 0. E. Lat. 44. 51. N.

PRAGUE, a large and handsome city of Germany, is seated on the river Moldaw, in the centre of Bohemia, of which it is the capital. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little City; which are about fifteen miles in circumference. It is built on seven hills, from the tops of which there are fine prospects, and contains a vast number of houses and inhabitants, and can send into the field 50,000 men, without taking those who are employed in manufactures; and there are above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The Moldaw, which crosses Prague, separates the small town from the Old and New; and the bridge which is over the river is built of free-stone, with eighteen arches, and is 34 feet wide, and 1770 long, with a strong tower at each end, and handsome statues on the sides. Old Prague is seated on the side of the river, and is very populous: the houses are high, and the streets narrow. The chief ornament of this part is the university. The Jesuits have a superb college not far from the river. Likewise in this part is the abode of the Jews, who have nine synagogues.

The New town surrounds the Old, and contains magnificent buildings, handsome churches, and wide streets. Little Prague is the most ancient of the three. One part of this town is built in a bottom, and the other upon a

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mountain, and contains fifty-two palaces of the nobility; some of which have greatly suffered in the late sieges. In the war relating to the succession of the house of Austria, after the death of Charles VI. the Bavarians, in alliance with the French and Saxons, took this city by storm in the night, between November 25 and 26, 1741. The French took the New Town, and the Bavarians and Saxons the Old and the Small. Upon this the elector of Bavaria came in person December 8 in the same year, and was proclaimed king of Bohemia. The allies left a garrison of 20,000 men, and the city was besieged in June following by the Austrians; but they were obliged to turn the siege into a blockade. At length the town being exhausted of provisions, the garrison could subsist no longer; they being obliged to eat the greatest part of their horses, and numbers of the soldiers died of famine. This obliged marshal Belle-Isle to quit the place in the night, between the 16th and 17th of December, and all the people he could take with him, in excessive cold weather. Upon which the commander capitulated on the 27th of December, 1742, and the Austrians entered the city on the 2d of January following. In 1744 the king of Prussia sent an army here in September, consisting of 80,000 men, and the city was bombarded and cannonaded with such fury, that it could not hold out above six days, and the whole garrison was made prisoners of war. But in November the same year, the Prussian garrison of 10,000 men were obliged to abandon it, as well as the whole kingdom, before the end of the year. In 1757 the king of Prussia besieged it again, but without success, and soon after lost a battle near this place. Prague is one hundred and fifty-two miles north-west of Vienna, seventy-five south-east of Dresden, one hundred and sixty south-east of Berlin, and one hundred and fifteen north of Lintz. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

PRATO, a handsome town of Tuscany in the Florentine, seated on the river Bisenzio, twelve miles north-west of Florence, and ten east of Pistoia. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 43. 53. N.

PRATOLINO, a town of Tuscany near Florence, where the great duke has a palace, which is one of the most superb buildings of all Italy, standing in a most delightful situation, especially in summer. There are beautiful gardens belonging to it, with some of the finest water-works in Italy. Within the palace there are the richest tapestries and pictures of inestimable value. All the rooms above stairs are magnificently furnished; for the beds, the tables, and the chairs are inconceivably rich. Long. 11. 24. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

PRATS-DE-MOLO, a small but strong place of France, in Roussillon, with a castle fortified by Vauban. This town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the middle of a mountain, near the river Tee, twenty-two miles south-east of Mont-Louis. Long. 2. 35. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

PRAXAGORAS, a native of Athens, at nineteen years of age composed the History of the Kings of Athens, in two books; and at twenty-two the Life of Constantine the Great, in which, though a pagan, he speaks very advantageously of that prince. He also wrote the History of Alexander the Great. He is believed to have lived under Constantius, about the year 345.

PRAXILLA, a lady of Sicily, acquired great reputation by her poems, and was put in the list of the nine lyric poets. She lived about the 492d year before the Christian æra, and is said to have invented a kind of verse, called from her name Praxilean. There are still extant some verses she sent to a young man named Calais.

PRAXITELES, a celebrated Grecian statuary, lived about 364 years before the Christian æra, and a little before the reign of Alexander the Great. The ancient writers of Greece bestow great praises on his statues, and particularly on the Venus he made for the city of Gnidos, which was so admirable, that king Nicomedes offered to free the Gnidians from the tribute they paid him, on condition they would deliver up that statue to him; but this they refused, and chose rather to continue tributary to that prince, than to part with it.

PRAYA, a town in the island of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd's. It is seated on the east side of the island, on an eminence, surrounded by two rivers. Long. 21. 55. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

PRECOP, an old decayed town of Turkey in Europe, seated at the entrance of the Isthmus, which unites Little Tartary to the peninsula of Crim Tartary. It was formerly a bulwark to this country, on account of the very strong lines which 5000 Tartars had been obliged to make before the Russians entered this country in 1736. It is from this place that the inhabitants near it are called Precopian Tartars. Long. 37. 46. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Servia, seated on the river Marava, twenty miles west of Nissa, and forty five south-

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fourth-east of Jagodria. Long. 22. 31. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

PREMISLAW, a town of Poland in the province of Red Ruffia, seated one hundred and ten miles fourth-east of Cracow. Long. 22. 6. E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

PRESBURG, the capital of Hungary, seated on the north side of the river Danube, with an archbishop's see. It is a pleasant place, and the castle is superb, well situated, and provided with a good arsenal. The crown of Hungary, which is believed to have been brought by an angel from heaven, is kept here, as well as the cloak and sword of St. Stephen, and several other reliques. The garden of the archbishop is very pleasant; and the walks and grottos, the labyrinth, fish ponds and fountains are noble. The Jesuits have a part of the cathedral church, and an apothecary's shop full of rarities. One part of the inhabitants are native Hungarians, and the other Germans. There are a great number of protestants in this place, who have a handsome college, and it is the usual residence of the vice-roy and governor. The country about it abounds with good wine and cattle, and stands on the confines of Austria, thirty-two miles east of Vienna, and seventy north-west of Buda. Long. 17. 36. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

PRESCOT, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on June 12 and November 1, for horned cattle, horses, and toys. It is forty miles south of Lancaster, and one hundred and ninety four north-west of London. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

PRESENTANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra-di Lavoro, seated thirty miles north of Naples. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

PRESTEIN, a town of Radnorshire in Wales, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on June 24 and November 30, for macep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Lug, in a rich and pleasant valley, and is by the Welch called Lhan-Andre, which from a large village in former days, is now become a handsome large well-built town, with well paved and regular streets; and is also well inhabited and well frequented; the allizes being held here. The market is very good for provisions and corn, especially barley, of which they make plenty of malt. It is thirty-six miles west-north-west of Worcester, thirty east-fourth-east of Aberystwith, and one hundred and fifty west-north-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

PRESTLE (JOHN) a priest of the Oratory, and one of the most able mathematicians of the seventeenth century, was born at Chalons-sur-Soan. He went young to Paris, and after he had finished his studies, entered into the service of father Mallebranche, who finding that he had a turn for the sciences, taught him the mathematics, in which he made such progress, that at twenty-seven years of age he published the first edition of his *Elements of the Mathematics*. The same year he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and there taught the mathematics with great applause, especially at Angers. He died at Marines on the 8th of June, 1619. The best edition of his *Elements* is that of 1689, in two volumes quarto. They contain a great number of curious problems, that may be of great use in exercising the genius of young mathematicians.

PRESTRE (SEBASTIAN LE) lord of Vauban, marshal of France, commissioner of the fortifications, and one of the greatest engineers France has produced, was the son of Urban le Prestre, lord of Vauban, and was born on the first of May, 1633. He began to bear arms at seventeen years of age, when his extraordinary genius for fortification made him soon known, and he gradually arose by his merit to the highest military posts. He was made governor of the citadel of Lille in 1668, commissioner general of the fortifications of France in 1678, and had the command in Flanders on the sea coast in 1689. In short, he was made marshal of France in 1703, and died at Paris on the 30th of May, 1707, aged seventy-four, after he had carried the art of fortifying places, and of attacking and defending them, to a greater degree of perfection than any body before his time. He fortified above three hundred places, and had the principal management of fifty-three sieges; but he had no opportunity of shewing his skill in defending fortified places, the enemies of France having never invested any where he was present. He wrote a treatise intitled *La Dixme Royale*, and there is attributed to him a *Treatise on Fortification*, in French, which is much esteemed.

PRESTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs, on the first Saturday after Epiphany, chiefly for horses; on March 27, for horses and horned cattle; on September 7, for coarse cloths and small ware. It is a large well frequented and well inhabited borough, which sends two members to parliament; and is the place where the court of chancery and offices of justice are kept for the county palatine of Lancaster. It is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, and twelve common-councilmen. It has a

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very large market place; the streets are very open, large, and well paved, and the houses are well built. At the ends of the town are alms-houses for the poor, and the market on Saturdays is considerable for corn, live cattle, linen cloth, and all sorts of provisions, particularly fish; the other two are for provisions only. This town is noted for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1715, when the latter thought proper to surrender. It is twenty miles south of Lancaster, ninety-nine south of Carlisle, and two hundred and twelve north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 26. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

PRESTON PANS, a town in Scotland, eight miles east of Edinburgh, where the rebels defeated the king's forces, commanded by general Cope, in September 1745. Long. 3. 7. W. Lat. 55. 57. N.

PRETI (JEROME) an Italian poet born in Tuscany, was the author of several poems which are esteemed. He died at Barcelona on the 6th of April, 1626.

PREVESA, an ancient town of Albania, seated on the gulph of Latra, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians, who took it from the Turks in 1684, and were obliged to demolish the fortifications in consequence of the peace at Carlowitz in 1699. It is seated on a mountain seventy miles north-west of Lepanto, and one hundred and two west-by-fourth of Larissa. Long. 21. 7. E. Lat. 38. 51. N.

PRIAM, king of Troy, was the son of Laomedon, and was carried into Greece after the taking of that city by Hercules, but he was afterwards ransomed, on which he obtained the name of Priam, a Greek word signifying *ransomed*. At his return he rebuilt Ilium, and extended the bounds of the kingdom of Troy, which became very flourishing under his reign. He married Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus king of Thrace, by whom he had nineteen children, and among the rest Paris, who carried off Helen, and that rape occasioned the ruin of Troy, which is supposed to have been sacked by the Greeks about the 1184th year before the Christian era, when Priam was killed by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles at the foot of an altar where he had taken refuge, after a reign of fifty two years.

PRIAMAN, a sea-port town of the island of Sumatra, one of those of Sunda in Asia, with a Dutch factory. It is a populous place, well supplied with provisions; and has plenty of pepper. It is one hundred and twenty miles west of Jamby. Long. 102. 50. E. Lat. 1. 5. S.

PRIAPUS, in Pagan worship, was the son of Bacchus and Venus, and presided over gardens, and the most indecent actions. He was particularly adored at Lampacus, a city at the mouth of the Hellespont, said to be the place of his birth, and his image was placed in gardens to defend them from thieves and birds destructive to fruit. He was usually represented naked, with a stern countenance, matted hair, and holding either a wooden sword or a sickle in his hand, and with a monstrous privy, from whence downward his body ended in a shapeless trunk. The sacrifice offered to this obscene deity was the ass, either on account of the natural uncomeliness of that animal, and its propensity to venery, or from the disappointment Priapus met with on his attempting the chastity of Vesta while that goddess was asleep, when she escaped the injury designed her by her being awaked by the braying of old Silenus's ass.

This deity is no other than the Baal of the Phœnicians mentioned in Scripture, who was represented in the same rude and obscene manner.

PRIDEAUX (JOHN) bishop of Worcester, was born at Stowford in Devonshire, on the 17th of September, 1578. His father being in mean circumstances, he stood candidate for the place of parish-clerk of the church of Ugborow, near Hertford, but being disappointed, a gentlewoman of the parish maintained him at school till he had gained some knowledge of the Latin tongue, when he travelled to Oxford, and at first lived in Exeter college, where he did servile offices in the kitchen, and prosecuted his studies at his leisure hours, till at last being taken notice of, he was admitted a member of the college in 1596, and in 1602 was chosen probationer fellow of his college. He some time after entered into holy orders, and in 1612 was elected rector of his college, and the same year proceeded doctor of divinity. In 1615 he was made regius professor of the university, in virtue of which place he became canon of Christ-church, and rector of Ewelme in Oxfordshire. He afterwards discharged the office of vice-chancellor of the university for several years, and in the rectorship of his college he behaved in such a manner, that it flourished more than any other in the university, many foreigners coming thither for the benefit of his instructions. In 1641 he was elected to the bishoprick of Worcester, but received little or no profit from it, for adhering steadily to his majesty's cause, and pronouncing all those of his diocese who took up arms against him excommunicate, he was plundered and reduced to such straits, that he was obliged to sell his excellent library. He died of a fever at Bredon in Worcestershire, on the 20th

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of July, 1650. He was a man of extensive learning, and it is remarkable that he kept those leather breeches in which he came to Oxford in the same wardrobe where he lodged his rochet in which he left that university. He wrote, 1. *Theologia Scholastica Syntagma Mnemonicum*. 2. *Epistola de Episcopatu*, folio. 3. *Hypomnemata Logica, Rhetorica, Physica, Metaphysica, &c.* 4. *Euchologia*, or the Doctrine of practical Praying. 5. Many Sermons, Lectures on Divinity, and other works.

PRIDEAUX (Dr. HUMPHRY) a learned divine, was born at Padstow in Cornwall, on the 3d of May, 1648, and was descended from an honourable family. He studied at Westminster-school under Dr. Busby, whence he removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he was soon employed in publishing Lucius Florus with Notes, and *Marmora Oxoniensia ex Arundellianis, Seldenianis, aliisque conflata, cum perpetuo Commentario*, and being ordered to present one of the copies to the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, this introduced him to the patronage of his lordship, who in 1679 presented him to the rectory of St. Clements, near Oxford. In the same year he published two tracts of Maimonides, with a Latin version, at which time he was Hebrew lecturer of Christ-church. In 1681 he was made prebendary of Norwich, and in 1683 was instituted into the rectory of Bladen cum Capella de Woodstock in Oxfordshire. In 1686 he received the degree of doctor of divinity, and having exchanged his living of Bladen for that of Soham-Tony in Norfolk, left Oxford, and settled upon his prebend at Norwich. In 1688 he was made archdeacon of Suffolk: in 1702 he was installed dean of Norwich, and in 1710 he was cut for the stone, which for a considerable time interrupted the course of his studies. He died on the first of November, 1724, in the seventy seventh year of his age. He wrote besides the above work, 1. *The Validity of the Orders of the Church of England*, made out against the Objections of the Papists. 2. *The Life of Mahomet*. 3. *A Treatise on the original Right of Tythes*. 4. *The Connexion of the History of the Old and New Testament*. His Connexion, and Life of Mahomet have been translated into French, and are highly esteemed.

PRIMASIUS, bishop of Adrumetum in Africa, in the sixth century, was, in the year 553, at the fifth general council held at Constantinople, where he opposed the condemnation of the three chapters. He wrote Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, and on the Apocalypse; and there is also attributed to him a Treatise on Heresies.

PRIMATICCIO (FRANCESCO) an excellent Italian painter, descended from a noble family in Bologna. His friends perceiving his fondness for drawing, allowed him to go to Mantua, where he was six years the disciple of Julio Romano; in which time he acquired such skill, that he formed battles in stucco and basso rilievo, better than any other of his master's pupils in that city. Whence Francis I. king of France, sending to Rome for a person that understood painting and stucco, Primaticcio was chosen for this service, and the king had such confidence in him, that in 1540 he sent him to Rome to buy antiques, on which he brought back an hundred and eighty statues, with a great number of busts. Upon the death of Rosso he succeeded him in the post of superintendant of the public buildings, and in a short time finished the gallery begun by his predecessor. He brought so many statues of marble and brass to Fontainebleau, that it seemed another Rome, as well from the number of the antiques as from his own works in painting and stucco; and he was so esteemed in France, that nothing of any consequence was done without him, that had any relation to painting or building. He likewise directed the preparations for all festivals, tournaments, and masquerades, and lived in such splendour that he was respected as a courtier, as well as a painter. Rosso and he first taught the French a good gusto. Primaticcio died in an advanced age, after being favoured and caressed in four reigns.

PRIMEROSE (JAMES) a learned physician of Paris, was the son of a Scotch minister, and was born at Bourdeaux. He wrote a work intitled *De Vulgi Erroribus in Medicina*, which contains many curious particulars.

PRINCES-ISLAND, a little isle on the west coast of Africa, which was at the latter end of the fifteenth century subject to a merchant of Amsterdam, who was obliged to quit it by the Portuguese. They have built a strong fort here, and have pretty well peopled the island, which is fertile and well seated, yielding a vast quantity of provisions; inasmuch, that all ships which have been to fetch slaves, stop here to take in refreshments. Long. 9. 6. E. Lat. 2. 5. N.

PRINCIPATO, there are two provinces of Italy in the kingdom of Naples so called. The one is the Principato Citerior, and the other Principato Ulterior. The former is one of the twelve provinces of Naples, and is between the Terra-di-Lavora, the Ulterior Principato, the Basilicate, and

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the sea. It is about sixty-three miles in length, and forty-five in breadth, and its soil is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, saffron, and silk; and there are likewise several medicinal springs: Salerno is the capital town. The Ulterior Principato is bounded on the south by the Citerior, on the west by the Terra-di-Lavora and by the county of Molissa, on the north by the Capitanata, and on the east by the Basilicate. It is about forty-two miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. The Appenine Mountains render the air cold, and the soil is neither fruitful in corn nor wine; but it produces chefnuts and pastures. The principal town is Benevento.

PRIOR (MATTHEW) a celebrated English poet, was the son of Mr. George Prior, a citizen and joiner of London, where he was born in 1664. His father dying while he was very young, he was left to the care of an uncle, who was a vintner near Charing-Cross, and behaved to him with the tenderness of a parent. He had him educated at Westminster-school, after which he took him home in order to bring him up to his own business. However, he still prosecuted the study of the classics at his leisure hours, and particularly his favourite Horace; by which means he was soon taken notice of by the polite company who resorted to his uncle's house. One day as the earl of Dorset, with several persons of rank, were at this tavern, the discourse turned upon the Odes of Horace, and the company being divided in their sentiments about a passage in that poet, one of the gentlemen said, "I find we are not like to agree in our criticisms, but if I am not mistaken, there is a young fellow in the house who is able to set us all right:" upon which he named Mr. Prior, who was immediately sent for, and desired to give his opinion of Horace's meaning in the ode under debate. This he did with great modesty, and so much to the satisfaction of the company, that the earl of Dorset from that moment determined to remove him from the station he was in to one more agreeable to his genius; and accordingly had him sent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he at length became fellow of that college. He there contracted an intimate friendship with Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax; in conjunction with whom he wrote a very humorous piece, intitled *The Hind and the Panther*, transferred to the Story of the Country Mouse and the City Mouse, which was printed in 1687 in quarto, in answer to Mr. Dryden's poem called *The Hind and Panther*. Upon the Revolution Mr. Prior was brought to court by his great patron the earl of Dorset, and in 1690 was made secretary to the earl of Berkeley, plenipotentiary for king William and queen Mary at the Congress at the Hague, and afterwards appointed secretary to the earls of Pembroke and Jersey, and sir William Williamson, ambassadors and plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryswick in 1697; as he was likewise in 1698 to the earl of Portland, ambassador to the court of France. While he was in that kingdom, one of the officers of the French king's household shewing him the royal apartments at Versailles, and particularly the paintings of Le Brun, in which are represented the victories of Lewis XIV. asked him whether king William's actions were also to be seen in his palace? "No, Sir," answered Mr. Prior, "the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen every where but in his own house." In 1697 he was made secretary of state for Ireland, and in 1700 was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, upon the resignation of Mr. Locke, and was member of parliament for East Grinstead in Sussex. In 1711 he was made one of the commissioners of the customs, and sent minister plenipotentiary into France, for negotiating a peace with that kingdom: but the year after king George I. came to the throne, he was recalled from France, and upon his arrival was taken up by a warrant from the house of commons, and soon after strictly examined by a committee of the privy-council. Robert Walpole, esq. then moved the house of commons for an impeachment against him, and he was ordered into custody: but though he was one of the persons excepted out of the act of grace, which passed in 1717, he was at the close of that year discharged from his confinement, upon which he spent the remainder of his days in tranquillity and retirement, partly at his estate at Downhall in Essex. He died at the earl of Oxford's seat at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, on the 18th of September, 1721, and was interred according to his desire in Westminster-abbey, where a neat and elegant monument is erected to his memory. Upon a raised altar is Prior's bust, on one side of which stands the figure of the muse Thalia, with a flute in her hand, and on the other the historic muse, with her book shut. Over the bust is a handsome pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one holding an hour-glass run out, the other a torch reversed. On the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the base is a long Latin inscription, written by Dr. Robert Freind, late master of Westminster-school.

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His Poems, which are justly admired, were collected by himself, and published in one volume folio, and since his death more of them have been published in duodecimo, under the title of Poems on several Occasions.

PRISCIANUS, a learned Grammarian of the sixth century, who wrote several works which were printed at Venice, by Aldus Manutius, and by Badius at Paris, in 1527.

PRISCILLIANUS, the chief and founder of the sect of Priscillianists, lived in the fourth century, and was descended from a noble and rich family in Spain. He was extremely eloquent, and had great abilities and learning; was sober, laborious, of a generous and liberal temper, and would have been universally esteemed one of the greatest men of his time, had he not advanced opinions which rendered him odious. He embraced some of the errors of the Gnostics and Manicheans; won over a great number of people; was particularly followed by the women; and some bishops also embraced his sentiments. He began to preach his doctrines in the year 379, and was condemned in 381, in a synod assembled at Saragossa, by the bishops of Spain and Aquitain; this sentence was however so far from intimidating his followers, that they chose him their bishop: but Instantius, one of their leaders, being condemned at the council of Bourdeaux, Priscillian expecting no greater favour, desired to appear before Maximus, which was granted, when his accusers following him to court, carried on the prosecution with such rancour, that he was sentenced to lose his head, which was executed at the solicitation of Ithacus, a Spanish bishop, and Idacus bishop of Munda. These bishops, according to Sulpicius Severus, were of a debauched character, and plainly shewed that in their violent proceedings against Priscillian, they were influenced more by passion and a principle of vanity, than a love of truth; and though Priscillian was honoured as a martyr by his disciples, his opinions are represented with such acrimony by his enemies, that it is difficult to discover what were his real sentiments.

PRISTINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Servia. It is seated on the river Drino, and is a bishop's see, with a magnificent church, which the Turks have turned into a mosque. It is one hundred and ninety miles north of Belgrade, and thirty-two north-east of Albanopoli. Long. 21. 54. E. Lat. 42. 43. N.

PRITZIUS, or **PRITIUS** (JOHN GEORGE) a learned and laborious German writer, born at Leipzig on the 12th of September, 1662. After having studied in that city, he there received the degree of doctor of divinity, and became professor of mathematics and divinity, and also minister at Zerbst. In 1707 he was chosen professor of divinity, ecclesiastical counsellor, and minister of Griefswald, and fulfilled those employments with honour till the year 1711, when he was invited to Frankfort on the Maine to be at the head of the ecclesiastical ministry. He fixed there, and died on the 24th of August, 1732, aged seventy. He had laboured in the Journals of Leipzig from the year 1687 to 1698. He published a number of Sermons, moral works, and a great number of translations into German. The principal works he composed in Latin are, 1. An excellent Introduction to the Reading of the New Testament, the best edition of which is that of 1724. 2. A Thesis in quarto against Hobbes. 3. *De Gloriæ Cupiditate*. 4. *De Contemptu Divitiarum atque Facultatum apud antiquos Philosophos*. 5. *Dissertatio de Atheismo & in se Fædo, & Humano Generi noxiâ*. 6. *De Prærogativâ Sexûs masculini præ fæminino*. 7. *De recto Ufu Rationis*. 8. *De Christo crucifixo*. 9. *De Translatione in Vitam æternam sine Transitu per Mortem*. 10. *De Immortalitate Hominis contra Asgillum*. 11. *De vero Opum & Divitiarum Ufu*. 12. *De Principio Juris Naturæ genuino & universali*. 13. *De Bonis & Facultatibus prudenter administrandis*. 14. *De Christo Jesu, Autore Salutis humanæ consummato*. 15. A good edition of the New Testament in Greek, with Maps, &c.

PRIVAS, a town of France in the province of Vivarais. It sustained a siege against Lewis XIII. in person. Long. 4. 41. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

PROBUS (MARCUS VALERIUS) an excellent Latin Grammarian in the second century, composed several works, all that remains of which may be found in Putschius's Account of the ancient Grammarians.

PROBUS (M. AURELIUS) emperor of Rome, was originally of Sirmich in Panonia, and was in his youth raised to the highest posts in the army. He was greatly esteemed by Gallienus, Aurelian, and Tacitus, who made him commander in the East. After the death of the last mentioned prince, which happened in 276, Probus was that very same year proclaimed emperor. He then defeated Florianus his competitor, and obtained great victories over the Germans, Gauls, and Sarmatians. But as he was preparing to carry the war into Persia, when it was hoped that he would have restored the Roman empire to its ancient splendor, he was killed, in the year 282, by some seditious soldiers, whom

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he employed, according to his custom, in the public works near Sirmich. He was succeeded by the emperor Carus.

PROCACCINI (CARL' ANTONIO) an excellent musician, as well skilled in the harmony of colours as of sounds; but not being able to come up to the perfection of his brothers Camillo and Giulio Cesare in historical compositions, he applied himself wholly to landscapes and flowers, in which he succeeded. See GIULIO CESARE.

PROCACCINI (ERCOLE) an excellent painter, was the son of the above Carl' Antonio, and the disciple of his uncle Giulio Cesare, whose manner he imitated so happily, that he was sent for to the court of the duke of Savoy, and was highly honoured and nobly rewarded by that prince. He was besides an admirable lutanist. He died in 1676, at eighty years of age.

PROCTA, an island in the gulph of Naples, near that of Ilichia. It is about eight miles in circumference, and is very fertile and populous. The town of the same name is a well fortified place, and is built on a point of a high craggy rock by the sea-side. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.

PROCLUS, surnamed **DIADOCUS**, a Greek philosopher and mathematician, was born in Lycia, and lived about the year 500. He was the disciple of Syrianus, and had a great share in the friendship of the emperor Anastasius. It is said, that when Vitalian laid siege to Constantinople, Proclus burnt his ships with large brazen speculum. This philosopher was a pagan, and wrote against the Christian religion. There are still extant his Commentaries on some of Plato's books, and other of his works written in Greek.

PROCLUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and died on the 24th of October, 447. There are still extant his Homilies, Epistles, and other works in Greek.

PROCONSUL, in Roman antiquity, the chief of the provincial officers. The Proconsul, at his first entrance into his province, spent some time in a conference with his immediate predecessor, in order to be informed of the state of affairs. He generally spent the winter in the execution of the civil, and the summer in the discharge of the military authority. He decided cases of equity and justice, either privately in his prætorium or palace, where he received petitions, and heard complaints; or publicly in the common hall, with the same ceremonies and formalities as were observed in the courts of judicature at Rome. By his edicts they regulated the tribute, taxes, provisions of corn and money, and every thing relating to the chief administration of affairs. When the time of his office was expired, he went to meet his successor, and immediately delivered up to him the care of the army, or left a deputy in his room to perform the ceremony of resignation. If a Proconsul, upon his arrival at Rome, had no thoughts of a triumph, he dismissed his train, and entered the city as a private person; but if he aspired to that honour, he still retained the fasces, and other proconsular ornaments, and then attending the senate in the temple of Bellona, gave an account of his actions and exploits, and petitioned for a triumph; but in both these cases the Proconsul was obliged to give in his accounts to the public treasury within thirty days. A very strict enquiry was also made into the whole course of his government, and upon the discovery of his being guilty of oppression, extortion, or other crimes, it was usual to prefer bills against him, and bring him to a formal trial.

PROCOPIUS, a famous Greek historian, born in Cæsaria, acquired great reputation by his works in the reign of Justinian, and was secretary to Belisarius, during all the wars carried on by that general in Persia, Africa, and Italy. He at length became senator, obtained the title of Illustrious, and was made prætor of Constantinople. There are still extant in Greek, his two Books on the War of the Persians, of which Phocius has written an Abridgment; two others on the War of the Vandals, and four on that of the Goths. There is also attributed to him a secret history, or Anecdotes against Justinian and his Empress Theodora.

PROCOPIUS of Gaza, a Greek rhetorician and sophist, who lived about the year 1560, and wrote Commentaries on Isaiah, and other parts of the Scripture.

PROCRUSTES, in fabulous history, a tyrant of Attica, who seized all strangers and measured them by his bed, when if they were too long for it, he cut them shorter, and if too short, he stretched them till they died. Theseus getting this tyrant in his power, fastened him to a bended pine, which being let loose, tore him in pieces.

PRODICUS, one of the most famous sophists of Greece, was a native of the island of Cea, one of the Cyclades. He was the disciple of Protagoras, and had among his disciples Euripides, Socrates, Theramenes, and Isocrates. He was sent ambassador from his countrymen, when he was not ashamed of teaching privately in Athens, to which he was prompted by his fondness for money and love of expence. He even used to go from one city to another, displaying his eloquence,

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eloquence, and though this was done in a mercenary way, great honours were paid him at Thebes, and still greater in Sparta. His style must have been very eloquent, since people flocked to hear him, notwithstanding his having a disagreeable voice. The Athenians however at length put him to death, as one who corrupted their youth.

PROGNE, in fabulous history. See **PHILOMELA**.

PROM, a town of the kingdom of Ava, in the peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, seated on the river Menan, two hundred miles north of Pegu. Long. 95. 0. E. Lat. 19. 17. N.

PROMETHEUS, in fabulous history, the son of Japetus, and the brother of Atlas and Epimetheus, formed a man of clay of such exquisite workmanship, that Pallas, charmed with his ingenuity, offered him whatever in heaven could contribute to finish his design, and for this purpose took him up with her to the celestial mansions, where he stole some fire from the chariot of the sun, which he used to animate his image. At this theft Jupiter was so enraged, that he ordered Vulcan to chain him down on mount Caucasus, and sent an eagle or vulture to prey on his liver, which every night was renewed in proportion as it was consumed by day; but Hercules at length killed the vulture, and delivered Prometheus.

Some mythologists say that Prometheus was a wise prince, who reclaiming his subjects from a savage to a social life, was said to have animated man out of clay; but that being expelled his dominions, he retired to mount Caucasus, either to make astronomical observations, or to indulge his melancholy, and that this occasioned the fable of the vulture feeding upon his liver. The learned Bochart imagines him to be the same with Magog mentioned in Scripture. Ovid seems to understand this story in the literal sense, he makes him form man on the last day of the creation, and introduces Prometheus or Council making him of clay.

PRONAPIDES, an ancient Greek poet of Athens, who, according to Diodorus Siculus, was the master of Homer. It is also said that this Pronapides introduced the custom of writing from the left to the right, the Greeks before his time writing from the right to the left, in the manner of the Orientals.

PRONOMUS, a Theban, was said to be the inventor of flutes, on which all tunes might be played. Others attribute this invention to Diodorus of Thebes, or to Antigones.

PROPERTIUS (**SEXTUS AURELIUS**) a celebrated Latin poet, born at Mevania, a city of Umbria, now called Bevagna, in the duchy of Spoleto, went to Rome after the death of his father, a Roman knight, who had been put to death by order of Augustus, for having followed Antony's party during the triumvirate. Propertius in a short time acquired great reputation by his wit and abilities, and had a considerable share in the esteem of Mæcenas and Cornelius Gallus. He had also Ovid, Tibullus, Bassus, and the other ingenious men of his time for his friends. He died at Rome, in the 19th year before the Christian æra. We have four books of his Elegies or Amours with a lady called Hostia, or Hostilia, to whom he gave the name of Cynthia.

PROPERTIA DE ROSSI, a lady distinguished by her skill in sculpture and painting, flourished at Bologna under the pontificate of Clement VII. It is said that she died of languor and vexation, because a young man she loved would not return her passion. Before her death she represented the history of Joseph and the wife of Potiphar, in basso relievo, where the figure of Joseph has a perfect resemblance to the youth she loved. This was her last work, and her masterpiece.

PROPONTIS, or **SEA OF MARMORA**. See **MARMORA**.

PROPRÆTOR, in Roman antiquity, a name given to such prætors as were continued in the command of their provinces after the time of their prætorship was expired. It was also given to those who had discharged the post of prætor, and had afterwards the government of a prætorian province. Their creation was originally the same as that of the proconsuls, and therefore their entrance upon their office, and the whole course of their administration, were exactly answerable to theirs, only they were allowed but six lictors, while the proconsuls had twelve. As the Proprætors presided over provinces of less importance, they were always esteemed inferior to the proconsuls; but when Augustus united several provinces under his dominion, and sent Proprætors to govern those which fell to his share, they were then esteemed superior to the proconsuls in power and authority, especially as they continued in their office as long as the emperor pleased.

PROSERPINE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, was carried off by Pluto as she was gathering flowers with her companions. Ceres, disconsolate for the loss of her beloved daughter, after having long sought for

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her, heard where she was, and intreated Jupiter to let her return from hell. This request Jupiter granted, on condition she had tasted nothing in Pluto's dominions. Ceres therefore went to fetch her, but when her daughter was preparing to return, Ascalaphus gave information that he had seen Proserpine eat some grains of a pomegranate she had gathered in Pluto's garden, on which she was sentenced to continue in Tartarus in quality of Pluto's spouse, and the queen of those gloomy regions: but to mitigate the grief of Ceres for her disappointment, Jupiter granted that her daughter should only spend six months together in hell with her husband, and the other six on earth with her mother.

Some mythologists imagine that the latter part of the fable alludes to the corn, which must remain all the winter hid in the earth, in order to sprout forth in the spring, and produce the harvest.

PROSPER, a native of Aquitain, and a zealous defender of St. Austin's books against the Semi-Pelagians. After the death of that bishop, he answered the objections of the priests of Marseilles, and of Cassian, the author of the Conferences, in a book intitled *Contra Collatorem*; he also composed several other works, and died about the year 455. The best edition of his works is that of Paris in 1711, in folio. The most esteemed of Prosper's works is his Poem against the Ungrateful, that is, the enemies of the grace of God.

PROTAGORAS, a famous Greek philosopher, born at Abdera, was the disciple of Democritus, and the legislator of the Thuriens. He was more subtle than solid in his reasonings; however, he taught at Athens with great reputation, but was at length banished from thence for the impiety of his doctrines. He then travelled, and visited the islands in the Mediterranean, where it is said that he was the first philosopher who taught for money. He died in a voyage to Sicily, in a very advanced age, and is said to have flourished about 400 years before the Christian æra. He commonly reasoned by dilemmas, and left the mind in suspense with respect to all the questions he proposed. Plato wrote a dialogue against him.

PROTEUS, in fabulous history, a sea-god, the son of Neptune and the nymph Phœnice, inhabited the Pharos of Alexandria. He had the power of assuming all forms, and sometimes changed himself into an animal, at others into a tree, and at others into fire, water, or a rock. He had also the gift of divination, but never foretold future events, but when he was obliged to it.

Mythologists say that Proteus was a king of Egypt, admired for his wisdom and equity, and that he changed his cloaths, on which different figures were represented almost every day. According to Herodotus, Paris and Helen, in their flight from Sparta, were received at his court, where Helen continued all the time of the siege of Troy, after which he returned her to Menelaus.

PROTOGENES, a celebrated ancient painter, was born at Caunas, a city of Caria, subject to the Rhodians, and flourished 300 years before the birth of our Saviour. He was at first obliged to paint ships for his livelihood; but afterwards acquired the highest reputation for history-painting; though Apelles blamed him for finishing his pieces too highly, and not knowing when to have done. The finest of his pictures was that of Jafus, which is mentioned by several ancient authors, though none of them give any description of it. He worked seven years on this picture; during which time his only food was lupines and water; for he imagined that this light and simple nourishment would promote the freedom of his fancy. Apelles, on seeing this picture, was struck with such admiration, that he was unable to speak, or to find words sufficient to express his idea of its beauty. It was this picture that saved the city of Rhodes when besieged by Demetrius, king of Macedon, for being able to attack it only on that side where Protophenes worked, which he intended to burn, he chose rather to abandon the hopes of conquest, than to destroy so fine a piece. Pliny says that Apelles asking him what price he had for his pictures, and Protophenes naming an inconsiderable sum, Apelles concerned at the injustice done to the beauty of his productions, gave him fifty talents, about 10,000 l. for one picture only, declaring publicly that he would sell it for his own. This generosity made the Rhodians sensible of the merit of Protophenes, and they were so eager to purchase the picture Apelles had bought, that they paid him a much greater price for it than he had given.

PROVENCE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Dauphiny; on the south by the Mediterranean sea; on the west by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc; and on the east by the Alps and the Var, which divide it from the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It is about one hundred and thirty seven miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. The air and the soil are not every where the same; for Upper Provence is temperate, rich in pastures and cattle. On the contrary, in Lower Provence the air is excessively hot and sandy, however it produces pom-

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pomgranate, orange, lemon, olive, lentisk, cypress, palm, and fig trees; besides the acacia of Africa, and several shrubs unknown in the northern parts of the kingdom. Their rivers here are inconsiderable, that called Durance being the principal; but there are several lakes of great extent, one of which is ten miles long and five broad, and is navigable throughout, and there are likewise medicinal springs of various kinds. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. Their manufactures are chiefly silks, gold and silver lace, and linen, and they have a great foreign trade with Italy, Turkey, and Spain; for they carry the produce and manufactures of most of the other provinces of France to be exported from Marseilles. Aix is the capital of the province.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation or colony of New England, which with Rhode Island constitutes a charter government, independent of the rest. It is a district of about twenty miles square, and the chief town is Newport, which is seated on the south-west part of Rhode Island, having a very secure and commodious harbour, defended by a regular fort at the entrance. Long 69 40. W. Lat. 41. 30 N.

PROVIDENCE, one of the least of the Bahama Islands in the American Ocean, but the best of those planted and fortified by the English. It is seated on the east side of the gulph of Florida, two hundred miles east of the continent of Florida. Long. 77. 35. W. Lat. 25 0. N.

PROVINCES (AUSTRIAN and UNITED). See **NETHERLANDS and HOLLAND**.

PROVINS, a town of France in Laubre-Champenoise. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, and is seated on the rivers Merin and Vauzie, thirty miles south-east of Meaux, and forty-eight south-east of Paris. Long 3. 26. E. Lat. 48. 38 N.

PRUDENTIUS, or **AURELIUS PRUDENTIUS CLEMENS**, a famous Christian poet, under the reign of Theodosius the Great, who was born in Spain in the year 348. He first followed the profession of an advocate, was afterwards a judge, then a soldier, and at length had an honourable employment at court. We have a great number of his poems, which, from the choice of his subjects, may be termed Christian poems, but the style is barbarous and very different from the purity of the Augustan age. The most esteemed editions of Prudentius's works are that of Amsterdam, in 1667, with Heinsius's Notes, and that of Paris in 1687, in *usum Delphini*.

PRUSA. See **BURSA**.

PRUSIAS, king of Bithynia, and one of the greatest politicians of his time, received Hannibal into his dominions, and resolved, contrary to the laws of hospitality, to deliver him up to the Romans, when that celebrated general, to avoid the effects of his treachery, poisoned himself. Prusias had afterwards a great quarrel with Attalus, king of Pergamus, and was obliged, by order of the Romans, to conclude a shameful peace with him, in the 154th year before the Christian era. At length his extreme cruelty rendering him odious to his subjects, they arose against him, together with his son Nicomedes, whom he would have assassinated, and he was killed at Nicomedia near Jupiter's altar, which he had chosen for an asylum in the 148th year before the Christian era.

PRUSSIA, a country of Europe, is seated near the Baltic Sea, and extends two hundred and fifty miles along the coast. It is bounded on the south by Poland; on the east by Lithuania; on the north by the Baltic Sea; and on the west by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Cassubia. It is divided into Regal Prussia, Polish Prussia, and Ducal Prussia, which last was erected into a kingdom by the emperor Leopold, in 1706, in favour of Frederick III. margrave of Brandenburg. It is a very fertile country, and produces more flax, hemp, and corn than the inhabitants can consume. The tame cattle are very numerous, game very common, and the sea and lakes yield plenty of fish. Besides the common game, there are in the forests wild asses, and an animal of the ox kind called a urus. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is fished for on the sea coasts, particularly near the circle of Samland. There are here two great lakes, and two large rivers, the Vistula and Pregel.

The inhabitants are laborious, robust, fit to undergo fatigue, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal business of the inhabitants is husbandry and feeding of cattle.

Polish Prussia comprehends four provinces, namely, the palatinate of Pomerania, whose capital city is Dantzick; the palatinate of Culm, whose principal place is Thorn; the palatinate of Marienburg, whose principal town is of the same name; and the territory of Wermia, whose chief place is Braunsburg. Regal Prussia is divided into three circles, Samland, Natangen, and Hockerland, and each of these contains three small provinces. The capital town of Samland is Coningsburg; of Selavonia, Memel; and of Nardia,

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Labigau. This country is under the direction of a governor placed there by the king of Prussia, assisted by four great officers. The religion is generally protestant, after the confession of Augsburg; however, there are some Calvinists and Roman catholics. There are two orders of knighthood; the first of which is the Black Eagle, instituted by Frederick I. in 1701, the day before his coronation. The chain of this order is composed of cyphers of the king's name mixed with eagles. The mark of the order is a star with eight points, enamelled with azure; and in the middle are the letters F. R. At the four corners of the escutcheon are four spread eagles. The ribband is orange, which is a symbol of the house of Orange. The knights have an embroidered star on their breasts, in the middle of which is a black eagle, holding a laurel crown in his claw. Their number is never to exceed thirty. The other order is that of Merit, founded by his present majesty in 1740. The mark is a golden cross with eight points, enamelled with azure; and on the uppermost point is the letter F. crowned: on the three lowermost points the motto is "F. R. MERIT:" on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's cross, there are so many spread eagles in gold. This star is fixed to a black ribband which they put about their necks, and it hangs down to their breasts.

PRUTH, a river which rises in Red Russia, and in the mountain of Krapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, afterwards runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube, a little below Axipoli.

PRYENE, in fabulous history, the mother of Chenchrius, who being accidentally shot by Diana when she was hunting, bewailed him with such tenderness, that she was turned into a fountain.

PRYNNE (WILLIAM) a famous writer in the reign of king Charles I. was born at Swainwick, near Bath, in Somersetshire, in the year 1600, and educated at Oriel college in Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn, where he studied the common law, and was successively made barrister, bencher, and reader, but publishing in the year 1632 his *Histris Mastix*, he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London on the first of February following, and sentenced in the star-chamber on the 17th of the same month, to pay a fine of 5000 l. to the king; to be expelled the university of Oxford and Lincoln's-inn; to be degraded from his profession of the law; to stand in the pillory, first in the Palace-yard Westminster, and three days after in Cheapside, and in each place to lose an ear; to have his book called *Histris Mastix* publicly burnt before his face by the hands of the hangman, and to remain prisoner during life. After this severe sentence was executed, which was in May 1634, he was remitted to prison, and on the 11th of June following wrote a severe letter to archbishop Laud, on his rigorous proceedings against him, and the sentence in the star-chamber, when that prelate acquainting the king with this proceeding, his majesty commanded the archbishop to refer it to Noy, the attorney-general. Noy sent for Prynne, and demanding whether he wrote the letter, Prynne desired to see it, and having got it into his possession, tore it to pieces, and threw it out of the window, which prevented a farther prosecution. He afterwards published several books, particularly one intitled *News from Ipswich*, in which he severely reflected on Laud, and several of the bishops; for which, on the 14th of June, 1637, he was again sentenced in the star-chamber to pay 5000 l. to lose all that remained of his ears in the pillory, to be branded on both cheeks with the letters S. L. for a schismatical libeller, and to be perpetually imprisoned in Caernarvon-castle. On the 30th of the same month, the first part of this cruel sentence was put in execution in the Palace-yard Westminster, and on the 27th of July following he began his journey towards Caernarvon-castle, whence he was in January following removed to Mount-Orgueil castle, in the Isle of Jersey, where he wrote Mount Orgueil, or Divine and profitable Meditations, and other works. However, an order was at length issued out by the house of commons, on the 7th of November, 1640, for his releasement from prison; and on the 28th of the same month he entered London in triumph, attended by many thousands of people on horseback and on foot, who welcomed him with all possible expressions of joy. See **BURTON** and **BASTWICK**.

After these sufferings Mr. Prynne was elected member of parliament for Newport in Cornwall, when he opposed the bishops, and particularly archbishop Laud, both in his speeches and writings, and was the chief manager of that prelate's trial. He was also one of the parliamentary visitors of the university of Oxford: he warmly opposed the Independents; promoted the king's interest, and in a long speech insisted upon the satisfaction of his majesty's answers to the propositions of peace; and he, with several other members of the house of commons, was refused entrance into the house by the army, and imprisoned, on account of their zeal for a peace, and for an agreement with the king. Upon

which he became a bitter enemy to Cromwell, attacked him with great severity in his writings, and making over his estate to his relations, refused the payment of taxes, and openly defied Cromwell's authority, for which he was committed close prisoner to Dunster castle, in Somersetshire, on the first of July, 1650. The year following he was committed to Taunton castle, and afterwards to Pendennis castle; after which he wrote several books upon religious controversies, and on other subjects. In 1659 he, as a secluded member, was restored to sit again, when he became instrumental in recalling king Charles II. and the next year was chosen burgess for the city of Bath, to sit in the healing parliament. At the Restoration he was made chief keeper of his majesty's records in the Tower of London, and appointed one of the six commissioners for appeals and regulating the excise. In April, 1661, he was again elected burgess for the city of Bath; but being displeased at some proceedings of the house, he published a paper, for which he was obliged to beg pardon. He wrote a great number of works, and died at his lodgings in Gray's Inn, on the 24th of October, 1669.

PRZEYMYSŁA. See PREMISLAW.

PSALMANAZAR (GEORGE) the fictitious name of a pretended Formosan, a person of learning and ingenuity. He was born in France, and educated in a free-school, and afterwards in a college of Jesuits, in an archiepiscopal city, the name of which, as likewise those of his birth-place and of his parents, are unknown. Upon leaving the college he was recommended as a tutor to a young gentleman; but soon fell into a mean rambling life, that involved him in disappointments and misfortunes. His first pretence was that of being a sufferer for religion. He procured a certificate that he was of Irish extraction, that he left that country for the sake of the Catholic faith, and was going on a pilgrimage to Rome. Being unable to purchase a pilgrim's garb, and observing one in a chapel, dedicated to a miraculous saint, which had been set up as a monument of gratitude by some wandering pilgrim, he contrived to take both the staff and cloak away; and being thus accoutred, begged his way in fluent Latin, accosting only clergymen or persons of figure, whom he found so generous and credulous, that, before he had gone twenty miles, he might easily have saved money, and put himself in a much better dress; but as soon he had got what he thought was sufficient, he begged no more, but viewed every thing worth seeing, and then retired to some inn, where he spent his money as freely as he had obtained it. At sixteen years of age he recollected his hearing the Jesuits speak much of China and Japan, and rashly imagined, that what he wanted in knowledge, he might make up in invention, and thus pass for a Japonese, or Formosan. He was now in Germany, and set himself to form a new character and language, a grammar, a division of the year into twenty months, and a new religion. His alphabet was written from right to left, like the Orientals, and he soon inured his hand to write it with great readiness. This being done, he imagined himself sufficiently qualified to pass for a Japonese converted to Christianity; and began his tour to the Low Countries, pretending that he had been converted by some Jesuit missionaries; and having fled to avoid the dreadful punishments inflicted on converts by the emperor of Japan, was brought to Avignon, and now travelled with an appearance more dismal and wretched than even the common beggars. At Liege he enlisted into the Dutch service, and afterwards into that of the elector of Cologne: but being still desirous of passing for a Japonese, he chose to profess himself an unconverted one. The last garrison he came to was Sluys, where brigadier Lauder, a Scotch colonel, introduced him to the chaplain, who, on conversing with him, entertained an ardent desire to make a convert of him. Psalmanazar being tired of the life of a soldier, listened to the chaplain's proposal of taking him over to England, and he was accordingly, with great haste, baptized. A letter of invitation arriving from the bishop of London, they set out for Rotterdam, where Psalmanazar was, in general, much caressed; but some seeming to doubt his being a Formosan, he resolved to remove all objections by his living only upon raw flesh, roots, and herbs, to which he soon habituated himself without receiving the least prejudice to his health, taking care to add a good deal of pepper and other spices.

On his arrival in London he was introduced to the good bishop, who received him with great humanity, and he had soon a large circle of friends, both of the clergy and laity; however, several of the most learned men in the kingdom, particularly doctors Halley, Mead, and Woodward, thought him an impostor, but their great eagerness to expose him, served only to make others think the better of him; and, before he had been three months in London, he was cried up for a prodigy, and was set to translate the church Catechism into the Formosan tongue. This he performed; it was received by the bishop of London with candour, the

author generously rewarded, and his Catechism laid up amongst the most curious manuscripts. It was examined by the learned, they found it regular and grammatical, and gave it as their opinion, that it was a real language, and no counterfeit. He was soon after persuaded to write the History of Formosa; which had soon a second edition. In the mean time he was sent by the bishop to Oxford to pursue such studies as he was most inclined to, and he went to Oxford, while his opposers and advocates, in London and in that university, were disputing about the merits of his book. A convenient apartment was, however, assigned for him in one of the colleges, and he had all the advantages of learning the university could afford him, and a tutor to assist him. On his return to London he continued, for about ten years, to indulge a course of idleness and extravagance; but at length, some absurdities observed in his History of Formosa, which really belongs to the Chinese, and not to the emperor of Japan, effectually discredited the whole relation, and saved him the trouble, and his friends the mortification of an open confession of his guilt. From this time, through a long course of life, he appeared to abhor the imposture. He contented himself with owning it to his most intimate friends, while his learning and ingenuity procured him a comfortable subsistence from his pen; for he was concerned in compiling several works of credit, and in particular had a considerable hand in writing the Universal History. He lived an exemplary life for many years, and died in 1763. In his last will he mentioned the vile imposition, and ordered his body to be laid in a common shell of the lowest value, and without a lid; and thus to be deposited in the earth.

PSAMMENITUS, king of Egypt, succeeded his father Amasis about the 525th year before the Christian era. He was defeated by Cambyses, king of Persia, in a bloody battle, and escaped to Memphis, where he was besieged and taken prisoner, after a reign of only six months. He was then led captive to Susa; but carrying on some secret intrigues, in order to induce the Egyptians to revolt, he was obliged to drink the blood of a bull, which is said to have occasioned his death.

PSAMMITICHUS, king of Egypt, was the son of Bocchoris, who was put to death by Sabbaco king of Ethiopia, when he seized upon Egypt, and this prince would have met with the same fate with his father, had he not fled to Syria. After Sabbaco's retreat Psammitichus was recalled, and was one of the twelve Egyptian lords who divided the government of Egypt between them. His colleagues, however, becoming jealous of his riches and glory, banished him to the marshes near the sea, where he lived in tranquillity till the Ionians and Carians made a descent into his dominions, when finding the means of coming to an agreement with them, and attaching them to his interest, he joined them with his army, and gave battle to his enemies, whom he defeated near Memphis in the 670th year before the Christian era. By this victory Psammitichus became master of all Egypt; when he appointed lands for the Greeks who had succoured him; opened a communication between their countrymen and Egypt, and made use of them in banishing the barbarity which had reigned in his dominions, in making commerce flourish, and in educating the Egyptian youth in the knowledge of the arts and sciences. It is said, that he was the first Egyptian king who introduced the custom of drinking wine in Egypt; that he sought for the sources of the Nile; took the city of Azotus, after a famous siege, which lasted twenty-nine years, and by his presents and intreaties prevented an invasion from an innumerable army of Scythians. He died about the 616th year before the Christian era, and was interred in the temple of Minerva at Sais. He was succeeded by his son Necho.

PSELLUS (MICHAEL) a Greek author, lived in the 11th century, under the reign of the emperor Constantine Ducas, who made him preceptor to his son Michael Parapinaceus. He wrote many works, which are still extant.

PSYCHE, in fabulous history, was beloved by Cupid, whose marriage with her has been celebrated by the poets. Her name in Greek signifies Soul. She was represented with the wings of a butterfly, fixed to her shoulders; for the butterfly was esteemed the emblem of the soul, and therefore when the Greeks painted a dead body, they represented a butterfly which seemed to have escaped from its mouth into the air.

PTOLEMAIS, a sea-port town of Asia in Phœnicia, now called Acre. It is seated on the coast of the Levant, on the Mediterranean sea, twenty miles south of Tyre. Long. 35. 30. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.

PTOLEMY LAGUS, or SOTER, king of Egypt, and one of the greatest princes amongst Alexander's successors, was the son of Arsinoe, the concubine of Philip of Macedon, who was married, when big with child, to Lagos, a man of mean extraction, but afterwards was of Alexander the Great's guards. Ptolemy was educated at that conqueror's court;

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court; became one of his most intimate favourites, and had a great share in his conquests. In the distribution made of Alexander's dominions, after that prince's death, Ptolemy had Egypt to his share, where he rendered himself beloved for his mild and engaging behaviour. By his liberality he brought over to his interest those of the officers and soldiers who were most known; placed garrisons every where, and concluded an alliance with the neighbouring princes and governors, in order to defend himself against Perdiccas, who endeavoured to deprive him of his dominions: but death having delivered him from that dangerous enemy, he bent his thoughts on extending his empire. By means of Nicanor, one of his generals, he subdued Syria, Phœnicia, and the Isle of Cyprus. He at length took Jerusalem by surprise, and made himself master of that city, under pretence of going to sacrifice there; taking from thence above 100,000 Jewish captives. He defeated Antigonus in a great battle near Gaza, in the 312th year before the Christian æra, and the treaty he afterwards concluded with that prince, and with Cassander and Lyfimachus, being broken, he caused Nicocles, king of Paphos, who had carried on a correspondence with Antigonus, to be put to death. The celebrated battle of Ipsus in Phrygia, which Ptolemy, with Seleucus and Lyfimachus, fought against Antigonus and Demetrius, in the 301st year before the Christian æra, was fatal to Antigonus, who was slain, and to Demetrius his son, who was entirely defeated; but it sowed a division between the conquerors, whose party Seleucus abandoned, and joined with Demetrius. Ptolemy recovered the island of Cyprus from the latter, and also a part of Syria and Phœnicia. At length, growing old and infirm, he associated his son Ptolemy Philadelphus in the government, and died in the 283d year before the Christian æra, aged ninety-two, after a glorious reign of forty years. The continual wars carried on by this prince did not prevent his applying himself to the study of the sciences, and Arrian attests, that he composed a History of the Conquests of Alexander the Great.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, king of Egypt, the son of the former, was thus named by way of irony, for his having put his brother to death. He succeeded his father in the 283d year before the Christian æra, and was one of the most powerful princes of his time. He studied to preserve peace and to make the arts flourish. His love for the sciences more particularly appeared from his erecting a noble library at Alexandria, where he collected above two hundred thousand volumes, which Demetrius Phalereus, to whom he intrusted the care of this library, promised soon to augment to five hundred thousand. Its dedication was performed with incredible magnificence; games were there instituted in honour of Apollo and the Muses, and prizes were proposed for the conquerors in all kinds of combats, and for those that excelled in literary productions. By the advice of the same Demetrius, Ptolemy caused the Old Testament to be translated from the Hebrew into the Greek, by the Jews sent to him for that purpose by Eleazar the high-priest. Ptolemy, out of gratitude for this favour, restored to liberty a prodigious number of Jews, who were slaves in his dominions, bestowed wealth and honour on the translators, and sent rich presents to the high-priest. This translation, which is called the Septuagint, was made in the 271st year before the Christian æra. Ptolemy had the preceding year gained a victory at sea over Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon. He had another war with Antiochus Theos, or the God, king of Syria, and to put an end to it gave him his daughter Berenice in marriage. He died in the 246th year before the Christian æra, after his having reigned about thirty nine years, and was succeeded by his son Ptolemy Evergetes.

PTOLEMY EVERGETES, that is, Benefactor, king of Egypt, was the son and successor of the former. He endeavoured to revenge the death of his sister Berenice, who was married to Antiochus Theos; ravaged Syria, and took immense spoils from the enemy. He died in the 221st year before the Christian æra, after a reign of twenty-six years, and was succeeded by his son Ptolemy Philopator.

PTOLEMY PHILOPATOR, king of Egypt, was thus called by way of irony, because he was accused of having poisoned his father Ptolemy Evergetes. He was indeed a most cruel and abandoned prince. He occasioned the murder of his mother, his brother, his sister, and his wife, and gave himself up intirely to luxury and pleasure, on which account he obtained the name of Tryphon. He conquered Antiochus the Great at Raphia, in the 217th year before the Christian æra, and attempted to enter into the sanctuary of the temple of Jerusalem; but was prevented by the high-priest. He died in the 204th year before the Christian æra, leaving his son Ptolemy Epiphanes, who was only four years of age, heir to his dominions.

PTOLEMY EPIPHANES, that is, the Illustrious, ascended the throne of Egypt at four years of age, after the death of his

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father Ptolemy Philopator. He was in danger of being put to death during his minority, by those who were intrusted with his education; but he was delivered by the Egyptians, who put him under the protection of the Romans. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, and died in the 180th year before the Christian æra, after a reign of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by Ptolemy Philometor.

PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, thus named by way of irony, from the hatred he bore to his mother Cleopatra, ascended the throne of Egypt after the death of his father Ptolemy Epiphanes, and died in the 145th year before the Christian æra. He was succeeded by Ptolemy Physcon.

PTOLEMY PHYSCON, that is, the Big-bellied, also called Caucourgetes, or the Maleficent, reigned in Egypt after the death of his brother Philometor; but his cruelty rendered him so odious to his subjects, that he was obliged to fly to the island of Cyprus. He died in the 117th year before the Christian æra.

PTOLEMY LATHYRUS, king of Egypt, succeeded his father Ptolemy Physcon, in the 117th year before the Christian æra, and was driven out of his dominions by Cleopatra his mother, who placed his brother Ptolemy Alexander on the throne. That prince's had on this occasion made use of the forces of Alexander Jannes, king of the Jews, which so enraged Ptolemy, that he entered Judæa, and made an horrible slaughter of that people; after his having first conquered them near the river Jordan. At length having in vain attempted to regain the possession of Egypt, he retired into the island of Cyprus; but was recalled after the death of his brother Ptolemy Alexander, in the 91st year before the Christian æra, and died ten years after.

PTOLEMY AULETES, that is, the Player on the Flute, ascended to the throne of Egypt in the 65th year before the Christian æra; but loading the Egyptians with heavy taxes, they drove him from thence, and chose in his room his daughter Berenice, who married Archelaus, a priest of Pontus. At length being restored to the throne by Cebnius, Pompey's lieutenant, he caused his daughter to be put to death, and died himself a short time after, in the 51st year before the Christian æra.

PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS, or Bacchus, king of Egypt, succeeded his father Ptolemy Auletes, with his sister Cleopatra, in the 51st year before the Christian æra. It was he who received Pompey, and put him to death, after the battle of Pharsalia. He was not more faithful to Cæsar, for he laid snares for him on his arrival at Alexandria; but Cæsar came off victorious, and during the tumult Ptolemy was drowned in the Nile, in the 46th year before the Christian æra.

There have been several other princes of the name of Ptolemy.

PTOLEMY (CLAUDIUS) a celebrated mathematician and astrologer, was born at Pelusium, and furnished by the Greeks Most Divine, and Most Wise. He flourished at Alexandria in the 2d century, under the reigns of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius, about the 138th year before the Christian æra. There are still extant his Geography, and several learned works on astronomy, the principal of which are, 1. The Almagest. 2. *De Judiciis Astrologiis*. 3. *Planisphærium*. His system of the world was for many years adopted by the philosophers and astronomers, but the learned have rejected it for the system of Copernicus.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a famous mimic poet, born in Syria, lived at Rome, 44 years before the Christian æra. He acquired the esteem of Julius Cæsar, and met with such applause from the Roman theatre, that he discredited Laberius, a Roman knight, whose mimi had been esteemed. There are only some fragments, or sentences, of this poet now extant; the best editions of which are those of Taneguy le Fevre, and that of Havercamp, with notes.

PUDICITIA, in pagan worship, one of the virtues to which the Romans erected temples and altars. Pudicitia, or Chastity, was honoured at Rome under two names. In the temple of Pudicitia Patricia none were admitted but ladies of noble birth; but Virginia, the daughter of Aulus, marrying a Plebeian, so offended the ladies, that she was excluded from their assemblies, when Virginia, calling together the Plebeian matrons, dedicated a temple to Pudicitia Plebeia. In both these temples no matron was permitted to sacrifice, unless she had an unblemished character, and was but once married. Pudicitia is represented, on medals, under the figure of a woman veiled and pointing to her face, to signify that she had no reason to blush.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura. It is seated in an agreeable country, planted with gardens and embellished with houses of pleasure. It is fifteen miles west of Merida. Long. 4. 10. W. Lat. 38. 47. N.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a sea-port town of Mexico, in America, in the province of Veragua, seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean,

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ocean, four hundred miles west of Panama. Long. 84. 16. W. Lat. 8. 51. N.

PUNTE-DEL-ARCHOBISPO, a handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the river Tajo, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is thirty miles south-west of Toledo. Long. 4. 25. W. Lat. 36. 46. N.

PUNTE-DEL-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, on the river Arga, thirteen miles south-west of Pampaluna. Long. 1. 33. W. Lat. 43. 46. N.

PUFFENDORF (**SAMUEL DE**) historiographer to the king of Sweden, and one of the most learned historians and politicians in the 17th century, was the son of Elias Puffendorf, a Lutheran minister, and was born at Fleh, a little village in Misnia, in 1631. After he had made great progress in the study of the sciences, he turned all his thoughts to that of the public law, which in Germany consists of the knowledge of the rights of the empire over the princes and states of which it is composed, and those of the princes and states with respect to each other; thinking that the most proper method of arriving at considerable employments. He also studied the Cartesian philosophy and mathematics. In 1658 he was governor to the son of Mr. Coyet, a Swedish nobleman, who was then ambassador from the king of Sweden at the court of Denmark. For this purpose he went to Copenhagen, but scarce was he arrived there, when a war breaking out between Denmark and Sweden, he was seized with the ambassador's whole family. During his confinement, which lasted eight months, as he had no books, and was allowed to see no person, he amused himself in meditating upon what he had read in Grotius's treatise *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, and in the Political Writings of Hobbes. He at length put his reflections in order, and published them at the Hague in 1660, under the title of *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universalis*. This first essay procured him such honour, that Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, founded in his favour a professorship of the law of nature and nations at the university of Heidelberg, which was the first established in Germany, though many have since been erected in imitation of it. Puffendorf remained in that city till the year 1670, when Charles XI. king of Sweden, made him professor of the law of nature and nations at Lund, in which place he acquired such reputation, both by his lectures and works, that the king of Sweden, some years after, sent for him to Stockholm, and made him his historiographer, and one of his counsellors, with the title of baron. At length he was called to Berlin by the elector of Brandenburg, who obtained the king of Sweden's consent for his departure, in order to write the History of the Elector William the Great, and granted him the same titles of historiographer and privy-counsellor, which he had enjoyed in Sweden. Puffendorf died at Berlin, on the 26th of October, 1694, at sixty-three years of age, of an inflammation in one of his feet, occasioned by his cutting his nails. He wrote a great number of works; the principal of which are, 1. A Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations, written in German, of which there is an English translation with Barbeyrac's notes. 2. An Introduction to the History of the principal States which at present subsist in Europe, written in German; which also has been translated into English. 3. The History of Sweden, from Gustavus Adolphus's Expedition into Germany, to the abdication of Queen Christina. 4. The History of Charles Gustavus, in two volumes folio, &c.

PUGET (**PETER**) a celebrated sculptor painter, and architect, born at Marseilles, in 1623. He discovered from his infancy an extraordinary genius for designing, and was instructed by Roman in sculpture, with extraordinary care, and afterwards going into Italy, learned painting and architecture. He then imitated so well the manner of Peter de Cortona, that that famous painter was desirous of seeing him, and afterwards contracted a very strict friendship with him. In 1657 a dangerous disease obliged him to lay aside painting for the rest of his life. From that time he applied himself to statuary, and was so much admired, that he was invited to Paris, where Lewis XIV. settled a pension of 1200 crowns upon him, in quality of sculptor and director of the works relating to ships and galleys. Puget died at Marseilles, in 1695, aged seventy-two. There are admirable statues to be seen, both in France and Italy, performed by this excellent statuary.

PULCRADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a large town of a square form, seated between the river Carol and Segra, in a beautiful plain, eighty miles north of Barcelona. Long. 1. 33. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

PULCHERIA, an empress, illustrious for her virtue and merit, was the daughter of the emperor Arcadius, and the sister of Theodosius the Younger. She was created Augusta in 414, and had a share with her brother in the imperial power. After Theodosius's death, which happened in the year 450, Pulcheria caused Marcian to be chosen in his

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room, and then married him. This princess died in 454, at fifty-six years of age.

PULCI (**LUIGI LE**) a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Florence, and was the author of a long poem, intitled, *Morgante Maggiore*, in which he has joined the comic and serious. The most esteemed edition of this poem is that of Venice, to which is added the Explications of John Pulci, the author's nephew. He also wrote Stanzas to a Country Girl. He is esteemed one of the best Italian poets that appeared before Ariosto.

PULO-CANTON, an island of Asia, in the East Indian sea, on the eastern coast of Cochinchina. Long. 109. 15. E. Lat. 15. 0. N.

PULO-CONDORÉ, the name of several islands of Asia, in the East Indian sea, the principal of which is of the same name, and is the only one that is inhabited. It is about thirteen miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places it is not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, only the hills are somewhat stony. The trees are not very thick, but they are large and tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanoes, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in these parts. The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black straight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of very large trees, that grow here. They are very free of their women, and will bring them on board the ships, where they are kept by the sailors while they stay. They are idolaters, but of what kind is not known; however, they have images of elephants in their temples, as well as horses. Long. 107. 40. E. Lat. 8. 36. N.

PULO-DINDING, a small island of Asia, in the East Indian sea, near the continent of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, and where they have a fort.

PULO-TIMON, an island of Asia, in the East Indian sea, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is pretty large, covered with trees, and the valleys are very pleasant. It is often touched at for taking wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Long. 105. 40. E. Lat. 3. 12. N.

PULO-WAY, an island of Asia, in the East Indian sea, near that of Sumatra. It is the largest of all those that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men that are banished from Achem. Long. 95. 55. E. Lat. 5. 40. N.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Narew, twenty miles north-east of Warsaw. Long. 41. 47. E. Lat. 52. 35. N.

PULTNEY (**WILLIAM**) esq. afterwards earl of Bath, was descended from one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, and was born in 1682. As he had a plentiful fortune, he early sat in the house of commons, and was a warm partizan against the ministry in the reign of queen Anne, whose errors he detected with a spirited eloquence. In 1714 king George I. ascending the throne, made him secretary at war; and not long after he was raised to be co-federer to his majesty's household; but the intimacy which had subsisted between him and Mr. Walpole, who then acted as prime minister, was soon interrupted by its being suspected, that sir Robert was desirous of extending the limits of the prerogative, and promoting the interest of Hanover, at the expence of his country, and an irreconcilable breach between the two ministers ensued. Mr. Pultney now began to oppose all sir Robert's measures, so that some have been of opinion, that he frequently carried his opposition to such a length, as to exert himself against him, even when the measures he pursued were beneficial to the public. This rendered him so obnoxious to the crown, that on the 1st of July, 1731, king George II. called for the council-book, and with his own hand struck the name of William Pultney, esq. out of the list of privy-counsellors; his majesty farther ordered him to be put out of all commissions for the peace; the several lord-lieutenants, from whom he had received deputations, were commanded to revoke them; and the lord-chancellor and secretaries of state were directed to give the necessary orders for that purpose. This only served to inflame Mr. Pultney's resentment, and encrease his popularity. He continued to attack the measures of the minister with an inflexible severity and with a degree of eloquence and sarcasm, that frequently worsted his antagonists; and though sir Robert seldom lost his temper, and generally answered him with a calmness free from passion, it is said, that he has more than once observed, "that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's sword." In 1738, when opposition ran so high that several members openly left the house, on finding that sir Robert's party carried every motion, Mr. Pultney vindicated the extraordinary steps they had taken; and when a motion was made for removing sir Robert, he warmly supported it. In

1741, when Sir Robert found his place of prime-minister no longer tenable, he prudently resigned all his employments, and was created earl of Orford. His opposers, among whom Mr. Pultney was the chief, were assured of being provided for; Mr. Pultney was accordingly sworn of the privy-council, and soon after created earl of Bath. He had long lived in the summit of popular applause, and was respected as the chief bulwark against the encroachments of the crown; but from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end. He now enjoyed a peaceful retirement, and patronized men of genius. He encouraged the reverend Dr. Douglas, who vindicated the character of Milton against Lauder, and was the patron of Mr. Coleman, whom he is said to have assisted in writing the *Connoisseur*. He died without issue, on the 8th of June, 1764, and his title became extinct, when the paternal estate devolving to his brother, lieutenant-general Pultney, he left 500*l.* with his library, to Dr. Douglas, and an annuity of 600*l.* a year to Mr. Coleman.

PULTOWAY, or **PULTAVA**, a fortified town of Poland, in the Ukrain, famous for a battle fought between the czar Peter the Great, and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, himself wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey. There were 8000 men left on the field of battle, and the remaining 6,000 were obliged to surrender at discretion. This happened on June 27, 1709. Pultoway is fortified with a castle, and surrounded by a morass. But after the said battle it was entirely pillaged by the Russians, who found a large treasure, hid by Mazeppa, general of the Cossacks, who had retired there for refuge. It is one hundred miles south-west of Belgorod. Long. 35. 5. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

PUNA, an island in the South sea, about thirty-five miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquill, one hundred and twenty miles north of Patay in Peru, and is subject to Spain. Long. 80. 15. W. Lat. 3. 15. S.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital town of the island of St. Michael, and one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour. Long. 80. 15. W. Lat. 38. 0. N.

PUNTORMO, a celebrated painter, so called from the place of his birth, though his real name was Jacopo Carucci. He was born in 1493, and studied under Lionardo da Vinci, Mariotto Albertinelli, Pietro di Cosimo, and Andrea del Sarto; but chiefly followed the manner of the last, both in his designs and colouring. He was unhappily so diffident and dissatisfied with his own works, that though they have stood the test, even of Raphael and Michael Angelo, the best judges, he could never make them please himself, and was in great danger of losing the gracefulness of his own manner, by imitating that of other masters. He spent most of his time at Florence, where he painted the chapel of St. Lawrence, but was so tedious about it, that during the space of eleven years, he would admit no body to see what he had performed. He even chose rather to be employed by ordinary people for inconsiderable gains, than by princes and noblemen, and therefore died poor, in the year 1556, at sixty-three years of age.

PURBECK-ISLE, the south-east division of the county of Dorset; is more properly a peninsula, about ten miles in length, and five in breadth. It is seated in the south-east part of the county, and has several small towns, among which is Corfe-castle.

PURCELL (HENRY) a justly celebrated master of music, began early to distinguish himself. As his genius was original, it wanted but little forming, and he rose to the height of his profession with more ease, than others pass through their rudiments. He was made organist to Westminster abbey in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. In that of king William, he set several songs for Dryden's Amphitruon, and his King Arthur, or the British Worthy, which were received with just applause; and that great poet, who thought the defects of his own compositions abundantly supplied by those of Purcell, has pronounced him equal to the best masters of music abroad. His notes in his operas were admirably adapted to his words, and so echoed to the sense, that the sounds alone seemed capable of exciting those passions which they never failed to do in conjunction. His music was very different from the Italian. It was entirely English, and perfectly masculine. His principal works have been published under the title of *Orpheus Britannicus*. He died on the 21st of November, 1695, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and was interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

PURCHAS (SAMUEL) an English divine, famous for compiling a valuable Collection of Voyages, was born in 1577, at Thackthorpe in Essex, and, after studying at Cambridge, obtained the vicarage of Eastwood in his native county; but leaving that cure to his brother, he settled in London, in order to carry on the great work in which he was en-

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gaged. He published the first volume in folio, in 1613, and the four last, twelve years after, under the title of *Purchas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places*. Meanwhile he was collated to the rectory of St. Martin's, Ludgate, in London, and made chaplain to Dr. Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury. His *Pilgrimage*, and the learned Hackluyt's *Voyages*, led the way to all the other collections of that kind, and have been justly valued and esteemed: but unhappily by his publishing he involved himself in debt; however, he did not die in prison, as some have asserted, but at his own house, about the year 1628.

PURRYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in North America, seated on the river Savanna, thirty miles west of the mouth of it, twenty west of the town of Savanna, and one hundred and thirty south-west of Charles-town. It was built and inhabited by a colony of Swifs, carried over there at the charge of the English trustees of Georgia, and is subject to England. Long. 81. 10. W. Lat. 31. 51. N.

PUFEANUS. See **PUY**.

PUTSCHUS (ELIAS) a young man of great abilities, was born at Antwerp, on the 6th of November, 1580. He was but twenty-one years of age when he published *Salustii*, with fragments and judicious notes. He afterwards printed a Collection of Thirty-three ancient Grammarians, with notes, and was preparing other works when he died at Stade, on the 9th of March, 1616, at twenty-six years of age.

PUY (HENRY DU) in Latin *Erycius Puteanus*, a learned author, was born at Venlo, in Guelderland, on the 4th of November, 1574, and studied at Dort, Cologne, and Louvain. He improved very much under Lipsius's lectures; and that learned professor conceived a great esteem and friendship for him. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and was made professor of eloquence at Milan, where he obtained many illustrious friends, among whom was the learned Vincent Pinelli. His reputation spreading over all Europe, the king of Spain made him his historiographer, and in 1606 the archduke Albert appointed him to succeed to the professor's chair, which Justus Lipsius had filled with so much glory: he was even appointed governor of Louvain castle, and counsellor of state. He died at the castle of Louvain, on the 17th of September, 1646, at seventy-two years of age. He published a work intitled *Statera Belli & Pacis*, and a great number of treatises on history, rhetoric, philosophy, and mathematics, in all which he discovers much learning and modesty. His works are printed in five volumes folio.

PUY (PETER DU) one of the most learned men France has produced, was the third son of Claude du Puy, counsellor of Paris. He was educated with the greatest care by his father, and from his infancy applied with extraordinary assiduity to the study of polite literature and the sciences. He contracted a strict friendship with the president de Thou, and many of the learned men of his time. He was employed in searching into the king's rights and prerogatives, and made many curious discoveries in relation to the History of France: He wrote a great number of excellent works, the principal of which are, 1. A Treatise on the King's Right to several States and Seigniories. 2. Proofs of the Liberties of the Gallican Church. 3. A true History of the Condemnation of the Order of the Templars. 4. A general History of the Schism which subsisted in the Church from the Year 1371, to 1428. 5. The Disputes that have arisen between the Holy See and the Emperors, in relation to the Investitures. 6. A Treatise on the Salic Law. 7. A Treatise on the Contributions which the Ecclesiastics, in cases of Necessity, owe to the King, &c. M. du Puy died at Paris, when keeper of the king's library, on the 14th of December, 1651, aged sixty-nine.

PUY, a town of France, in Languedoc, and capital of Velay. It has a famous cathedral, and several parish churches and convents for men and women. It is seated on a mountain, near the rivers Borne and Loire, thirty-seven miles north-east of Mende, and three hundred south-by-east from Paris. Long. 4. 3. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

PUY-EN-ANJOU, a town of France, in Anjou, on the confines of Poitou, three miles south-west of Montreuil-Bellai, ten south-west of Saumur, and one hundred and sixty south-west of Paris. Long. 14. 0. W. Lat. 47. 6. N.

PUY-LAURENS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the confines of Roussillon, eight miles from Castres, and four hundred from Paris. Long. 2. 7. W. Lat. 43. 35. N.

PUY-LEVEQUE, a town of France, in Quercy. Long. 1. 19. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

PUY-SEGUR (JAMES DE CHASTENET, marquis of) marshal of France, was descended from an ancient and noble family, originally of the county of Armagnac. He was one of the council of war, established in 1715, after the death of Lewis XIV. and became marshal of France, in

1734. He wrote an excellent work on the Art of War, and died at Paris, on the 15th of August, 1743, aged eighty-three.

PYGMALION, in fabulous history, a king of Cyprus, who being disgusted at the dissolute lives of the women of his island, resolved to live in perpetual celibacy; but making a statue of ivory, he fell so passionately in love with it, that he behaved with the same fondness as if the lovely image had been alive. The high festival of Venus being come, he fell down before the altar of that goddess, and besought her to give him a wife like the statue he loved. At his return home he embraced, as usual, his ivory form, when he perceived that it became sensible by degrees, and was at last a living maid, who found herself in her lover's arms the moment she saw the light. Venus blessed their union, and, at the end of nine months, she was delivered of a boy, who was named Paphos.

PYGMALION, king of Tyre, ascended the throne about 900 hundred years before the Christian æra, and by his father's will was to have reigned together with his wife; but the people bestowed the sovereign power upon him alone. His sister, who was very beautiful, and whose name was Elifa, is much better known by the name of Dido. See **DIDO**.

PYLADES, the friend of Orestes. See **ORESTES**.

PYLADES, a native of Cilicia, was a famous pantomime at Rome, under the reign of Augustus. He improved by new inventions the art of representing theatrical pieces in dancing, and even wrote some books upon that subject. He was the first who took care that some of the musicians should sing, and others play on the flute, while he was dancing. See the article **BATHYLLUS**.

PYM (**JOHN**) member for Tavistock, in Devonshire, in the reign of king Charles I. was the greatest leader of the house of commons in the long parliament. He was a remarkable instance of what strength of parts and force of eloquence could effect. He was commonly called King Pym, and seemed alone capable of overturning the throne. His personal weight was superior to authority, but he was thought by many to have made a very ill use of his power. His intention was to reform, not to abolish the government; but he was a principal engine in bringing about a revolution, which he never intended, and which he did not live to see. His excessive application in public affairs is said to have hastened his death. He died of an impostume in his bowels, on the 8th of December, 1643. *Granger's Biographical History of England*.

PYRAMUS, in fabulous history, a youth of Babylon, who being in love with Thisbe, a beautiful nymph, and his neighbour, discovered the means of conversing with her through a chink in the wall, and thus eluded the vigilance of their parents, who disapproved their passion. But at length being tired of this restraint, they resolved to steal by night from home, and to meet in the fields under a mulberry-tree, that grew by the side of a murmuring brook. Thisbe arrived first at the place, when a lioness, besmeared with blood, came to drink at the neighbouring spring, which Thisbe seeing, sought for safety in flight; but dropping her veil, it was found by the beast, who tore it with her bloody jaws. Pyramus at length arrived, observed the prints of the savage feet, and finding the torn and bloody veil, plunged his sword into his body, when the blood streaming like a fountain from the wound on the mulberry-tree by which he stood, the berries, which were before white, were stained, and turned to a purple hue. Thisbe at length returned, saw the beloved body, embraced it in her arms, beheld him open his eyes, and expire: then seeing her veil and the sheathless sword, she plunged it in her bosom, and accompanied him in death.

PYREICUS, a famous painter of antiquity, employed himself in small pieces and on low subjects, as on barbers and shoe-maker's shops, animals, herbage, &c. whence he got the surname of Rhiparagrapheus. His performances, however, were admirably executed, and the smallest pieces of this artist were esteemed more, and sold at a greater price, than the large works of many other masters.

PYRENEAN-MOUNTAINS, are some of the most celebrated in Europe. They divide France from Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean sea to the ocean, being above two hundred miles in length, and are overspread with high trees. There are but five passages over them, which are all extremely difficult.

PYRMONT, a town of Lippe in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a castle, kept by a governor, who is under the counts of Waldeck. At a small distance from hence there are mineral waters, which are much esteemed. The protestants have here the free exercise of their religion. It is seated on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick, forty miles south-west of Hanover. Long. 9. 0. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in Misnia, with a good castle.

It is seated on the river Elb, five miles from Dresden. Long. 13. 58. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

PYRRHA. See **DEUCALION**.

PYRRHO, a famous Greek philosopher, born at Elis in Peloponnesus, and the chief of the sect of the Sceptics, or Pyrrhonians, was the disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied into the Indies. He had made painting his profession before he devoted himself to study and philosophy. His opinions differed but little from those of Arcesilaus. He on all occasions found reason and arguments, both to affirm and deny, and after having well examined both sides of the question, he suspended his assent, and concluded with saying, that the thing was not clear. Thus he spent his whole life in the search of truth, and yet would never grant that he had found it. This art of disputing every thing, without doing any thing more than keeping the judgment in suspense, is called Pyrrhonism, or Scepticism. Pyrrho indeed was not the inventor of it, but he brought it so much into vogue in his time, that it has ever since borne his name. He taught that the honour and infamy of actions, and that justice and injustice, depended only on custom and human laws, a doctrine which destroys the very ideas of virtue and vice. His supineness and indifference was so astonishing, that he neither loved nor hated any thing, and his master Anaxarchus falling into a ditch, Pyrrho passed by him without condescending to stretch out his hand to help him out. Pyrrho maintained, that to live and to die were equally indifferent, upon which being asked, why then he did not die? "It is for that very reason," he replied, "because life and death are equally indifferent." He was once in imminent danger of being shipwrecked, and was the only person undismayed at the storm; but observing that the rest were seized with fear and the deepest melancholly, he desired them, with an undisturbed air, to look at the hog which was there, and which was feeding as usual, "Such," added he, "ought to be the insensibility of a wise man." However, notwithstanding this insensibility, Pyrrho, to save himself from a dog, ran to a tree, and being laughed at for it by those who were present, replied, "It is extremely difficult to put off the man." He lived at the same time with Epicurus and Theophrastus, about 300 years before the Christian æra, and died at ninety years of age.

PYRRHUS, the son of Achilles and Deidamia, the daughter of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros, was born in that island, a little before the Trojan war, and was brought up there till the death of Achilles, when Ulysses and Phoenix were sent by the Greeks to take him to the siege of Troy, on account of its having been foretold, that the city could no otherways be taken. Pyrrhus went thither, notwithstanding his youth, which occasioned his being called by the name of Neoptolomeus, as the colour of his hair was the reason of his being called Pyrrhus. He shewed himself a true descendant of Achilles, and was like him valiant, fierce, and brutal. He fought against Euripylus, the son of Telephus, and killed him. That victory gave him such pleasure, that he instituted the Pyrrhic dance on that occasion. These dancers were completely armed. He was the first who entered the famous wooden horse, and the night the city was taken he made a dreadful slaughter and cruelly murdered king Priam in a barbarous manner. He also cast from the top of a tower the young Astyanax, the son of Hector, and sacrificed Polyxena with his own hand, on Achilles's tomb. After the taking of Troy he had Andromache, Hector's widow, who fell to his share, either for his wife or concubine. He afterwards went into Epirus, where he founded a kingdom, and some time after married the beautiful Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and was slain in the temple of Delphos, at Hermione's desire, she having been before promised in marriage to Orestes, before she was married to Pyrrhus. This prince had three wives: Hermione, who brought him no children; Lanassa, and Andromache: from his children by these two wives descended the kings who swayed the sceptre of Epirus, till Pyrrhus, king of the Epirotes, the subject of the following article.

PYRRHUS, king of Epirus, celebrated for his wars with the Romans, and for being one of the greatest captains of antiquity, was descended from the former. He was the son of Æacides and Phthia, the daughter of Menon the Thessalian. The Molossi having killed his father with the greatest part of his family, Pyrrhus, though so young as to be under his nurse's care, escaped the slaughter, and was carried to king Glaucus's court in Illyricum, and that monarch not only gave him an excellent education, but restored him to his kingdom at twelve years of age. Five years, after a fresh sedition breaking out, he was driven from his kingdom, and retired to the court of Demetrius his brother-in-law. He shared with him in the memorable battle of Ipsus, in the 34th year before the Christian æra, and behaved there with the most signal bravery. A peace being concluded

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ed between Demetrius and Ptolemy, king of Egypt, Pyrrhus was sent as a hostage to the court of the latter, where he distinguished himself so much by his merit, that Antigone, the daughter of Berenice by her first husband, before her marriage to Ptolemy, was given him in marriage. This alliance procured him such succours as enabled him to recover his kingdom, which he shared with the usurper Neoptolemus; but a short time after, being informed that the usurper intended to poison him, he invited him to dinner, and murdered him. Pyrrhus made himself master of Macedon, in the 292d year before the Christian æra, and shared it with Lyfimachus; but seven months after the Macedonians drove him out, and refused to acknowledge any other sovereign but Lyfimachus, who was their countryman. Some time after the Tarentines invited him to cross over into Italy, to head their troops against the Romans. He went to Italy with a strong army, and advanced as far as Heraclea, where he offered his mediation to the consul Lævinus, who replied, that the Romans would not accept of his mediation, and did not fear his enmity. Soon after a great battle was fought, in which the event was long doubtful, but at length Pyrrhus gained the victory, by means of his elephants. He then advanced within thirty-six miles of Rome, but his approach did not give the Romans the least apprehensions. Pyrrhus being some time after desirous of concluding a peace, sent Cincas, the disciple of Demosthenes to Rome, who harangued the senate with great eloquence, but they replied, that, if Pyrrhus was desirous of maintaining a friendship with the republic of Rome, he ought first to withdraw his forces out of Italy. The consul Fabricius afterwards informed that prince, that his physician had offered to poison him. A second battle was fought near Asculum, where the success was long doubtful, and, though Pyrrhus gained the victory, his army was so diminished, that when some persons came to congratulate him on that occasion, he replied, "Such another victory will ruin us." He was continuing the war with but little success, when he was invited into Sicily, to free that island from the Carthaginian yoke, as well as from several petty tyrants. He immediately passed over, gained two battles from the Carthaginians, and took Eryx, with several other places. In the mean time the insolence of his troops, and his love of authority, rendered him odious to the Sicilians. At this instant he was invited into Italy by the Tarentines. The Carthaginians, however, overpowered his fleet in his passage, and the Mamertini harassed his troops after they landed. At last he fought a third battle with the Romans near Beneventum, and was defeated by the consul Curius Dentatus. This ill success obliged him to return to Epirus, where having raised a fresh army, he defeated Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, and took from him the best part of his kingdom. Pyrrhus at length entered the Peloponnesus, and ravaged the country of the Lacedæmonians; but was obliged to raise the siege of Sparta. From thence he marched towards Argos, where a faction was broke out between Aristias and Aristippus; but though he was introduced into the city by Aristias, he was forced to fight in the streets, both with the inhabitants and the troops of Antigonus, who supported Aristippus, and in this juncture Pyrrhus lost his life by a tile thrown on his head by a woman, whose son he was going to kill. This happened in the 272d year before the Christian æra. To this prince several writers attribute the invention of the game of chess. It is also said, that he cured the spleen with the touch of his right foot, and that his great toe was endued with a divine virtue.

PYSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin. It is a royal town, and well fortified; and the inhabitants find gold-dust in the sand of the river Attawa, near which it is seated, as well as near the Moldaw. The imperialists took it by assault in 619. It is fifty-five miles south of Prague. Long. 14. 43 E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, and one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived, flourished in the time of Tarquin the Proud, about 590 years before the Christian æra, and not in the time of Numa as some authors pretend. People are not agreed about the place of his birth; but it is most probable that he was born in the Isle of Samos. He at first followed the profession of an athletic; but having heard Pherecydes reason on the immortality of the soul, he was so affected by his lessons, that he became his disciple, and devoted himself entirely to the study of philosophy. He afterwards travelled into Greece, Egypt, Phœnicia, Chaldeæ, and several other countries, where he conversed with the learned, and enquired into their opinions. At his return to Samos, he could not bring himself to submit to the tyranny practised there, he therefore went to teach in other cities, and was the first of the ancients who finding that the title of the Wife, which was commonly given to the learned, was too vain and ostentatious, took that of Philosopher,

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or The Lover of Wisdom. After he had taught in Greece, he retired to that part of Italy called Magna Græcia, whence his followers were called the Italic Sect. He made his ordinary residence at Crotona, Metapontum, Tarentum, and the neighbouring cities. He became very famous for his learning and virtue, and applied himself with success in reforming and instructing the world. His eloquence was so powerful, that by his exhortations he brought the inhabitants of Crotona, who were plunged in debauchery, to forsake their luxury and intemperance, and to live according to the rules of virtue. He even prevailed with the ladies to leave off their rich dresses and habits embroidered with gold, and to make a sacrifice of them to the chief deity of the place. He persuaded his disciples to practise the most difficult things; made them submit to a probation of silence which lasted at least two years, and which he sometimes prolonged to five, when he knew them to be much inclined to talkativeness. He obliged them to live in common, and had such influence over them, that they gave up their right to their inheritances, and laid their whole estates at their master's feet. He took a particular care to reform the abuses committed in matrimony. He not only obliged the husbands to forsake their concubines, but to behave with decency to their wives, and to indulge themselves in the pleasures of the marriage bed but very seldom. He introduced a regular polity into all the cities of Italy; put a stop to wars and intestine seditions, and had a great share in the government of Crotona, Metapontum, Tarentum, and other great cities, whose magistrates were obliged to take, and to follow his councils. He frequently said, that "we ought to wage war only against these five enemies; the distempers of the body, the ignorance of the mind, the passions of the heart, the seditions that arise in cities, and the discords that spring up in families: these are the five monsters," said he, "which we ought to combat with all our strength." It is said, that to give the greater weight to these exhortations, he shut himself up in a subterranean place, where he continued as long as he thought proper, and that his mother having secretly informed him of every thing that had passed during his absence, he left his retirement with a pale and emaciated visage, and having assembled the people, told them that he was come from the other world; and to convince them of the truth of what he advanced, he related what had been done in the city, and by his pathetic exhortations made the guilty burst into tears and groans, for they could no longer doubt of his being a divine person. This account has indeed a fabulous air; but it is certain that Pythagoras was of great service to mankind by his political instructions, and that he had the glory of forming disciples who became excellent legislators, as Zaleucus, Charondas, and several others. Pythagoras was besides not only well skilled in philosophy and politics, but in astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, and all the other parts of the mathematics. He invented the famous demonstration of the square of the hypotenuse, which is of such use in mathematics; and it is said, that he himself was so very sensible of its importance, that he, out of gratitude, sacrificed to the Deity an hundred bulls; but probably these bulls were only formed of wax or paste, for this great philosopher would not suffer animals to be killed, and forbid his disciples eating flesh. This prohibition was in consequence of his system of the Metempsychosis, a doctrine which he had formed in Egypt, and it is pretended that he was so insatuated with this chimæra, that he boasted he could remember what bodies his soul had animated before he was Pythagoras. There is nothing more beautiful in all the prophane authors than this philosopher's doctrine with respect to the Deity. He taught that there is but one God, the author of all things. That God is an Understanding, an Infinite Mind, from which spring the elements, figures, numbers, the visible world, and every thing it contains. That God is an Impassible Nature, that He does not fall within the compass of our senses; that he cannot be represented by any image, and can only be perceived by the understanding. His morals were not less admirable; he maintained that the end of all our actions, and of all our studies, ought to be directed so as to render us like the Deity; that the acquisition of truth was the only means of arriving at that resemblance, and that in order to know the truth, his disciples ought to search for it with a pure mind, that had subdued its passions. The circumstances of his death are variously related. Some say that he was burnt at Milo's house at Crotona, together with his disciples. Others say that he escaped from the flames, and being pursued out of the city, stoned in a field of beans, and chose rather to be killed than open his mouth. Dicaarchus says, that he fled to the temple of the Muses at Metapontus, where he died of hunger, after his having fasted forty days. Others assert that he was killed with all his disciples by the Agrigentines. Arnobius affirms that he was burnt alive in a temple, &c. But all these accounts are probably false, and

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it is much more rational to believe what Justin seems to insinuate, that after his having lived twenty years at Crotona, he died in peace in a very advanced age at Metapontum, to which city he had retired. His memory was held in such veneration, that his house was converted into a temple, and he was honoured as a god. We have under the name of Pythagoras a work in Greek, intitled Pythagoras's Golden Verses, but it is certain he was not the author of them, and they are thought to have been written by his scholar Lycis.

PYTHEAS, a celebrated navigator of antiquity, was born at Marseilles, and rendered himself well skilled in philosophy, astronomy, the mathematics, and geography. It is conjectured with great probability, that his fellow-citizens, who had a high opinion of his learning and his abilities, in order to extend their commerce, furnished him with the means of sailing, in order to attempt new discoveries in the North, while they employed Euthymeres to discover the countries to the South. Pytheas sailed along the coast of the ocean from Cadiz to the mouth of the Tanais, and observed that in proportion as he advanced towards the North pole, the days lengthened at the summer solstice, and that at the Isle of Thule, the sun rose soon after it set, which happens in Iceland, and the countries to the north of Norway. The account of Pytheas's voyages appeared fabulous to Polybius and Strabo, but Gassendi, Sanfon, and Rudbeck, were of the same opinion as Hipparchus and Eratosthenes, who undertook the defence of this ancient geographer; and modern navigators have fully justified them. We owe to Pytheas the distinction of the climates, by the different length of the days and nights. Pytheas lived in the time of Aristotle and Alexander the Great, since Polybius, cited by Strabo, shews that Dicearchus, the disciple of Aristotle, had read the works of Pytheas. He was the first and most ancient of the Gaulish writers known to us. The most celebrated of

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his works was intitled τὰς Περιόδους, The Tour of the Earth, but neither that nor any other of his works have been handed down to us, though some of them existed at the end of the fourth century. They were written in Greek, which was then the language of the inhabitants of Marseilles.

PYTHIA, in antiquity, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphos, who delivered the Oracles. See ORACLE.

PYTHIAN GAMES, in Grecian antiquity, sports instituted near Delphi in honour of Apollo, on account of his slaying the serpent Python. These games, at their first institution, were celebrated only once in nine years; but afterwards every fifth year, from the number of the Parnassian nymphs who came to congratulate Apollo, and to make him presents on his victory. The victor was crowned with garlands of palm, or, according to others, of beach leaves, and rewarded with certain apples consecrated to Apollo. In these contests there were horse and foot races, fighting in armour, throwing the discus, wrestling, &c. There were also singing, and among the rest a song to which a dance was performed, representing the fight of Apollo and Python.

PYTHON, in fabulous history, a monstrous serpent, produced by the earth after Deucalion's deluge. Juno being exasperated at Latona, who was beloved by Jupiter, commanded this serpent to destroy her; but flying from the pursuit of the monster, she escaped to Delos, where she was delivered of Diana and Apollo, the latter of whom at length destroyed Python with his arrows, in memory of which victory the Pythian games were instituted.

Some mythologists maintain that the word Python signifies putrefaction, and that this fable signifies no more than that the noxious vapours and exhalations which arose from the earth after the deluge were dispelled, and the air purified by the rays of the sun.

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QUADIN, a very ancient town in Upper Egypt, seated on the western banks of the Nile, between Esfenei and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUADRATUS, said to be one of the disciples of the apostles, was bishop of Athens about the year 126. He presented an Apology to the emperor Adrian in favour of the Christians, which induced that prince to put an end to the persecution. There are extant some fragments of this Apology.

QUÆSTOR, in Roman antiquity, a treasurer who took care of the revenues of the state, of whom there were originally only two; but afterwards two others were created to take care of the payment of the armies abroad, and the sale of the plunder they took from their enemies; on which account these last generally accompanied the consuls in their expeditions, whence they were distinguished by the name of Peregrini, and the other assumed that of Urbani. Afterwards four others were added, and had their residence with the proconsuls and the prætors in the provinces, where they regulated the taxes and customs due to the state. Sylla the dictator, according to Tacitus, created twenty Quæstors to fill up the senate; and Dio observes that Julius Cæsar created forty with the same design. The chief employments of the Quæstors then were the receiving, lodging, and conducting away the ambassadors, and keeping the decrees of the senate, which had been before under the care of the ædiles and tribunes. The quæstorship was the first office any person was capable of entering into in the commonwealth, and might be undertaken at twenty-four or twenty-five years of age.

QUAINI (LUDOVICO) an eminent Italian painter, born at Ravenna in 1643. He studied under Cignani, and worked in concert with Franciscini, his friend and fellow-disciple. He particularly excelled in whatever relates to architecture, ornaments, and landscapes, and died at Bologna in 1717.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or **QUAKENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Osnabrug, subject to the house of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Hase, twenty miles north-west of Osnabrug, and thirty-five south-west of Bremen. Long. 8. 7. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the north by Koe-Tcheau and Hu-Quang, on the east by Yunan and Quantong, on the south by the same and Tonquin, and on the west by Yun-nan. It produces great plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts, and there is a gold mine lately opened. They have a particular tree of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. Among other animals there are porcupines and rhinoceroses. The capital town is Quie-ling.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the north by Quang-si and Hu-quang; on the east by Kiang-si and Fokien; on the south by the ocean; and on the west by Tonquin. This province is diversified by vallies and mountains; and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, salt-petre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruits of all sorts, proper to the climate. They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out of the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and they have a remarkable tree whose wood is almost as hard and as heavy as iron, and is therefore called iron-wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital town.

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QUARLES (FRANCIS) an English poet, was the son of James Quarles, Esq; clerk of the green-cloth, and purveyor to queen Elizabeth, and was born at Stewards, near Rumford, in Essex, in 1592. After studying at Christ's college Cambridge, he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, London, and was afterwards made cup-bearer to Elizabeth, electress palatine and queen of Bohemia, the daughter of James I. but quitting her service, went into Ireland, where he became secretary to archbishop Usher. But he there suffered greatly in his fortune, upon the breaking out of the rebellion in that kingdom in 1641, and was obliged to fly for safety to England. He did not however meet here with the repose he expected; for a piece of his, intitled *The Royal Convert*, giving offence to the prevailing powers, they took occasion from that, and from his repairing to king Charles I. at Oxford, to injure him as much as possible in his fortune. But what he took most to heart, was his being plundered of his books and some manuscripts which he had prepared for the press; the loss of which is supposed to have hastened his death, which happened in September 1644. He also wrote a comedy called *The Virgin Widow*, and several poems of the religious kind. Those intitled his *Emblems* are well known, and have had many editions.

QUARTEN, a town of Swisserland, with a bailiwick near the lake Vallenstadt, five miles east of Glaris. This bailiwick is not very great, and it is common to the cantons of Glaris and Switz.

QUEBEC, a handsome and large town of America, and capital of Canada. The first place taken notice of upon landing here, is a square of an irregular figure, with well-built houses on one side; on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a small church, and on the right are two rows of houses, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as also another long row on the side of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of suburb, and between this and the great street there is a very steep ascent, in which they have made steps for the foot passengers to go up. This may be called the Upper Town, wherein is the bishop's palace; and between two large squares is a fort where the governor lodges. The Recollects have handsome houses over-against it, and on the right is the cathedral church; over-against this is the Jesuit's college, and between them there are well-built houses; from the fort run two streets, which are crossed by a third, and between these is a church and a convent. In the second square are two descents to the river of St. Charles. The hotel-dieu is in the midway, and from thence are small houses, which reach to the house of the intendant. On the other side of the Jesuit's college where the church stands, is a pretty long street, in which is a nunnery. Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants; the fort is a handsome building, but not quite finished. Quebec is not regularly fortified; but cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two bastions, which at high tides are almost level with the water. A little above one of the bastions is a demi-bastion, partly taken out of the rock; and above it, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of twenty-five pieces of cannon: still above this is a square fort, called the citadel; and the ways from one fortification to another are difficult to pass. To the left of the harbour on the side of the road there are large batteries of cannon, and some mortars; besides these there are several other fortifications, not very easy to be described. In 1711 the English fitted out a fleet with a design to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the rashness of the admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Isles, and so lost his largest ships, and 3000 of his best soldiers. On October 18, 1759, it was taken by the English, under the command of general Wolf, who lost his life in the battle, after he had the satisfaction to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a squadron of men of war, and did immense service in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy but what was active on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport vessels. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great Britain, and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace concluded in 1763. Long. 69. 48. W. Lat. 46. 55. N.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the Peninsula beyond the Ganges, and near the streight of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam, and the principal town is of the same name. It is said to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is subject to the Dutch. It has an harbour, and is three hundred miles north of Malacca. Lon. 98. 35. E. Lat. 7. 10. N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick, with a famous abbey, whose abbeys is a princess of the empire, and who sends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horseman and ten footmen: the inhabitants

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of the town live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is ten miles south of Halberstadt, and thirty-two west of Bernberg. Long. 11. 31. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent in the Isle of Sheppy, whose market is discontinued, and it has but one fair, on August 5, for toys. It is an ancient place, but is now very poor; however, it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and four jurats. It has one small church built with stone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houses, few being above two stories high. It consists of one wide street paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-drudging; oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is twelve miles west of Canterbury, and forty-five east of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, in Ireland, is bounded by Kildare on the east, by King's-County on the north and west, and by Kilkenny on the south, and is thirty-five miles in length and thirty-two in breadth. It is full of woods and bogs, and has one market-town and three boroughs. the chief of which is Maryborough or Queen's Town; all the rest are of little note.

QUEEN'S-FERRY, a town of Scotland, seated on the south side of the river Forth. It is ten miles west of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 20 W. Lat. 56. 0. N.

QUELLINUS (ERASMUS) an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in the year 1607. For some time he studied polite literature and philosophy; but his genius for painting inducing him to change his pursuits, he learned the art of the celebrated Rubens, and then applied himself to history, landscapes, and architecture. He executed some grand performances in the churches and palaces in Antwerp, and the neighbouring places. He lived to a great age, and left behind him a high character for skill and merit in his art.

He left a son, a painter, of his own name, whose works are admired, and are to be seen in different parts of Italy. He had likewise a nephew named Artus Quellinus, who was an excellent sculptor, and who executed the fine carved work in the town hall at Amsterdam.

QUENSTEDT (JOHN ANDREW) a famous Lutheran divine in the seventeenth century. He wrote a Treatise in form of a Dialogue relating to the Birth and Country of Men of Learning; a System of Divinity according to the Confession of Augsborg, in four vols. folio; and several other works. He died on the 22d of May, 1688, aged seventy-one.

QUENTIN, or QUINTIN (ST.) a town of France in Picardy, and capital of the Vermandois. It is seated on a small eminence on the side of the river Somme, beyond which there is the declivity of a craggy rock. The church is one of the handsomest in the kingdom; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen cloth. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1557, after which the Spaniards took it by assault. It is twenty-two miles south of Cambrai, and seventy-one north-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 22. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

QUERCI, a province of France in Guienne, bounded on the north by Limosin, on the east by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the south by Upper Languedoc, and on the west by Agenois and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Cahors is the capital.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Sax-Weissenfels. It is a town moderately large, with an old castle, and had formerly its particular counts. It is seated on the confines of Thuringia, twelve miles south-east of Mansfeldt, and fifteen north of Naumburg. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

QUERQUENEZ, an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoly, with a fort and several hamlets.

QUESNE (ABRAHAM DU) admiral of the naval forces of France, and one of the greatest seamen of his time, was born in Normandy in 1610, and was brought up to the sea by his father, who was a skilful captain, and began to distinguish himself at seventeen years of age. In 1644 he went into Sweden, where he was made rear-admiral of the fleet, and afterwards vice-admiral, in which post he behaved with great bravery at the famous battle wherein the Danes were entirely defeated, and took the admiral's ship called the *Patience*, in which the Danish admiral was killed. The marquis du Quesne was in 1647 recalled to France, and commanded one of the squadrons sent on the expedition to Naples. As the navy of France was much declined, he, in 1650, armed several vessels at his own expence, in order to relieve the royal army that blocked up Bourdeaux, and at the same time to prevent the inhabitants receiving any succour by sea. He met in the road with an English squadron that insisted on his lowering his top-sail, which he refusing, a smart engagement ensued, in which he was dangerously

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gerously wounded, but came off with honour. He was however obliged to go and refit his ships at Brest; which having done, without staying till his wounds were cured, he sailed back to Bourdeaux. The Spaniards arrived in the river at the same time; but he entered the city in spite of them, and was the principal cause of its surrender. He was equally successful in the last wars of Sicily. He defeated the Dutch in three different engagements, in the last of which De Ruyter was killed by a cannon-ball. At length he sunk the vessels belonging to Tripoly, and obliged that republic to conclude a peace, which was of great advantage to France. Some years after he forced the Algerines and Genoeise to implore the clemency of the French king. In short, Europe, Asia, and Africa were witnesses of his exploits. The French king rewarded his services, by giving him and his posterity the territory of Boucher, which is one of the finest estates in France, and erected it into a marquise under the name of the Land of Du Quesne, in order to immortalize the memory of this great man. It is worthy of remark that Du Quesne was a Calvinist, and it is said, that after the cessation of the edict of Nantes, the French king soliciting him to change his religion, he bravely answered, "That he had faithfully served his prince for sixty years, and would not be unfaithful to his God in his old age." He died on the second of February, 1688, aged seventy-eight, leaving four sons, who have all distinguished themselves.

QUESNEL (PASQUIER) a famous priest of the Oratory, born at Paris, on the 14th of July, 1634. He early adhered to the followers of Jansenius, and after his having finished his course of divinity in the Sorbonne, entered the congregation of the Oratory on the 17th of November, 1657, where he wholly applied himself to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and the fathers, and to writing books on religious subjects. His adherence to father de St. Martha, general of the Oratory, who had been banished by M. de Harlai, archbishop of Paris, exasperated that prelate against him, and occasioned his being exiled to Orleans. Four years after the general assembly of the Oratory having enjoined the signing of several articles, relating to philosophy and divinity, father Quesnel retired into the Spanish Netherlands, and went to M. Arnold at Brussels, with whom he contracted a strict friendship. He there published his *Moral Reflections on the New Testament*; but at length the archbishop of Malines caused him to be seized in 1703, and thrown into prison, but being set at liberty four months after, he, for some time, kept himself concealed, and then went to Holland, where he published several pieces against the archbishop of Malines, who condemned him by a sentence dated on the 10th of November, 1704, and some time after several books being written against his *Moral Reflections*, pope Clement XI. condemned them in general by a decree in 1708, which Quesnel answered the next year, in a book intitled *Conversations on the Decree passed at Rome against the New Testament of Chalons, &c.* At length the dispute continuing, the same pope, at the desire of Lewis XIV. published on the 8th of September, 1713, the famous Constitution, which begins with these words, *Unigenitus Dei Filius*, by which he condemned father Quesnel's book, with one hundred and one propositions extracted from it, and all the works written or to be written in its defence. This constitution was received by the assembly of the French clergy, and registered in parliament in 1714. But after the death of Lewis XIV. the bishops of Mirepoix, Senes, Montpellier, and Boulogne, appealed from this bull to the general council in 1717, and their example was followed by the cardinal de Noailles, and some other bishops. Father Quesnel died at Amsterdam, on the 2d of December, 1719, aged eighty-six. The most complete edition of his *Moral Reflections* are those of 1699, and 1708. He also published an edition of the Works of St. Leo, which is much esteemed, and several other works.

QUESNOY a town of France, in Hainault, in the territory of Valenciennes. It is seated on a large plain, and has very irregular fortifications, consisting of eight bastions. There are three gates, and the streets are tolerably wide. It was taken by the allies in 1711; but retaken by the French in 1713. It is ten miles south-east of Valenciennes, fifteen north of Cambray, and one hundred and sixteen north-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

QUESNOY (FRANCIS DE) surnamed the Flemming, an excellent statuary, was born at Brussels, and performed a great number of the most curious and admirable works, which are to be seen chiefly in Italy and the Netherlands, and died at Leghorn in 1644, aged fifty-two.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS (FRANCISCO) a celebrated Spanish poet, born at Madrid, in 1570. He was descended from a noble family, was made a knight of St. James, and was one of the best writers in Spain; but was thrown into prison by order of count Olivarez, whose administration he

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fatirized in his verses, and was not set at liberty till after that minister's disgrace. Quevedo wrote some heroic, lyric, and facetious poems. He also composed several treatises on religious subjects, and has translated some authors into Spanish. He died on the 8th of September, 1645, aged sixty-five. The most known of his works are, 1. *The Spanish Parnassus*. 2. *The Adventurer Bulcon*. 3. *His Visions*. 4. *Hell Reformed, &c.*

QUIBO, an island in the South sea, on the coast of the province of Veraguay, in New Spain. It is full of tall flourishing trees of many sorts. There are some deer, and plenty of large black monkeys, whose flesh the sailors think is sweet and wholesome. There are also a few guanos, and some snakes, but no other land animals.

QUILLET (CLAUDE) an eminent Latin poet of the 17th century, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, and practised physic there with reputation; but having declared against the pretended possession of the nuns of Loudun, in a manuscript treatise, the original of which is now in the library of the Sorbonne, he was obliged to retire into Italy, where he became secretary to the marshal d'Estrees, the French ambassador at Rome. In 1655 Quillet published in Holland a Latin poem, entitled *Calipedia*, under the name of Calvidius Latus, he there inserted some verses against the cardinal Mazarine and his family; but that cardinal making him some gentle reproaches, he retrenched what related to the cardinal, in another edition, and dedicated it to him, Mazarine having, before it was printed, given him an abbey. He died in 1661, aged fifty-nine, after having given Menage all his writings, and five hundred crowns to pay the expence of printing them; but that abbé took the money and papers, and published none of them. His *Calipedia*, or the Art of getting beautiful Children, has been translated into English verse.

QUILLEBEUF, a town of France, in Upper Normandy. The women and girls are employed in making of bone-lace, and the men in fishing. It is seated on the river Seine, seventeen miles from Havre-de Grace, and eight south-east of Caudebec. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda. It is seated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Long. 42. 10. E. Lat. 2. 0. S.

QUILOE, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between Mozambique and Melinda. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1498, who obliged the king to pay tribute. Long. 40. 3. E. Lat. 8. 20. S.

QUIMBAIA, a province of South America, in Popayan, thirty-seven miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, and extends from the river Cauca as far as the mountains called the Andes.

QUIMPER, a town of France, in Brittany, seated on the river Oder. It is a bishop's see, and is thirty miles south-east of Brest, and three hundred and twelve west of Paris. Long. 4. 2. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocese of Quimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Ilotte, five miles from the sea, eight from Port Lewis, and two from Quimper. Long. 3. 30. W. Lat. 47. 58. N.

QUIN (JAMES) a celebrated comedian, was born in the parish of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, London, and his father soon after settling in Ireland, he was at a grammar-school, and at the university of Dublin, where he remained till he was near twenty years of age. As his father designed him for the bar, he then came over to England, and took chambers in the Temple; but he soon found that he had a much stronger inclination to study Shakespeare than the statutes. About this time his father died, who having been possessed of a small fortune, which his natural generosity had greatly incumbered, Mr. Quin found his patrimony so small, as to be insufficient for his support; and having made but a small progress in the study of the law, he resolved to quit his present pursuit, and apply to the stage. He had many requisites to form a good actor; an expressive countenance, a marking eye, a clear, full, and melodious voice, an extensive memory, founded upon a long application to our best and classic authors, an enthusiastic admiration of Shakespeare, a happy and articulate pronunciation, and a majestic figure. He had been frequently in company with Booth and Wilks, the capital actors of this period; and had formed a very strict intimacy with Ryan, to whom he now opened his mind, with respect to his coming upon the stage, and who, in 1717, introduced him to the managers of the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, who engaged him to appear the succeeding winter. He accordingly made his first appearance in 1718, but had not an opportunity of displaying his great theatrical powers till the year 1720, when the *Merry Wives of Windsor* being revived at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields theatre, he performed the part of Falstaff; and the first night of his appearance

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appearance in that character, surprised and astonished the audience.

Notwithstanding the rough fantastic manner, which so much characterized Mr. Quin, no one was of a more humane disposition, or less addicted to revenge. But there was at that time, upon Drury-Lane theatre, one Williams, a subaltern player, who performing the part of the messenger in the tragedy of Cato, in saying, "Cæsar sends health to Cato," pronounced the last word Keeto, which so struck Quin, that he replied with his usual coolness, "Would he had sent a better messenger." Mr. Williams was so stung with this answer, that he vowed revenge; and following Quin into the green-room, represented the injury he had done him, by making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the audience, and insisted upon satisfaction. Quin endeavoured to rally his passion, but this only added fuel to his antagonist's rage, who retiring, waited for Quin under the Piazza, upon his return from the tavern to his lodging; Williams drew upon him, and a rencounter ensued, in which Williams fell. For this affair Quin was tried at the Old Bailey, when it was brought in manslaughter, to the entire satisfaction of the court, and of all who were acquainted with the origin and progress of this quarrel.

When Quin was first engaged at Drury-Lane, he succeeded the elder Mills, in all the capital parts of tragedy, and Delane supplied his place at Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. But it was upon Booth's quitting the stage, on account of his illness, that Quin shone forth in all his splendour; and yet he had the diffidence, upon the first night of his appearing in Cato, to insert in the bills, that the part of Cato would be only attempted by Mr. Quin. The modesty of this invitation produced a full house, and a favourable audience; but when he came to that part of the play, where his dead son is brought in upon the bier, Quin in speaking these words, "Thanks to the gods!—my boy has done his duty!" so effected the whole house, that they cried out with continued acclamation, "Booth outdone!" and when he came to the soliloquy, he was encored to that degree, that, though it was submitting to an impropriety, he indulged the audience with its repetition.

Quin was now arrived at the summit of his profession, where he remained without a rival full ten years; and when Cibber had thrown himself out of Fleetwood's confidence, Quin supplied his place, in presiding over rehearsals, and the perusal of such new plays as were offered. At the end of the year 1748, Quin having taken umbrage at Rich's behaviour, retired, in a fit of spleen and resentment, to Bath, but came from thence in the year 1749, to play the part of Othello at Covent-garden theatre, for the benefit of the unhappy sufferers by the fire in Cornhill, and afterwards continued many successive years to come constantly to London, to perform the character of Sir John Falstaff, for his old friend Ryan; but in 1754, having lost two of his front teeth, he declined the task, by writing to his friend, that there was no person on earth he would sooner serve, but that he would whistle Falstaff for no man.

While Mr. Quin continued upon the stage, he constantly kept company with the greatest geniuses of the age. He was well known to Pope and Swift; and the earl of Chesterfield frequently invited him to his table; but there was none for whom he entertained a higher esteem, than for the ingenious Mr. Thomson, to whom he made himself known by an act of generosity, that does the greatest honour to his character, and of which we have given a particular account in Mr. Thomson's life. Mr. Quin's judgment in the English language recommended him to his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, who appointed him to instruct his children in speaking and reading with a graceful propriety; and Quin being informed of the elegant manner in which his present majesty delivered his first gracious speech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of extasy, "Ay—I taught the boy to speak!" Nor did his majesty forget his old tutor; for soon after his accession to the throne, he gave orders, without any application being made to him, that a genteel pension should be paid to Mr. Quin during his life. Mr. Quin, indeed, was not in absolute need of this royal benefaction; for, as he was never married, and had none but distant relations, he sunk 2000 *l.* which was half his fortune, in an annuity, for which he obtained 200 *l.* a year; and with about 2000 *l.* more in the funds, lived in a decent manner during the latter part of his life at Bath, from whence he carried on a regular correspondence with Mr. Garrick, and generally paid a visit to his friends in the metropolis once a-year, when he constantly passed a week or two at Mr. Garrick's villa at Hampton. He died of a fever on the 21st of January, 1766, in the 73d year of his age.

QUINAULT (PHILIP) an eminent French poet, of a good family at Paris, was born in 1635, and was at first domestic to Tristan l'Hermitte, of whom he learnt to write verses,

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after which he lived with an advocate to the council. He wrote several theatrical pieces, which were well received, married to great advantage; purchased the post of auditor of the accounts; was admitted a member of the French Academy, and died at Paris on the 28th of November, 1688, aged fifty-three. He exceeded all the French poets in writing operas. His principal works are, 1. The Feasts of Love and Bacchus. 2. Cadmus and Hermione. 3. Alceste. 4. Psyche. 5. The Masquerade of the Carnival. 6. Theseus. 7. Athis. 8. Isis. 9. Proserpine. 10. Roland. 11. The Temple of Peace. 12. Armida. 13. Sixteen theatrical pieces, &c.

QUINCY (the marquis DE) lieutenant-general of the French army, wrote a Military History of Lewis XIV. in which he enters minutely into the particulars of each campaign.

QUINCY, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, and in the territory of Dole. It is seated on the river Louve, near a very remarkable grotto. It is ten miles south-west of Besançon. Long 6. 5 E. Lat. 47. 5 N.

QUINDECIMVIRI, in Roman antiquity, magistrates or priests, who had the care of the Sybelline oracles, which were before intrusted to the Duumviri and Decemviri: the number of priests in this, as in most other orders, being several times altered. They consulted those oracles when ordered by the senate, expounded the sense, executed what they prescribed, and also caused the Secular games to be celebrated. It is believed, that Sylla the Dictator established them, by adding five to the college of the Decemviri, when this name was given them from their being fifteen in number.

QUINQUATRIA, or QUINQUATRIUS, in Roman antiquity, the feast of Minerva, which began on the 19th of March, or the 14th of the calends of April, and continued five days. During this solemnity the boys and girls prayed to the goddesses for wisdom and learning, of which she had the patronage, and the young men carried their masters their fee, or present, termed Minerval.

QUINTILIANUS (MARCUS FABIVS) a celebrated Latin orator, and the most judicious critic of his time, was a native of Calagurris, or Calahorra, in Spain, and was the disciple of Domitius Afer, who died in the year 59. He taught rhetoric at Rome, for twenty years with great applause, and not only laid down rules for speaking, but exhibited his eloquence at the bar. Some authors imagine, but with little foundation, that he arrived to the consulship; but it is more certain, that he was preceptor to the grandsons of the emperor Domitian's sister. There is still extant his excellent work entitled *Institutiones Oratoriae*, which is a treatise of rhetoric in twelve books, where his precepts, judgment, and taste, are justly admired. These Institutions were found intire by Poggius, in an old tower of the abbey of St. Gal, and not in a grocer's shop in Germany, as some authors have imagined. There is also attributed to Quintilian a Dialogue *De Causis Corruptæ Eloquentiæ*; but it is more commonly ascribed to Tacitus. The best editions of Quintilian's works are those of Mr. Obrecht, published at Strasburg, in two volumes quarto, in 1698, and of M. Capperonier, in folio. The abbé Gedoyn has translated the Institutions into French.

Quintilian had a son of the same name, on whom he bestowed great praises. This son ought not to be confounded with Quintilian, the father, or rather the grand-father of him, who is the subject of this article, and who wrote 145 Declamations. Ugolin of Parma published the first 136, in the 15th century, the nine others were published in 1563, by Peter Ayrault, and afterwards by Peter Pithou in 1580. There have also been 19 other Declamations, printed under the name of Quintilian the Orator, but in the opinion of Vossius, they were written neither by that orator nor his grand-father.

QUINTIN, a considerable town of France, in Brittany, with the title of a duchy, and a fine castle. It is seated in a valley on the river Goy, near a large forest of the same name, eight miles from St. Brien, and two hundred and twenty-five west of Paris. Long. 1. 51. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

QUINTIN MATSYS, also called the Farrier of Antwerp, rendered himself famous by his being transformed, by the force of love, from a blacksmith to a painter. He had followed the trade of a blacksmith and farrier near twenty years, when falling in love with a painter's daughter, who was very handsome, and disliked nothing but his trade, he quitted it, and betook himself to painting, in which he made a very uncommon and surprising progress. He was a strict imitator of ordinary life, and much better at representing the defects, than the beauties of nature. One of his best pieces is a descent from the cross, in the chapel of the cathedral at Antwerp: for which, and a great number of other histories and portraits, he gained a multitude of admirers; particularly for his laborious neatness, which indeed was the principal part of his character. He died at

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an advanced age in 1529. His works have been dispersed throughout Europe.

QUINTINIE (JOHN DE LA) a person eminent for his skill in agriculture and gardening, was born near Poitiers, in 1626. After he had finished his studies in that city, he went to Paris, where he pleaded at the bar with such reputation, that M. Tambonnau, president of the chamber of accounts, being informed of his merit, intrusted him with the education of his son, when he employed his leisure time in gratifying his fondness for the study of agriculture. He read Columella, Varro, Virgil, and all the authors, ancient and modern, who treat on that subject, and increased his knowledge in gardening in a journey he made into Italy with his pupil. At his return to Paris M. Tambonnau gave him the management of his garden, in order that he might add experience and practice to theory. He then devoted himself entirely to the study of agriculture, made a great number of curious and useful experiments, and important discoveries. The prince de Conde, who was fond of agriculture, took great pleasure in conversing with him. James II. king of England, offered him a considerable pension to induce him to come hither, and cultivate his gardens; but he refused his advantageous offers. After which Lewis XIV. created, in his favour, the post of director-general of the fruit and kitchen gardens belonging to the royal palaces. La Quintinie wrote an excellent work, entitled, *Directions for the management of Fruit and Kitchen Gardens*, and also published several letters, that are of great use to the lovers of agriculture. He died at Paris, very old; but in what year is not certainly known.

QUINTUS (CALABER). See CALABER.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS. See CURTIUS (QUINTUS).

QUIQUERAN DE BEAUJEU (PAUL ANTHONY DE) knight of Malta, and one of the greatest seamen of his time, frequently fought with success against the Turks; but in January 1660, a tempest having obliged him to cast anchor in a bad port of the Archipelago, he was surrounded and attacked by thirty gallees of Rhodes, commanded by captain Pacha Mazamamet in person. He sustained their fire during a whole day, and did not yield till he had spent all his ammunition, and lost three-fourths of his men. On their taking him, they loaded him with irons, which they had no sooner done than a second tempest, more violent than the first, put the victorious fleet in such danger, that Mazamamet found himself reduced to the necessity of imploring Quiqueran's assistance, upon which he saved them by his skill. This gave such pleasure to the captain, that, in order to save him in his turn, he concealed his quality, and placed him amongst the meanest of the slaves; but the grand vizier, who was doubtless informed of all that had passed, resolved to see him; and knowing him by his warlike mien and the description that had been given of him, confined him in the castle at the Seven Towers, without hope of ransom, or of being exchanged. Lewis XIV. in vain demanded him, and the Venetians were unable to get him included in the treaty of Candia. He had been eleven years confined in prison, when James Quinquaran, one of his nephews, who was knight of Malta, and only twenty-two years of age, formed the bold design of delivering him. He went to Constantinople with M. de Nointel, and as nobody was refused admission, saw his uncle, and frequently brought him pieces of ropes, which he privately gave him. When it was thought that he had as much as was sufficient, they agreed on the day, hour, and signal. At length the signal being given, Paul Antony de Quiqueran descended by the ropes, but they being too short by eight or ten yards, he dropped into the sea, which washes the foot of the castle. The noise he made in falling drew thither some Turks, who failed in a brigantine; but the nephew arriving in a skiff, well armed, obliged them to sheer off, and by means of his oars, carried him on board a king's ship, in which he was happily taken to France. He died commander of Bourdeaux.

QUIRIEU, a small town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, in the Viennois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, seventeen miles from Lyons. Long. 5. 25. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several islands in Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits of every kind, and abound in pastures and cattle. Lat. from 10 degrees to 12 S.

QUIRINALIA. See the next article.

QUIRINUS, a name by which Romulus was adored by the Romans, after his death. This name was given him from his being the founder of the Romans, whom he himself

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called Quirites, after he had appropriated a part of his new city to the use of the Sabines, who quitted the town of Cures, in order to settle at Rome, as is observed by Livy. Romulus had his temple upon the mountain, which from his name was called Quirinale. The gate of Rome, which leads to that mountain, was also called by the same name, and the feasts annually celebrated to his honour on the 17th of February, were called Quirinalia.

QUIRINUS (PUBLIUS SULPICIUS) consul of Rome, was born in Lanuvium, and owed his advancement intirely to the services he performed for Augustus. After his consulship he commanded an army in Cilicia, where he subdued the Homonadenfes, a savage people, by which he obtained the honour of a triumph. Augustus, after the condemnation of Archelaus, sent Quirinus to govern in Syria, and to number that province and Judæa. There is no doubt, but that the Cyrenius mentioned by St. Luke and Josephus, is the same with our Quirinus, and that it was he who was sent by Augustus with a commission for the taxation mentioned by that Evangelist, this tax being begun by Sentius Saturnius, who was governor of Judæa at the time of our Saviour's birth. Quirinus was afterwards governor to Caius, Augustus's grand-son. He married Æmilia Lepida, the great-grand-daughter of Sylla and Pompey, but he afterwards divorced her, and caused her to be banished from Rome in a disgraceful manner. He died in the year 22.

QUISAMA, a province of Africa, on the sea-coast, which makes part of the kingdom of Angola. It is a mountainous country, little cultivated, but yields a great deal of salt, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lat. from 9. 29 to 10. 50.

QUISTELLO, a small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the eastern bank of the river Seccia, four miles from its confluence with the river Po. It is famous for a battle fought here on September 15, 1734, between the Imperialists and the French, where marshal Broglio was surprized in his bed. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

QUITEOA, a large town of Africa, in the province of Drafs, with a castle. Long. 5. 15. W. Lat. 28. 6. N.

QUITO, a town of South America, in Peru. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above three hundred yards higher than the level of the sea, according to very exact observations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of universities, under the directions of the Jesuits and Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards. All sorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceeding dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the seat of the treasurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Long. 78. 44. W. Lat. 0. 13. S.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in South America, lying between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally strait, and indeed all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, in so much that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tygers and serpents are below in the forests. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it themselves. They have all sorts of materials proper for dying, and indigo is very plenty. They have several sorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, besides those that naturally grow there. They have also imported beeves and sheep. In the northern parts they likewise get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is not very exact.

QUIXOS, a province of South America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

QUIZINA, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Garet to the river Nacor, and the inhabitants are said to be rich and warlike.

QUOJA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and contains besides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Giln, Quilliga, and Caredabu; but these countries are very little known.

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R AAB, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of the territory of Javarin. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Raab, Babbitz, and the Danube, and is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks. It has two bridges, the one leading to Austria, and the other to Alba Regalis. It has seven large bastions, and four cavaliers or high mounts which overlook them. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loss of twenty thousand men; but was soon after surprized by count Palfi, who put all the Turks he found in it to the sword. It is thirty-two miles west of Gran, twenty five south-east of Resburg, twenty-five north-west of Buda, and fifty-five south-east of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

RABASTEENS, a town of France in Languedoc, in the diocese of Alby, with an old castle, that is much decayed as well as the town. It is seated on the river Tarn, fifteen miles from Alby. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

RABA, a large and handsome town of Africa, in the province of Tremecen, and in the kingdom of Fez, with a good castle and a harbour, and several fine mosques and beautiful palaces. It is seated at the mouth of the river Burregreg. Long. 6. 5. W. Lat. 30. 40. N.

RABELAIS (FRANCIS) a celebrated French writer, was the son of an apothecary, and was born at Chinon, about the year 1483. He took the habit of a Franciscan in the monastery of Fontenay le Comte, in Lower Poitou, where he became well skilled in the languages, and particularly in the Greek. His gay and facetious temper procured him many powerful protectors, who encouraged his inclination to abandon his cloister, and obtained leave from pope Clement VII. for him to enter the order of St. Benedict in the monastery of Mailezais. Rabelais afterwards quitted the religious habit, and went to study physic at Montpellier, where he published Hippocrates's Aphorisms in Latin, and took his doctor's degree. It is said that the chancellor Du Prat having abolished the privileges of the faculty of physic at Montpellier by a decree of the parliament, Rabelais had the address to make him revoke what he had done, and that those who were made doctors of that university wear Rabelais's robe, which is there held in great veneration. His capacity at length made him known at Paris, and cardinal John Du Bellay, bishop of that city, chose him for his physician in ordinary, and in that character took him to Rome, where Rabelais could not help throwing out his jokes in the presence of pope Paul III. That cardinal procured for him a bull of absolution for the fault he had committed in quitting his religious habit. He employed him at his return in some negotiations, and gave him a prebend at St. Maurice Fosses, with the parsonage of Meudon. About this time Rabelais wrote his Pantagruel. He died at Paris in 1553, aged seventy. There have been a great number of editions of his works, the best of which is that with cuts, and the notes of Duchat and Monnoye, in 1741, three volumes, quarto. We there find that Rabelais was well acquainted with the French, Italian, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and even the Arabic languages, and that he was a grammarian, poet, philosopher, physician, civilian, and astronomer. His writings are filled with railery and satire, which have been esteemed so ingenious, that the learned have compared him to Lucian. However they are too licentious, and not only extremely obscure, but stuffed with the grossest obscenities.

RABIRIUS, a celebrated architect, lived in the time of the emperor Domitian, who employed him in building his palace, and in other excellent monuments of architecture, the remains of which are still to be seen.

RABUTIN (FRANCIS BUSSY DE) a gentleman of the duke of Nevers's company, lived under the reigns of Henry II. and Charles IX. and is celebrated for his Military Memoirs, which he printed at Paris in 1555.

RABUTIN (ROGER COMTE DE BUSSY) master of the camp to the French light-horse, lieutenant-general to the king, &c. and one of the greatest wits at the court of Lewis XIV. was born at Epiry in the Neversois on the 3d of April 1618. He served in his father's regiment at twelve years of age, and distinguished himself so greatly by his valour and prudence in several sieges and battles, that he might have risen to the dignity of marshal of France if he could have sup-

pressed his inclination to ridicule and satire. In 1665 there appeared under his name a manuscript entitled *The amorous History of the Gauls*, containing a history of the amours of two ladies who were in great credit at court. This manuscript being carried to the king, he was much displeased at it, and to satisfy the persons injured, ordered De Rabutin to be confined in the Bastile, where that nobleman wrote several letters, in which he acknowledged his having composed that history, but maintained that the characters he had drawn in it were altered and spoiled in order to create him enemies. At length falling sick about eight months after, he was set at liberty, and allowed to stay a month in Paris, and then banished to his estate in the country, where he staid six years. He was in 1681 permitted to return to Paris, and was afterwards allowed to appear at court, where he was for several years treated with great coolness by the king. He died at Autun on the ninth of April, 1693, at seventy-five years of age. He wrote 1. *Memoirs on what happened at Court and in the Field after his Disgrace.* 2. *Seven Volumes of Letters.* 3. A small piece for the use of his sons, entitled *Instructions relating to Behaviour*; and several other works.

RACAN (HONORAT DE BEUIL, marquis of) an eminent French poet, was son to a knight of the order of St. Michael, and was born at Roche Racan in Touraine, in 1589. In 1605 he was made one of the pages to king Henry IV. when he applied himself to French poetry under the direction of Malherbe. He was afterwards chosen one of the members of the French Academy, and was one of the best writers of pastorals and lyric poems France has produced. It is remarkable that he once happened to write a stanza of four lines exactly like a stanza of four lines in the works of another poet whose writings he believed he had never read. He died in 1670, aged eighty-one.

RACINE (JOHN) a celebrated French poet, born at La Ferte Milon on the 21st of December, 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, and discovered from his infancy an extraordinary genius and great fondness for polite literature. He took a particular delight in the study of the ancient Greek authors, and frequently retired into the wood of Port Royal, where he employed himself whole days in reading Homer, Sophocles, and Euripides, whose language became as familiar to him as his own. He was but twenty-one years of age when he brought his *Thebaide* on the stage; but though that tragedy was not comparable to the fine pieces then produced by Corneille, whose tragedies alone at that time demanded the esteem and admiration of the public, yet it made Racine be considered as a young man who had the boldness to enter the lists with that great poet, and to aspire to the same applause; and indeed Racine wrote successively nine other tragedies, which were not less admired than those of Corneille, and the public were even divided in their sentiments in determining which of these great men wrote the most perfect tragedies. However both parties allowed that Racine had all the qualifications which distinguish a great poet. He was received into the French Academy in 1673, and Lewis XIV. chose him to write his history, but he found it entirely opposite to his genius. He spent the latter years of his life in composing a history of the house of Port Royal, the place of his education; but though it is finely drawn up, as many have asserted, it has never been published. Notwithstanding his having conversed much with the court, he had not learnt to disguise his sentiments; for having drawn up a well written memorial upon the miseries of the people, and the means of relieving them, he lent it to madam de Maintenon to read, when the king coming in, and demanding what and whose it was, commended Racine's zeal, but disapproved of his meddling with what did not concern him, saying, in an angry tone, "Because he knows how to make good verses, does he think he knows every thing?" "Would he be a minister of state because he is a great poet?" This greatly affected Racine, who conceived such dreadful ideas of the king's displeasure as brought on a fever, of which he died on the 22d of April, 1699, aged sixty.

The king, who was sensible of his great merit, and always loved him, sent often to him in his illness, and finding

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ing after his death that he had more glory than riches, settled a handsome pension upon his family. There is no work in the French language written with more wit and elegance than his writings in prose. Besides his plays several of his letters have been published; he also wrote spiritual songs, epigrams, &c. Racine's works were printed at Amsterdam in 1722, in two volumes 12mo. and the next year a pompous edition was printed in two volumes quarto.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Stiria. It is a fortress of importance, it having a castle near the town, seated on a hill on the side of Hungary in an island formed by the river Muer. The Turks were beaten here in 1408. It is twenty-two miles south-east of Gratz, and one hundred south of Vienna. Long. 16. 16. E. Lat. 47. 8. N.

RACLIA, one of the least islands of the Archipelago, near the island of Nio. It is a rock about twelve miles in circumference.

RACONI, a populous town of Italy in Piedmont, in the territory of Savillan. It is seated in a fertile and agreeable plain, in the road to Turin, and on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has here a handsome palace. Long. 7. 40. E. Lat. 44. 36. N.

RADCLIFFE, (Dr. JOHN) a very eminent physician, was born in 1650 at Wakefield in Yorkshire, where his father had a moderate estate. He was taught Latin and Greek at a school in the same town, and afterwards studied at University college, Oxford, but no fellowship becoming vacant, he removed to Lincoln college, where he obtained one. He applied himself to physic, and ran through the necessary courses of botany, chemistry, and anatomy, in all which he soon made a very great progress. Yet it is remarkable that in the practice of physic he seldom looked farther than to the pieces published by Dr. Wallis, who then practised in London with great success. He had few books of any kind; so that when Dr. Bathurst, head of Trinity college, asked him once in a surprize where was his study? Radcliffe, pointing to a few phials, a skeleton, and an herbal, answered, "Sir, this is Radcliffe's library." In 1675 he proceeded bachelor of physic, and immediately fell to practice, paying no regard to the rules universally followed, which he frequently censured with great freedom and acrimony. This drew all the old practitioners upon him, with whom he waged an everlasting war. Yet before he had practised two years his business became very extensive, even among those of the highest rank. In 1682 he went out doctor, and two years after came to London, and settled in Bowstreet Covent-Garden, and in less than a year got into prime business. His conversation contributed as much to his making his way, as his reputed skill in his profession; for having much pleasantry and readiness of wit, he was a most diverting companion. In 1686 the princess Anne of Denmark made him her physician; and the next year, being willing to shew his gratitude to University college, where he had received the best part of his education, he caused the east window over the altar to be put up at his own expence; it is esteemed very beautiful, the nativity of our Saviour being finely painted on the glass.

In 1688, when the princess Anne retired to Nottingham, he was pressed by Dr Compton to attend her in virtue of his office, she being big with child of the duke of Gloucester; but not favouring the measures then in agitation, he excused himself on account of the multiplicity of his patients; yet after the Revolution he was frequently sent for to king William.

In 1693 he entered into a treaty of marriage with the daughter of a wealthy citizen, but before it was concluded it was discovered that the young lady had already consummated with her father's book-keeper; and from this circumstance he entertained such a dislike to the whole sex, that he often declared he wished for an act of parliament whereby nurses only should be entitled to prescribe to them. In 1694 queen Mary died of the small-pox. "The physician's part," says bishop Burnet, was universally condemned, and her death was imputed to the negligence or unskillfulness of "Dr. Radcliffe. He was called; and it appeared but too evidently that his opinion was chiefly considered, and most depended on." Soon after he lost the favour of the princess Anne, by refusing to leave his bottle, in order to obey her call, and another physician was elected into his place. Indeed he was a great votary to Bacchus, to whom he offered both his morning and his evening sacrifices. Some time after he also affronted king William, who in 1699 shewing him his swelled ancles, while the rest of his body was emaciated, he said, What think you of these? "Why truly, replied Radcliffe, I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms." This so lost the king's favour, that no intercessions could ever recover it. On queen Anne's coming to the throne the earl of Godolphin strenuously endeavoured to reinstate him in his

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former post of chief physician; but she alledged, that Radcliffe would send her word again that her ailments were nothing but the vapours. Yet he was admitted in all cases of emergency, and received large sums for his prescriptions behind the curtain. Many stories are told of his rudeness and his humorous behaviour; we shall here give an instance in which he shewed that he could bear a very considerable loss without the least discomposure. In 1692 he ventured 5000*l.* in a private trading vessel to the East Indies, with the prospect of a large return; but the ship being taken by the French, he lost the whole sum: but when the news was brought him he answered with the utmost calmness, that he had nothing to do but to go up so many pair of stairs to make himself whole again. He continued in full business, encreasing in wealth till his death, which happened on the first of November, 1714, when he was sixty-four years of age. He was a great benefactor to the university of Oxford in founding the library which bears his name.

RADEGONDA, queen of France, was celebrated for her beauty and virtue. She was the daughter of Bertaire king of Thuringia, and was born in 519. She was educated a Pagan till she was ten years of age, when king Clotharius I. caused her to be instructed in the Christian religion, after which he married her, and six years after that prince permitted her to take the veil at Noyon, from whence she went to Tours, and at length settled at Poitiers, where she died on the 13th of August, 587, at sixty-eight years of age, in the abbey of the Holy Cross, which she herself had built.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy in Tuscany, in the Siennois. It is seated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel, and is forty miles south of Sienna. Long. 12. 46. E. Lat. 42. 56. N.

RADNOR, the county-town of Radnorshire, in South Wales, seated near the spring head of the river Somergil, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a hill which feeds abundance of sheep and cattle, and on the top of it was seated a castle, long since in ruins. This town is governed by a capital council, consisting of twenty five persons and the recorder, out of whom are chosen yearly a bailiff and two aldermen. It sends one member to parliament. It has a market on Thursday, and a fair on October 29, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is twenty-five miles north-west of Hereford, and one hundred and fifty seven north-west of London. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of South Wales; its air is very sharp and piercing, and the soil barren without great cultivation, it being mountainous and rocky, especially in the north and west parts, which are only fit for feeding cattle. Its extent from east to west is twenty-four miles, and from north to south about twenty-two. It has several rivers, the chief of which is the Wye. It is bounded on the east by Herefordshire; on the south and west by Brecknockshire; and on the north by Montgomeryshire. It has fifty-two parishes and four market-towns, the principal of which is Radnor, the county-town.

RADOM, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a rivulet that falls into the river Vistula, fifty miles south of Warsaw. Long. 21. 9. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

RADULPHUS or **RALPH**. See **RODOLPHUS**.

RADZIWIL (**NICHOLAS**) the fourth of that name, palatine of Wilna, grand marshal and chancellor of Lithuania in the sixteenth century, was descended from one of the most illustrious families in Poland. He travelled in his youth into most parts of Europe, and was so well skilled in bodily exercises, as to surpass all the gentlemen of his time. He had a considerable share in the esteem and friendship of Sigismund Augustus; was captain of his guards, and commanded thrice in Livonia, where he obtained a signal victory over the Germans; he rendered that province subject to Poland, and took the archbishop of Riga, and the grand-master of the knights of Livonia prisoners. Some time after he embraced the Protestant religion, caused the Bible to be printed in the Polish language at his own expence; and the clergy of Wilna not permitting the Protestant ministers to preach in the churches, he made them preach in the yard of his house. His lady assisted very zealously in endeavouring to settle the Reformation. He died in 1567, leaving four sons, who all afterwards embraced the Romish religion.

RAFAELLE D'URBINO. See **RAPHAEL**.

RAGUENET (**FRANCIS**) an eminent French writer, was born at Roan, took orders, and applied himself to the study of polite literature and history. He gained the prize from the French Academy in 1689, and died at Paris about the year 1720. His principal works are, 1. The Monuments of Rome, or a Description of the finest Performances in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture in that City, with Observations, duodecimo; on account of this small work the author received the honour of being made a Roman citizen. 2. A Parallel between the French and Italians, in respect to Music and Operas. 3. The History of Oliver Crom-

Cromwell. 4. The History of the Old Testament. 5. The History of the Viscount de Turenne, 2 volumes duodecimo. **RAGUSA**, the capital of a republic of the same name in Dalmatia. It has a senate and archbishop's see, and a harbour defended by a strong fort. It is about two miles in compass, and is well built and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and being defended by a strong fort on the side of the sea. It has a doge, as at Venice; but to hinder him from undertaking any thing against the republic, he only continues a month in his office. It is sixty miles north-west of Scutari. Long. 17. 54. E. Lat. 42. 56. N.

RAGUSAN, or the territory of Ragusa, a small district of Dalmatia in Europe. It is a republic under the protection of both the Turks and Venetians, to whom it pays tribute. Ragusa is the capital place.

RAHAB, a woman of the city of Jericho, who afforded refuge to the two spies sent by Joshua to view the country before the taking of that city in the 1451st year before the Christian era. When Jericho was taken Joshua spared Rahab with all her family, and every thing that belonged to her, according to the oath the spies had taken when she concealed them and assisted their escape. Rahab at length married Salmon prince of the tribe of Judah, by whom she had Booz, one of our Saviour's ancestors. The learned are not agreed that Rahab was a harlot. Arias Montanus, and several others maintain that the Hebrew word Zonab, applied to Rahab in the book of Joshua, does not there signify a woman of a bad life, but only an hostess, or a woman who keeps an inn; and say, with several other authors, that it is very improbable that the spies sent by Joshua should conceal themselves in the house of a woman of an infamous character, or that Salmon prince of the tribe of Judah should marry such a woman.

RAJAHMALL, a town of India, seated on the river Ganges, was formerly a place of the greatest trade on that river, but it is now removed to Cassim-Bazar. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the kingdom of Bengal. Long. 85. 24. E. Lat. 23. 20. N.

RAJAHPORE, a town of the East Indies, in the kingdom of Visapour, near the coast of Malabar. It has the convenience of one of the best harbours in the world. It is seated on a river of the same name, fifty miles north of Goa. Long. 73. 40. E. Lat. 17. 0. N.

RAIN, a town of Germany in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Acha, near the Lech, five miles east of Donawert, eight west of Newburg, and twenty west of Ingolstadt. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

There is another town of the same name in Lower Stiria, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle, on the confines of Carniola. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 46. 14. N.

RAINOLDS (Dr. JOHN) an eminent English divine, was born at Pinto in Devonshire, in 1549, studied at Merton college in Oxford, and removed from thence to Corpus Christi college, where he took both the degrees in arts and divinity. He was made dean of Lincoln in 1598, when being unwilling to quit an academical life, he the next year exchanged his deanery for the presidency of Corpus Christi college, and though queen Elizabeth offered him a bishoprick, he modestly refused it, and said *Nolo Episcopari* in earnest. He published a great number of books, and had a hand in translating part of the Old Testament by order of king James I. The learned have bestowed uncommon praises on this divine, and among the rest bishop Hall observes, that "he alone was a well-furnished library, full of all faculties, of all studies, of all learning. The memory, the reading of that man were to a miracle." He died in 1607.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany in Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. It is a free town, and noted for brewing good beer. It is seated on a river which falls into the Miza, thirty miles west of Prague, and sixty-five north-east of Egra. Long. 14. 1. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

RALEIGH (Sir WALTER) a celebrated admiral and learned writer, was the son of Walter Raleigh, esq. and was born in 1552, at Hayes, in the parish of Budley, in Devonshire. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, when he distinguished himself by the strength and vivacity of his genius; and having continued there three years, went as a gentleman volunteer into France in favour of the Protestants. After which he went into the service of the prince of Orange against the Spaniards. He next attended sir Humphry Gilbert, his half brother, in an expedition to the northern parts of America. In 1580, upon the descent of the Spanish and Italian forces into Ireland, he obtained a captain's commission, and distinguishing himself by his intrepidity in that kingdom, was made governor of Munster, and afterwards of Cork. In 1583 he engaged in a second expedition with sir Humphry Gilbert, but after having been two or three days at sea, a contagious distemper seized his whole crew, which obliged him to return to port. However the next

year he obtained letters patent for the discovery of unknown countries in America; and fitting out two barks at his own expence, reached the coast of Florida, sailed along the shore for about one hundred and twenty miles, took possession of the country in the name of queen Elizabeth, and discovered the country of Wingandacoa, to which he gave the name of Virginia, in honour of that virgin queen; then returning to England, was chosen knight of the shire for his own county of Devon, and the same session received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 sir Walter was so intent upon planting his new colony of Virginia, that he sent out a fleet of seven sail under the command of his cousin sir Richard Greenville, who visited many Indian towns, at one of which, the Indians having stolen a silver cup, the English had the rashness to set fire to the town, an act which they had afterwards sufficient reason to repent. Sir Richard on his return took a Spanish prize worth 50,000l. and the same year, the rebellion in Ireland being totally suppressed, her majesty granted sir Walter Raleigh twelve thousand acres of the forfeited lands, which great estate he planted at his own expence. Sir Walter, encouraged by this noble grant, fitted out a third fleet for Virginia, where the colony which had been left there, having suffered great distresses, had engaged sir Francis Drake to take them with him to England. In 1586 sir Walter was made seneschal of Cornwall and Exeter, and lord warden of the stannaries in Devonshire and Cornwall. The next year he prepared a new colony of one hundred and fifty men for Virginia, which were left in that country. About this time he was advanced to the post of captain of her majesty's guard; and was one of the council of war appointed to consider of the most effectual methods for the security of the nation; but not confining himself to the office of giving advice, he raised and disciplined the militia of Cornwall, and having performed all possible services at land, joined the fleet with a squadron of volunteers, and had a considerable share in the total defeat of the Spanish armada. In 1589 he accompanied Don Antonio of Portugal in the expedition to that kingdom, and in his return to England touched upon the coast of Ireland, where he visited Spencer the poet, whom he brought to England, and introduced to the queen's favour. Raleigh now formed a design of intercepting the Spanish plate fleet, and obtained a commission, with which he set sail with fifteen vessels, did great damage to the Spaniards, and took a carrac, which was esteemed the richest prize ever brought to England; but in the height of sir Walter's favour with the queen, he fell under her majesty's displeasure for being in love with the daughter of sir Nicholas Throgmorton, one of the queen's maids of honour, and the consequence of the amour discovering the intrigue, her majesty ordered him to be confined for several months, and dismissed the lady from her attendance, to whom he afterwards made the most honourable reparation by marriage. Sir Walter now projecting the discovery of the extensive empire of Guiana in South America, set sail with a squadron of ships, attacked the Spaniards in the island of Trinidad, made himself master of the town of St. Joseph, and took the Spanish governor prisoner. He then sailed four hundred miles up the river Oroonoke, but not being able to reach Guiana, reduced the town of Comana to ashes, and upon his return wrote an account of the discoveries he had made in this voyage. In 1596 he was appointed one of the chief commanders in the expedition to Cadiz; he was afterwards rear-admiral in the island voyage, and in 1600 he was made vice-admiral. The same year he was sent on an embassy to Flanders, and was soon after made governor of the isle of Jersey.

Upon the accession of king James I. he lost his credit at court, and was soon charged with being engaged in a plot to place the lady Arabella Stuart on the throne, and though there was no legal proof of his guilt, and the whole appeared an improbable fiction, he was condemned to lose his head; but being reprieved, was confined thirteen years in the Tower, during which he composed his History of the World, the first part of which was printed in 1614, and has been much admired. He finished the second part, but the bookseller falsely telling him that the first part had no great sale, he immediately threw the manuscript into the fire, which has been considered as a public loss. Sir Walter Raleigh was in 1616 restored to liberty, and the next year received a commission from the king to sail to the coast of Guiana; but his design of obtaining a gold mine being betrayed to the Spaniards, it was defeated, when upon his return to England, king James, prompted by Gondamar the Spanish ambassador, to his eternal infamy, ordered this great man to be beheaded on his former sentence, which was executed on the 29th of October, 1618. This is considered as one of the basest actions recorded in the English history. Sir Walter Raleigh, besides the above work, wrote An Account of his Voyages to America, and several other pieces both in verse and prose. The best edition of his History of the World is that published by Oldys, in two volumes

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lumes folio. A collection of his smaller pieces were published together in 1748, in two volumes, octavo.

RALEIGH (Dr. **WALTER**) an eminent English divine, was the second son of Sir Carew Raleigh, elder brother to the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, and was born at Downton in Wiltshire, in the year 1580. He was educated in Winchester school, and in Magdalen college, Oxford, and became chaplain to William earl of Pembroke, who presented him to the rectory of Chedzoi in Somersetshire. He was afterwards collated to a minor prebend in the church of Wells, and to the rectory of Streat, with the chapel of Walton in Wiltshire. In 1630 he became chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. was six years after created doctor in divinity, and in 1641 was admitted dean of Wells. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he was sequestered, and even hurried from one prison to another, and at last shut up in his own house in Wells, which was turned into a jail, where he was stabbed by David Barrett, a shoemaker of that city, who was his keeper, and died of the wound on the 10th of October, 1646. These were published after his death: *Reliquiae Raleighianae*, being discourses on several subjects. Certain Queries proposed by Roman Catholics, and answered by Dr. Walter Raleigh.

RALEIGH (**CAREW**) son to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, was born about the latter end of the year 1604, in the Tower of London, while his father was prisoner in that place. After finishing his studies at Oxford, he set out on his travels; and returning about the beginning of Charles the First's reign, was restored in blood. During the usurpation he submitted to the ruling powers; and upon the restoration was offered a title, which he thought proper to decline. He died in 1666, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. He wrote a few things, chiefly in defence of his father.

RAMA, an ancient town of Asia in Palestine, which has a small trade, and is seated on a very fertile plain, but in a sandy soil. The streets are narrow, and though the houses are built of free-stone, they are very contemptible. However there are the ruins of much better buildings still remaining, particularly of the Christian churches. It is eight miles from Jaffa, and twenty from Jerusalem. Long. 34. 55. E. Lat. 32. 0. N.

RAMADA, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martin, with a harbour, and near it a rich copper mine. It is one hundred miles east of St. Martha. Long. 72. 36. W. Lat. 11. 36. N.

RAMANACOR, an island of the East Indies, near the territory of Maravas. It is about twenty-two miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has nothing on it but a few villages and an idol temple. Long. 79. 45. E. Lat. 9. 25. N.

RAMAZZINI (**BERNARDIN**) an eminent physician, born of a good family at Carpi near Modena, on the 5th of November 1633. He studied philosophy and medicine at Parma, where having obtained his doctor's degree, he went to Rome, and at length settled in the duchy of Castro. But after some time his ill health obliged him to return and enjoy his native air at Carpi, where he married, and followed his profession; but in 1671 he removed to Modena. At first his brethren of the faculty conceived a mean opinion of his abilities and learning, but he had no sooner undeceived them by publications, than their contempt was converted into jealousy. In 1682 he obtained a professorship of physic in the university of Modena, just founded by duke Francis II. and enjoyed it eighteen years, attending at the same time to practice, and not neglecting polite literature, of which he was always fond. In 1700 he went to Padua, upon an invitation to be a professor there, but the infirmities of age coming upon him, he lost his sight; yet in 1708 the senate of Venice made him rector of the college, and also raised him from the second professorship in physic to the first. He died on his birth-day in 1714, aged eighty-one. He wrote many works on philosophical and medicinal subjects, among which his book *De Morbis Artificum*, will always be esteemed curious and useful. His works were collected and published at London in 1716, in quarto.

RAMBERT-LE-JOUG, a town of France in Bugey, with a Benedictine abbey. It is an open town, and seated between two mountains. It has but one parish, where there is a college with two regents and a small hospital. Long. 5. 28. E. Lat. 35. 53. N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Germany in Lorraine, and capital of a chatellany. It has a great market for corn, and is seated on the river Agne, thirty miles south-east of Nanci, and two hundred and five from Paris. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

RAMKINS, a fortress of the United Provinces in Zealand, seated on the south coast of the island of Walcheren, five miles south of Middelburg. This was one of the fortresses

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put into the possession of the English by the Dutch in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Long. 3. 41. E. Lat. 51. 34. N.

RAMERA, a town of France, in the province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, eighteen miles north-east of Troyes. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

RAMESSES, king of the Lower Egypt when Jacob went thither with his family, in the 1706th year before the Christian era. Ancient authors mention several other kings of Egypt of the same name, and it is thought that one of those princes erected in the temple of the sun at Thebes, the magnificent obelisk which the emperor Constantine caused to be removed to Alexandria in the year 334, and that prince dying, his son Constantius had that obelisk transported from Alexandria to Rome in 352, where it was erected in the grand Circus. Its height was 132 feet. When the Goths sacked the city of Rome in 409, they overthrew this obelisk, which continued buried in the sand till the time of Sixtus V. in 1587, when it was found broken into three pieces, which being joined together, were set up in the square of St. John de Lateran. On the four sides of this wonderful obelisk are a number of figures and hieroglyphical characters, which, according to the explanation of Ammianus Marcellinus, contain the praises of Rameses.

RAMILLIES, a village in the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, remarkable for a victory obtained there by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians, commanded by marshal Villeroi and the duke of Bavaria, on May 12, 1706, when the French lost most of their artillery, baggage, and colours, and besides those that were killed there were 6000 taken prisoners. Long. 4. 48. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

RAMSAY (**ANDREW MICHAEL**) an ingenious and polite writer, frequently styled the Chevalier Ramsay, was born at Ayre in Scotland, on the 9th of June, 1686. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, where having distinguished himself by his uncommon proficiency, he was sent for to St. Andrew's, in order to attend the son of the earl of Weems in that university. He afterwards went to Leyden. Before he left Scotland he had conceived a disgust to the religion in which he had been educated, and looking around on other Christian churches, and seeing none which he perfectly approved, he became displeased with all, and gave into deism; in which he became more confirmed during his abode in Holland, yet without coming to any fixed determination. At length becoming acquainted at Leyden with Pairret, a famous mystic divine, he became tinctured with his enthusiasm, and to obtain farther satisfaction, resolved to consult the celebrated Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, who had long imbibed the principles of that theology. In this unsettled state of mind he arrived at Cambray in 1710, and met with a kind reception from the archbishop, who took him into his family, heard with patience and attention his religious scruples, and entered heartily into a discussion of them; and in short, within six months time made him as good a catholic as himself.

The rest of Mr. Ramsay's life received its direction from his friendship and connections with this excellent prelate. He became first governor to the duke de Chateau-Thierry, and the prince de Turenne; was made knight of the order of St. Lazarus, and was afterwards sent for to Rome by the chevalier de St. George, to take the charge of educating his children. He accordingly went to the pretender's court in 1724; but the intrigues and dissensions he found there, gave him such uneasiness, that he soon returned to Paris, and then coming to England, was kindly received by the duke of Argyle at Greenwich; in whose family he resided some years, employing his leisure hours in writing several ingenious pieces. It is said, that in the mean time the degree of doctor of law was conferred on him at Oxford, by Dr. King, and that for this purpose he was admitted of St. Mary Hall, in April 1730. He however afterwards returned to France, when he became intendant to the prince de Turenne, duke de Bouillon, with whom he continued till his death, which happened on the 6th of May, 1743, at St. Germain en-Laye, where his body was interred, though his heart was deposited in the nunnery of St. Sacrament at Paris.

He wrote, 1. The Travels of Cyrus, in French and English, which is his master-piece. 2. *De Psychometre*, &c. which contains remarks upon lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics. 3. The History of M. de Turenne, in French and English. 4. An Essay on Civil Government, in French. 5. The Life of M. Fenelon, in French. 6. Several small pieces of poetry, in English. 7. A Discourse on Epic Poetry, prefixed to the later editions of Telemachus. After his death were published at Glasgow, 8. A Plan of Education; and 9. Philosophical Principles of natural and revealed Religion, explained and unfolded in a geometrical Order, in 2 vols. quarto.

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RAMSEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on July 22d, for small wares. It is seated in the fens, in a soil fit both for tillage and pasture, and is near the meers of Ramsey and Whittlesey; which, with the rivers that plentifully water it, afford excellent fish: wild fowl are likewise in great plenty, and are sold very cheap. It was formerly remarkable for its abbey, and became so wealthy, that it was called Ramsey the Rich. It is ten miles north-east of Huntingdon, and sixty-eight north of London. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

RAMSGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where a strong handsome pier has been erected for the safety of shipping. It is seated near the Downs, between the North and South Forelands. It is eighteen miles east of Canterbury, and seventy-four east-by-south of London. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

RAMUS (PETER) in French *La Ramée*, a famous professor of the royal college at Paris, and one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, was born at Cuthe, a village in Vermandois, in 1515. His fondness for study determined him to go to Paris, where he was under such streights that he was obliged to become a servant in the college of Navarre, when he spent the day in waiting upon his masters, and the greatest part of the night over his books. However, he some years after received the degree of master of arts, but opposing the opinions of Aristotle, both in his discourses and his printed works, he created himself many enemies, among whom was Anthony Govea, a Portuguese, who was then at Paris, and was one of the most learned philosophers of his time. At their desire Francis I. caused Ramus's doctrine and conduct to be inquired into, and in 1543 he was sentenced not to teach philosophy any longer, and his books were prohibited. However, the following year he continued to teach in the college of Presle, of which he was principal, and though his adversaries resolved to have him expelled that college, he was maintained in it by a decree of the parliament, and in 1551 Henry II. gave him a regius professor's chair. He was afterwards persecuted under the pretence of his having embraced the opinions of the protestants, which obliged him to conceal himself in several places, and afterwards to go into Germany, where he visited the academies, and was well received by many of the learned; but Beza and the principal persons among the Calvinists had but an ill opinion of him, and refused to give him a professorship at Geneva. At length returning into France, he concealed himself in a cellar to escape the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, but was drawn from thence by assassins, sent to him by Carpenter his competitor, who after they had extorted from him a considerable sum of money, and given him some wounds, threw him out of his chamber-window into the court-yard, in the year 1572, after which his body was treated with great indignity by the students. He wrote, 1. *Institutiones Dialecticæ*. 2. *Aristotelicæ Animadversiones*. 3. *De Militia Cæsaris*. 4. *De Moribus Veterum Gallorum*; and many other works.

RAMUSIO, or RAMNUSIO (JOHN BAPTIST) secretary to the republic of Venice, wrote a treatise *De Nili Incremento*; a Collection of Voyages, 3 vols. folio, and several other works, and died at Padua in 1557, aged seventy-two.

RANC (JOHN) an excellent French painter, was born at Montpellier in 1674, and was the pupil of Rigaud. He excelled in portraits, in which he acquired a great reputation, and in 1703 was received into the Academy of Painting. One day being reproached by a person whose picture he had drawn, because that person's friends did not think the picture at all like him, he prepared another cloth, and having made a hole in it, desired the person whom he had painted to put his head in it, upon which that person entered into his design, and having invited the critics to come again, he put his head into the hole just before their arrival, his body being perfectly concealed. They no sooner entered the room, but viewing the supposed picture, blamed it as before. "You are mistaken, gentlemen, cried the head, for it is I myself." In 1724 John Ranc became painter to the king of Spain, and died at Madrid in 1735, at sixty-two years of age.

RANCHIERA, a sea-port town of Terra Firma, in South America, and in the kingdom of New Granada, seated on the coast of the North Sea, between the town of Rio-la-Hache and Cape-la-Villa, near which was a rich pearl-fishery when the Spaniards invaded this country. Long. 72. 10. W. Lat. 11. 34. N.

RANDOLPH (THOMAS) an English poet, was born in Northamptonshire, on the 15th of June, 1605, and from thence removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts, in which he was likewise incorporated in the university of Oxford. His writings afterwards gained him the esteem and friendship of some of the greatest men of his time, and particularly of Ben. Jonson, who adopted him one of his sons, on which account

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Mr. Randolph wrote a gratulatory poem to him. He died in March 1634, at the house of William Stafford, of Blatherwyke in Northamptonshire, esq. and was interred in the church of Blatherwyke, where a monument of white marble was erected to his memory. He wrote, 1. *The Muses Looking Glass*, a comedy. 2. *Amyntas*, or the impossible Dowry, a pastoral, acted before the king and queen. 3. *Aristippus*, or the Jovial Philosopher. 4. *The Conceited Pedlar*. 5. *The Jealous Lovers*, a Comedy. 6. *Hey for Honesty*, down with Knavery, a Comedy; and several Poems.

RANGNITZ, a town of Prussia in the circle of Smaland, seated on the river Neimen, near the confines of Samogitia. Long. 22. 20. E. Lat. 54. 45. N.

RAOLCONDE, a town of Hither India in Asia, in the province of Golconda, one hundred and twenty miles north-west of Mussulipatan, and one hundred and fifty north-east of Golconda, near which is a rich diamond mine. It is subject to the great mogul. Long. 75. 15. E. Lat. 15. 12. N.

RAPALLO, a town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, seated on the sea coast, sixteen miles south-east of Genoa. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

RAPHAEL DA RHEGIO, an eminent painter, was the son of a peasant, who employed him in looking after his geese; but running away from his father, he went to Rome, and following his extraordinary genius for painting, placed himself under Frederico Zuccherò, with whom he was scarce a year before he made such an astonishing progress as almost to equal his master. He afterwards did several fine things in the Vatican, at Santa Maria Maggiore, and other places of Rome. He had a handsome person, and is said to have entertained so violent a passion for a young woman, that it killed him.

RAPHAEL D' URBINO, the greatest, most sublime, and most excellent painter that has appeared since the revival of the fine arts, was the son of an indifferent painter named Sanzio, and was born at Urbino on Good Friday 1482. The popes Julius II. and Leo X. who employed him, loaded him with wealth and honour, and it is said that cardinal de St. Bibiana had such a value for him, that he offered him his niece in marriage. He had Peter Perugino for his master, but he immediately surpassed him, and endeavoured to improve by copying the works of Leonardi da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. His genius is admired in all his pictures; his contours are free, his ordonnances magnificent, his designs correct, his figures elegant, his expressions lively, his attitudes natural, his heads graceful; in fine, every thing is beautiful, grand, sublime, just, and adorned with graces. These various perfections he derived not only from his excellent abilities, but from his study of antiquity and anatomy, and from the friendship he contracted with Ariosto, who contributed not a little to the improvement of his taste. His pictures are principally to be found in Italy and Paris. That of the Transfiguration preserved at Rome in the church of St. Peter Monterio, passes for his master-piece. His designs are not so scarce as his pictures. He had a handsome person, was well proportioned, had great sweetness of temper, and was polite, affable, and modest. He however lived in the utmost splendor; most of the eminent masters of his time were ambitious of working under him; and he never went out without a crowd of artists and others, who followed him purely through respect. He was not only the best painter in the world; but perhaps the best architect too, on which account Leo X. charged him with building St. Peter's church at Rome: but he was too much addicted to pleasure, which occasioned the disease of which he died at Rome on Good Friday in 1520, at thirty-seven years of age. He left a great number of disciples, among whom were Julio Romano, and John Francis Penni, who were his heirs. Many able engravers, as Raimondi, George Mantuan, and Bloemart, engraved after Raphael.

RAPHELENGIUS (FRANCIS) an able writer and professor of the Oriental tongues in the university of Leyden, was born at Lanoy near Lille, on the 27th of February, 1539. After his having studied some time at Ghent and Nuremberg, he went to Paris, where he made great progress in the Greek and Hebrew languages, till the civil wars forcing him to seek some other abode, he came to England, and taught Greek in the university of Cambridge. At his return into the Netherlands, he, in 1565, married the daughter of the famous Christopher Plantin, the printer, whom he served as a corrector. He enriched his books with notes and prefaces; and particularly laboured at the famous Antwerp Bible, printed in 1571, by order of Philip II. king of Spain. In 1585 Raphelengius settled at Leyden, where Plantin had a printing-house, and was elected professor of Hebrew and Arabic in the university of that city, and died on the 20th of July, 1597. He published, 1. *Observations and Corrections of the Chaldee Paraphrase*.

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2. An Hebrew Grammar. 3. An Arabic Lexicon. 4. A Chaldee Dictionary; and other works. One of his sons published Notes on Seneca's Tragedies.
- RAPIN (NICHOLAS)** an eminent French poet of the sixteenth century, was born at Fontenay-le-Comte, in the diocese of Luçon in Poitou, and was vice-sénéchal of that province. He afterwards went to Paris, where Henry III. gave him the post of provost-marshal. But at length growing old, he retired to the place of his birth, and died at Tours on the 15th of February, 1608, aged sixty-eight. His Pleasures of the Country Gentleman is one of his finest poems; and his Epigrams also are much admired. He wrote a considerable part of the ingenious satire entitled *Catholicon d'Espagne*. He attempted to write French poetry without rhyme, but without success. The best poets of his time wrote elegies on his death.
- RAPIN (RENE)** a Jesuit and eminent French writer, was born at Tours in 1621. He taught polite literature in the society of the Jesuits with great applause, and was justly esteemed one of the best Latin poets and greatest wits of his time. He died at Paris on the 27th of October, 1687. He wrote, 1. A great number of Latin poems, which have rendered him famous throughout all Europe, among which are his *Hortorum, Libri quatuor*, which is reckoned his master piece. 2. Reflections on Eloquence, Poetry, History, and Philosophy. 3. Comparisons between Virgil and Homer, Demosthenes and Cicero, Plato and Aristotle, Thucydides and Titus Livy. 4. The History of Jansenism. 5. Several works on religious subjects. The best edition of his Latin poems is that of Paris, in 1723, in three vols. duodecimo.
- RAPIN DE THOYRAS (PAUL DE)** a celebrated historian, was the son of James de Rapin, lord of Thoyras, and was born at Castres on the 25th of March, 1661. He was educated at first under a tutor in his father's house, and afterwards sent to Puylaurens, and thence to Saumur. In 1679 he returned to his father, with a design to apply himself to the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate; but some time after, reflecting that his being a protestant would prevent his advancement at the bar, he resolved to quit the profession of the law, and apply himself to that of the sword; but his father would not consent to it. The revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, and the death of his father, which happened two months after, made him resolve to come to England, but as he had no hopes of any settlement here, his stay was but short. He therefore soon after went to Holland, and lifted himself in the company of French volunteers at Utrecht, commanded by M. Rapin, his cousin-german. He attended the prince of Orange into England in 1688, and the following year the lord Kingston made him an ensign in his regiment, with which he went into Ireland, where he gained the esteem of his officers at the siege of Carrickfergus, and had soon a lieutenant's commission. He was present at the battle of the Boyne, and was shot through the shoulder at the siege of Limerick. He was soon after captain of the company in which he had been ensign; but in 1693 resigned his company to one of his brothers, in order to be tutor to the earl of Portland's son. He frequently attended that young nobleman into Holland and France, and accompanied him in his travels into Germany and Italy; and at length, having finished the lord Portland's education, he retired to the Hague, where he applied himself entirely to the study of history and fortification. In 1707 he removed with his family to Wezel, where he was seventeen years in composing his History of England, and died there on the 16th of May, 1725, aged sixty-four. He wrote in French, 1. A Dissertation on the Whigs and Tories. 2. His History of England, printed at the Hague in 1725 and 1726, in nine vols. quarto, and reprinted at Trevoux in 1728, in ten vols. quarto. This last edition is more complete than that of the Hague. It has been translated into English, and improved with Notes by the rev. Mr. Tindal, in 2 vols. folio.
- RAPOLLA**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of the Basilicate, seated sixty-six miles east of Naples, and sixty west of Barri. Long. 16. 27. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.
- RAPOLFSTEIN**, a town of France in Upper Alsace, with the title of a barony. All the musicians of Alsatia depend upon this baron, and they are obliged to pay him a certain tax, without which they cannot play on their instruments. This town is seated near the river Stenbach, five miles from Schelestadt. Long. 7. 28. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.
- RAPPAHANOCK**, a large navigable river, which rising in the mountains west of Virginia in North America, runs from the north-west to the south-east, and discharges itself into Chesapeake bay.
- RAPPERSWEIL**, a town of Switzerland, seated on the lake of Zurich. It is a handsome town, and is under the sovereignty of the small cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, and Glaris, and yet it enjoys great liberties, having its own governor. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

R A V

- RASEBURG**, a sea port town of Sweden in the province of Finland, and territory of Niland. It is seated on the gulph of Finland, and has a good harbour. It is fifty miles south-west of Abo. Long. 24. 28. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.
- RASEN**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on October 6, for horned cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ankerne, which affords good eels. It is but a small town, and the market is chiefly for corn and provisions. It is twelve miles north-east of Lincoln, and one hundred and forty-five north of London. Long. 0. 12. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.
- RASIS**, or **RHASAS**, a famous Arabian physician in the tenth century, also known by the name of Almanfor, or Abubeker Arazî. His books have been translated into Latin, and have had several editions. He was the first who gave a description of the small-pox, which was unknown in Europe till the seventh century.
- RASTAT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg, seated on the river Ens, thirty-five miles south of the town of Ens. Long. 14. 8. E. Lat. 47. 35. N.
- RASTAT**, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and marquisate of Baden. It is a small place, with a handsome castle. There are three streets which run from the castle to the other end of the town, and that in the middle is terminated by a handsome walk. It is seated on the east side of the river Rhine, twenty miles south-west of Philipsburg, and is subject to the marquis of Baden. Long. 8. 5. E. Lat. 48. 42. N.
- RATENAU**, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is very ancient, and has a castle which is gone greatly to decay. There is a good passage here over the river Elb, over which the elector Frederick William pursued the Swedes in 1675, and defeated them. It is fifteen miles north-west of Brandenburg. Long. 12. 53. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.
- RATENBURG**, a town of Germany in the Tirol, seated on the river Inn, at some distance from Kufstein. Long. 11. 55. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.
- RATIBOR**, a town of Germany in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Oder, which makes here a large morass, and renders the place difficult of access on that side. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633 and 1642. The country it stands in is fertile in corn and fruit. It is fifteen miles north-east of Tropaw, and one hundred and forty east of Prague. Long. 22. 24. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.
- RATISBON**, a town of Germany in Bavaria, with a bishop's see. It is large, populous, and well fortified, with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts. It is seated in a country which affords every thing for the pleasure and profit of the inhabitants; the neighbouring fields abounding with all sorts of corn and pastures, besides vineyards which yield a strong and palatable wine. The houses are generally well built, and the streets large. It is governed by its own magistrates, and the Lutheran religion is established here, though the Roman Catholics are as numerous as the protestants, and the former are in possession of the cathedral. They have several convents and abbeys, and among the rest one for the Scotch nation. The bridge over the Danube is much admired, it having fifteen large arches, and is 1001 feet long. The situation of Ratisbon near several navigable rivers creates a brisk trade, and the concourse of people occasioned by the diet of the empire, which is held here, is of very great service to the town. It is fifty-five miles south-west of Nuremberg, sixty-two north of Munich, and one hundred and ninety-five west of Vienna. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.
- RATRAMNE**, or **BERTRAM**, a famous priest and monk in the abbey of Corby, lived in the ninth century, and wrote, 1. A Treatise against the Objections of the Greeks. 2. Another on the Soul. 3. Another on the Trinity. 4. Two Treatises on Predestination; and several other works, one of which has made much noise, and is a Treatise on the Body and Blood of the Lord, in which he favours the opinions of the protestants, which have induced many learned men of the church of Rome to consider this book as heretical, and even supposititious; but father Mabillon has shewn its authenticity, and M. Boileau, doctor of the Sorbonne, has published an excellent edition of it in Latin and French.
- RATZEBURG**, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawemburg, with a bishop's see and a castle, which belongs to the duke of Lawenburg, and the town to the duke of Mecklinburg. The inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is twelve miles south-east of Lubeck, and twelve north of Lawenburg. Long. 11. 3. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.
- RAVA**, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle, where they keep the prisoners of state, and a college under the direction of the Jesuits.

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RAVAILLAC (FRANCIS) the assassin of Henry IV. king of France, was born at Angouleme, and was the son of a practitioner in the law. He for some time followed the same profession, and at length took the habit of the Feuillans, an order of begging friars of the order of St. Bernard, but was driven from amongst them during his noviciate, on account of his gloomy ideas, visions, and extravagancies. Some time after he was accused of a murder, and thrown into prison; but not being convicted of the crime, was released, and returned to the employment of a solicitor; but having lost a cause which he tried for himself, in order to recover an estate, he was reduced to poverty, and became master of a school at Angouleme. He was a man of a melancholy disposition, whose imaginations had been disordered in his youth, by the libels and the sermons of the leaguers, which inspired him with a violent aversion to Henry IV. and this, with the abominable opinion, that it is permitted to kill all who put in danger the catholic religion, or make war on the pope, had such an effect, that he could not bear the name of a Huguenot without being in a fury. The necessity to which he was reduced, the loss of his cause, the melancholy reflections he made on his imprisonment, and his exclusion from the cloisters, induced him to take the execrable resolution of assassinating the king, whom his heated imagination made him consider as an unjust tyrant, who was going to make war on the pope, and took no care to convert the Huguenots. Having confirmed himself in this design, he prepared for its execution, and seated himself on a stone at the gate of the Louvre, where seeing the king step into his coach about four o'clock in the evening, to go without guards to the arsenal to confer with the duke de Sully; he carefully observed the place the king took, and followed a little behind, waiting for an opportunity to perpetrate his design. A number of carts having stopped the king's coach in the middle of the street of Feronnerie, which was then very narrow, Ravaillac ascended one of the hind wheels, and advancing his body into the coach, at the moment when the king had turned towards the duke d'Epemon, who was seated by his side, he gave him two stabs on the breast, the second of which cut the artery of the lungs, and the blood flowed with such impetuosity, that the king was stifled in an instant, without speaking a single word, on the 14th of May, 1610. Ravaillac, by throwing away the knife, might have escaped without being known, but continuing in the same place with the knife still dropping with blood, the duke d'Epemon caused him to be seized, on which he was first conducted to the Hotel de Retz, where he was suffered to speak to every one that came. Two days after he was removed to the Conciergerie, where several persons had also the liberty of seeing him. In short, having taken his trial, he was condemned to be drawn in pieces by four horses, and was thus quartered at the Greve, on the 27th of May, 1610, at thirty-two years of age, after having constantly persisted in saying in all his examinations, that he had no accomplices, but that is difficult to believe: for after the horses had begun to draw, pressed by the warm intreaties of two doctors of the Sorbonne, who exhorted him to declare his accomplices, and threatened him with eternal damnation if he did not, he desired to speak, and dictated to a neighbouring register, but he affected to write so ill, that it was impossible to read it. It is however probable that the judges were not uninformed of his having accomplices, but that the number and quality of those engaged in this horrid murder, made them avoid searching too deeply into the causes and the authors of this execrable plot. It is even asserted that Henry IV. had received several informations of an attempt that would be made upon his life, and entreated to be on his guard; but he neglected every precaution. The fury of the people both during the punishment, and after the execution of Ravaillac, shewed, in the most expressive manner, their attachment and love to the person of that great king.

RAUCOUX, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, seated eight miles north of Liege, and eleven south of Maestricht. Here a battle was fought between the Allies commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by marshal Saxe, in October 1746. Long. 5. 48. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

RAVE, or **RAVIUS** (CHRISTIAN) a celebrated writer, is supposed to have been born at Berlin, in 1613. He travelled into the East, where he learned the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages, and brought to Europe several valuable manuscripts. He was afterwards professor of the Eastern languages at Utrecht, and at length professed the Eastern languages at Kiell, and then at Frankfort on the

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Maine, where he died on the 21st of June, 1677, at sixty-eight years of age. He wrote, 1. Two Discourses in Favour of the Oriental Tongues. 2. An Exhortation to all Europe on the same Subject. 3. A Plan of the Hebrew Orthography and Etymologies. 4. An Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and English Grammar. 5. A Latin Translation from the Arabic of Apollonius of Perga, and several other works.

John Rave, or Ravius, his son, was professor of philosophy at Rostock, then counsellor and librarian of the elector of Brandenburg. He wrote Commentaries on Cornelius Nepos, Military Aphorisms, and several other works in Latin.

RAVELLO, a sea-port town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato. It has magnificent palaces and fine houses, and is a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, ten miles west of Salerno, three north-east of Scala, and twenty south-east of Naples. Long. 14. 37. E. Lat. 40. 38. N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn. It is seated between the rivers Irt and Esk, which, with the sea, encompass three parts of it; and it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little trade. It is seventeen miles south of Cockermouth, forty-four south-west of Carlisle, and two hundred and eighty-three north-north-west of London. Long. 0. 5. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of Romagna, with an archbishop's see, two academics, several colleges, four abbeyes, and a great number of religious houses. They had a very flourishing trade, but it has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and was remarkable for being covered by a single stone, which is twenty-eight feet in diameter, and fifteen thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is seated near the river Montone, thirty-seven miles south-east of Ferrara, and one hundred and sixty-two north of Rome. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 44. 22. N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany in Westphalia, bounded on the north by the bishopricks of Minden and Osnabrug, on the east by Lemgow, on the south by the bishoprick of Paderborn, and on the west by that of Munster. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and has its name from the castle of Ravensburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow. It is well built, and the public structures are handsome. The inhabitants are partly protestants, and partly papists; and without the walls there is a house belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Cheufs, ten miles north of Bukhorn, and fifteen north-west of Lindaw. Long. 9. 46. E. Lat. 47. 44. N.

RAVESTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garrison therein. It is seated on the river Maese, on the confines of Guelderland, fifteen miles north-east of Boisleduc. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

RAVIERES, a town of France in Champagne, in the diocese of Langres. It is built partly on the side of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, three miles from Ancy-le-Franc, and one hundred and twenty-five from Paris. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

RAWLEIGH. See **RALEIGH**.

RAWLET (JOHN) a clergyman distinguished by his many and great virtues, and his excellent preaching, was many years lecturer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His sermons were plain, convincing, and persuasive; perfectly adapted to the lowest, and approved of by the highest capacities. He thoroughly understood the nature of popular discourse, of which he has left us a specimen in his excellent work intitled the Christian Monitor. The pious author, who was himself the good christian that he taught others to be, was offered the living of Colehill in Warwickshire, worth 400*l.* a year, but refused it, as he thought he could be more useful at Newcastle. As he declined the acceptance, lord Digby desired him to nominate some other worthy person, upon which he recommended Mr. Kettlewell, on whom it was conferred. Mr. Rawlet was author of several other pieces, all of which have a tendency to promote practical religion.

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religion. He died on the 28th of September 1686. *The Rev. Mr. Granger's Biographical History of England.*

RAWLINSON, (Dr. RICHARD) a late eminent antiquarian, and benefactor to the university of Oxford, was the third son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knight, lord-mayor of London, and was educated at St. John's college in Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the first promoters of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1750 he gave by indenture, the annual sum of 87l. 16s. 8d. to the university, for the support of an Anglo-Saxon lecture, or professorship, for ever; and left the bulk of his estate, amounting to 6 or 700l. per annum, to St. John's college, besides a number of books, his collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins, &c. He likewise established a salary for a keeper of the *Museum Ashmoleanum*, from the benefit of which he excluded all Scotchmen. He died at Islington, on the 6th of April 1755, in the 65th year of his age, directing his heart to be deposited in the chapel of St. John's college, and his body to be interred in a vault he had caused to be built in St. Giles's church, Oxford.

RAY, (JOHN) a celebrated botanist, was the son of Mr. Roger Ray, a blacksmith, and was born at Black Notly in Essex, on the 29th of November 1628. He received the first rudiments of learning at the grammar school at Braintree, and in 1644 was admitted into Catharine hall in Cambridge, from whence he afterwards removed to Trinity college in that university. He was at length made one of the senior fellows of that college, and took the degree of master of arts; but his intense application to his studies, having injured his health, he was obliged at his leisure hours to exercise himself by riding or walking in the fields, which led him to the study of plants. He noted from Johnson, Parkinson, and the *Phytologia Britannica*, the places where curious plants grew, and in 1658 rode from Cambridge to the city of Chester, from whence he went into North Wales, visiting many places, and among others the famous hill of Snowdon; returning by Shrewsbury and Gloucester. In 1660 he published his *Catalogus Plantarum, circa Cantabrigiam nascentium*, and the same year was ordained deacon and priest. In 1661 he accompanied Francis Willoughby, esq. and others in search of plants, and other natural curiosities, in the North of England and Scotland, and the next year made a western tour from Chester, and through Wales, to Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire and other counties, and the same year quitted his fellowship of Trinity college; the reason of which was, that though he had never taken the solemn league and covenant, yet he could not in the oath of abjuration swear, that he did not believe it to be binding upon those who did take it. He afterwards travelled with Mr. Willoughby and other gentlemen, through Holland, Germany, Italy, France, &c. took several tours in England, and was admitted fellow of the Royal Society. In 1670 Mr. Willoughby dying, appointed him one of his executors, and guardians to his children, and left him an annuity of 60l. per annum for his life; the latter part of which was attended with much pain, occasioned by several ulcers in his legs. He died at Black Notly on the 17th of January 1704-5, and was buried in the church-yard with his ancestors, where a monument with a long Latin inscription, was erected to his memory. He was modest, affable, and communicative, and was distinguished by his probity, charity, sobriety, and piety. He wrote a great number of works, the principal of which besides that already mentioned are, 1. *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ*: 2. *Diætionarium Trilinguæ secundum Locos communes*: 3. *Observations Topographical, Moral, &c.* 4. *Historia Plantarum, Species, hæcenus editus, aliasque insuper multas noviter inventas & descriptas complectens*, 3 vols. 5. *Methodus Plantarum novarum cum Tabulis*, 8vo. and several other works on plants: 6. *Synopsis Methodica Animalium quadrupedum et serpentinæ Generis*, 8vo. 7. *Synopsis Methodica Avium et Piscium*: 8. *Historia Insectorum, Opus posthumum*. 9. *Methodus Insectorum*. 10. *The Willdom of God, manifested in the Works of the Creation*. 11. *Physico-Theological Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and the Dissolution of the World*. 12. *Philosophical Letters, &c.*

RAYLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on Trinity-Monday for horses and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, though at present it is but small. It is 13 miles south-east of Chelmsford, and 36 east of London. Long. 0. 40. E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

RAYNAUD (THEOPHILUS) a famous Jesuit, born at Sospel, in the earldom of Nice, in 1584. He spent almost his whole life in France, and wrote a prodigious number of books, some of which were branded by the Inquisition; his fondness for satire exposed him to many inconveniences. He died at Lyons on the 31st of October, 1663, aged seventy-nine, when the Carmelites paid him funeral honours in all the monasteries of their order. All his works

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were printed at Lyons, in twenty vols. folio. He discovers great learning and reading, but as almost all the subjects he treats of are of a very singular nature, and treated by him in a very singular manner, his books had at first but little sale, and Boissat, his printer, was ruined, and died in an hospital.

RAYNOLDS, or RAINOLDS (Dr. JOHN.) See RAINOLDS.

RAZILLY, (MARY DE) a lady distinguished by her taste for polite literature, and her poetical talents, was of a noble and ancient family of Turenne. She wrote a sonnet on the taking of Luxemburg in 1684, and several other pieces of poetry, which are found in different collections. Lewis XIV. granted her a pension of 200 livres. She died at Paris in 1707, at 83 years of age.

RE, an island on the western coast of France, 8 miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and produces wine and salt. It is very commodious for trade, and is very populous. Long. 1. 33. W. Lat. 46. 15. N.

READING, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on February 2, for horses, cattle, and pigs; on May 1, for horses and cattle; on July 25, for horses and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheese, cattle, horses and hogs. It is the largest town in the county, and contains three parish churches, with handsome streets and well built houses. It is well inhabited, and much frequented. It is pleasantly situated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames. It stands very convenient for the conveyance of goods backwards and forwards by water. It once was beautified with a handsome monastery, the large ruins of which are still to be seen. It had likewise formerly a castle built by Henry I. but it was levelled with the ground by Henry II. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and as many burgesses, by whom and the commonalty two members are elected for parliament. Its chief trade is in malt and meal. It is 75 miles east of Bristol, and 40 west of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

REAL, a town of Mexico in North America, and capital of the province of Chiapa, 60 miles south of the bay of Campeachy, and 270 east of Acapulco. Long. 97. 5. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

REAL, (CÆSAR VICHARD DE ST.) one of the best French writers in the 17th century, was born at Chambery in Savoy. He took the name of St. Real, from an estate which belonged to his family, and went when very young to Paris, where he became acquainted with the famous Varillas, who confirmed his fondness for history, but soon after charged him with having stolen his papers. The abbé de St. Real enraged at this accusation, broke off his acquaintance with Varillas, and applied himself to study, without aspiring to any preferments in the church. He soon became esteemed by the public, for his wit and penetration; Charles Emanuel II. duke of Savoy, some years after employed him in writing the history of his uncle Charles Emanuel I. but it is not known whether he ever completed it. A short time after the dukes of Mazarine, taking refuge in Savoy, went to live with one of de St. Real's relations, when the abbé was invited to go and make his court to her, after which he accompanied the dukes into England, and then returning to Paris, led a studious and retired life, till the year 1692, when going to Chambery, he died about the end of that year. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, printed in 1745, in three vols. 4to. and in six vols. 12mo.

REALEJO, a sea-port town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua in new Spain. It is seated on a plain by the river, 5 miles from the South sea, and has a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome on account of the marshes near it. Long. 87. 0. W. Lat. 12. 25. N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Albi, 36 miles north-east of Toulouse. Long. 1. 48. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

REAUMUR, (RENE-ANTOINE FERCHAULT, Sieur DE) a celebrated French philosopher, was born of a good family at Rochelle, in 1683. He studied philosophy at Poitiers, and law at Bourges; after which discovering a turn for mathematics and natural philosophy, he went to Paris, and in 1708 became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He made innumerable observations, and wrote a great number of pieces, on various branches of natural philosophy: but his capital work is his *History of Insects*, printed at Paris, in 6 vols. 4to. and in Holland in 12 vols. 12mo. He was an exact and clear writer, and there is an elegance in his style and manner, not always to be found among those who have made the sciences their principal study; he was also of an amiable disposition, and had qualities capable of rendering him beloved, as well as admired. He died of a fall, in the year 1757.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg.

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burg, seated on the lake called Muritz, 32 miles south-east of Gustrów. Long 12. 46. E. Lat. 53. 31. N.

RECANATI, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and in the territory of the pope. It is seated on the top of a hill 5 miles south west of Lorretto: 12 south of Ancona: and 106 north-east of Rome. The vault of the great church is adorned with gold and handsome paintings. There is an aqueduct from hence to Lorretto, which cost near 200,000 crowns. The fair in Sept. draws a great number of people here, which is a great advantage to the place by promoting trade, and it continues for fifteen days. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

RECAREDE I. king of the Visigoths in Spain, succeeded Leuvigilde his father in 586. He gained some advantages over Goutran near Carcassona, abjured Arianism, after the example of Hermenigilde his brother; induced his subjects to embrace the Catholic religion, and died in 601. He was succeeded by his son Leuva or Liuba.

He ought not to be confounded with Recarede II. who succeeded his father Sisebut in 621, but was dethroned three months after by Suinzola.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, with a citadel, and a chapter of ladies. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham, and 25 from Rirurge. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

REDFORD. See **RETFORD.**

REDI, (**FRANCIS**) an Italian physician, and polite writer, was born of a noble family at Arezzo in Tuscany, on the 18th of February 1626. He studied at Florence, from whence he removed to Pisa, where he was admitted doctor in philosophy and medicine. From his ingenuity and skill in these and other sciences, he acquired a great reputation, and Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, chose him his first physician. This did not prevent his cultivating polite literature. He devoted much of his time to the study of his native language, and contributed greatly towards compiling the Dictionary of La Crusca. He was a lover of learned men, and was ready to serve them to the utmost of his power. He was a member of the Academies of the Gelati, at Bologna; of La Crusca at Florence, and of the Arcadians at Rome. In his latter years he was subject to the falling sickness, yet neither abandoned his books, nor his business. He wrote upon vipers, and the generation of insects; and composed a good deal of poetry; some of which he himself published, and some was published, after his death, by order of the grand duke. All his works are in Italian, and his language is so pure and elegant, that the authors of the Dictionary de La Crusca, have often cited it as the standard of perfection. He died on the 11th of March 1697. Most of his works have been translated both into French and into Latin.

REDON, a town of France in Lower Brittany, in the diocese of Vannes, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Vilaine, twenty-seven miles east of Vannes, and two hundred and twenty-five west-by-south of Paris. Long. 2. 1. W. Lat. 47. 38. N.

REDONDELA, a small but rich town of Spain, in Galicia, with a strong castle. It is surrounded only by a single wall, and has a fort with four bastions seated on an eminence. This place was pillaged by the English, in 1702. It stands in the gulph of Vigo, fifteen miles south of Pontevedra. Long. 8. 15. W. Lat. 42. 6. N.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a strong castle, and a good manufacture for cloth. It is seated at the mouth of the river Mondego, nineteen miles south-west of Coimbra. Long. 8. 0. E. Lat. 39. 57. N.

REES, a considerable and strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the north side the Rhine, twelve miles south east of Cleves. Long. 6. 27. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains that divide Bohemia from Bavaria, runs from east to west through part of Bavaria, falling into the Danube at Ratibon.

REGGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Uterior, with a bishop's see, and a manufacture of wool. It is seated in a pleasant place, but has nothing uncommon, because it has been often pillaged by the Turks, who have carried away all their curiosities. It is at the extremity of the Appenine mountains, near the Pharos of Messina; twelve miles south-east of Messina, and eighty south-by-west of Naples. Long. 15. 50. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

REGGIO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese and capital of a duchy of the same name. This duchy is very populous, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The town is seated in the midst of very fertile fields, and is of a round form, having the Appenine mountains on the south, and an extensive plain on the north. It stands in the Via Emilia, and was formerly a Roman colony. It was quite ruined by the Goths, who obliged the inhabitants to abandon it; but it was rebuilt, and is now in a flourishing state, being in a

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very wholesome air. The houses are well built, and the streets are handsome. There are a great many fine pictures in the cathedral. It is a strong place, defended by a good citadel. It is observable also, that the walls of this place are so very strong, that they cannot easily be battered by cannon balls. They are also very high, and there is no hill or eminence about the town which commands it. The French placed a garrison here in 1702, and it was taken by prince Eugene, in 1706. The king of Sardinia also became master of it in 1742. It is fifteen miles north of Modena, and eighty-two south-east of Milan. Long. 10. 50. E. Lat. 44. 32. N. This duchy belongs to the duke of Modena.

REGINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, which is fourteen miles north of Cosenza. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

REGINON, a learned abbot of Prum, of the order of St. Benedict, at the end of the ninth century, was the author of a chronicle, and a collection of canons and ecclesiastical regulations, entitled *De Disciplinis Ecclesiasticis & de Religione Christiana*. M. Baluze has given an excellent edition of this collection of the canons, with notes.

REGIO MONTANUS. See **MULLER.**

REGIS, (**PETER SYLVAIN**) a famous Cartesian philosopher, born at Salverat de Blanquetort, in the earldom of Agenois, in 1632. He finished his studies at Paris, was the disciple of Rohault, and afterwards went to Toulouse, where he established public conferences on the Cartesian philosophy, which induced that city to settle a pension upon him. He returned to Paris in 1680, was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1699, and died in that city on the seventh of January 1707. He wrote 1. A Course of Philosophy, in three vols. 4to. 2. The Use of Reason and Faith. 3. A Vindication of the Cartesian Philosophy, against M. Huet. 4. Pieces of Father Malebranche, to shew that the apparent Magnitude of an Object only depends on the Magnitude of its Image traced on the Retina. 5. A small treatise entitled, *Si le Plaisir nous rend actuellement heureux*, i. e. If Pleasure renders us actually happy.

REGIS, (**PETER**) an able physician born at Montpellier, in 1656. After having finished his studies, he was received doctor of physic at twenty two years of age. He contracted an intimate friendship with the above Peter Sylvain Regis, whom he considered as his master, and took for the director of his studies. He at length went to Paris, where he acquired the esteem of Messrs. Verney, Lemezey, Despreaux, Perrault, Menage, and several others of the learned, with whom he was closely connected. At his return to Montpellier, he practised physic with success, till the year 1685, when, on account of his being a Calvinist, he was obliged to retire with his family to Amsterdam, where he died on the 30th of September 1726, at seventy years of age. He wrote a Letter on the Condensation of the Air, and other pieces. He likewise published the posthumous works of the learned Malpighi, and revised and augmented Furetiere's Dictionary.

REGIUS, or **LE ROY** (**URBAN**) one of the most learned men of the sixteenth century, was born at Langenargen, on the lake of Constance. He studied at Fribourg, Basil, and then at Ingoldstadt, where the reputation of John Eccius drew a great number of scholars. Regius read private lectures in that city, and shewed such abilities in the instruction of youth, that many gentlemen intrusted him with the education of their sons, and even the direction of their whole expences; but these young men running in debt, as Regius was their security, and their parents not paying him, he became a kind of bankrupt, and delivering up his books, cloaths, &c. enlisted himself for a soldier; but being afterwards observed by Eccius, who happened to be there, when the new recruits were reviewed, he procured his discharge, and reconciled him to the Muses. Regius continued the study of the sciences with such success at Ingoldstadt, that he received the crown of oratory and poetry from the hand of the emperor Maximilian himself, and was some time after made professor of rhetoric and poetry. He afterwards applied himself to the study of divinity, embraced the opinions of Luther, and retired to Augsburg, where he founded a protestant church. While he was in this city, a female baptist, who was confined in prison with many others of the same persuasion, offered publickly to dispute with Regius on the excellency of her principles, on which she was brought before the magistrates in full senate, with all the equipage of a prisoner, that is, with chains on her hands and feet, while Regius seated himself among the senators; but at length being unable to convince each other, she cried, "This, brother Urban, is a strange way of disputing: you seated on a soft chair, with the burgomasters by your side, speak like an oracle, and you pronounce decrees as from Apollo's tripod; whilst I, prostrate on the ground, am forced to plead my cause with chains on my feet." To this Regius, with the spirit of a persecutor replied, "Sister, you deserve this, since as you have

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"been delivered from the slavery of the devil by Christ
"Jesus, you have voluntarily submitted yourself to an in-
"famous yoke. A mad spirit shews you, with all these
"accoutrements of a captive, as an example to others."
The result of this affair was, that the woman was banished
from the city. In 1530 Regius devoted himself to the duke
of Brunswick, who made him superintendant of the churches
of Lunenburg, and had an extraordinary esteem for him.
He died at Zell in 1541. His works are printed in three
vols. folio.

REGNARD, (JOHN FRANCIS) one of the best comic poets
of the French nation, after Moliere, was born at Paris in
1647. He had an extraordinary fondness for travelling,
and after he had taken a tour through Italy, he embarked
at Genoa, on board an English vessel for Marseilles, but the
vessel was taken by an Algerine privateer. However being
purchased by the French consul, he returned to France, and
in 1681 travelled into Flanders, Holland, Denmark, and
Sweden. The king of Sweden engaged him to go into
Lapland, on which he traversed that country, and com-
posed a curious account of his travels. He returned to Paris
by the way of Poland and Germany, purchased an estate
near Dourdan, and a considerable employment, and then
composed his comedies. He died in 1709, aged sixty-two.
The best edition of his works is that of Roan, printed in
1731, in five vols. 12mo.

REGNIER DESMARAIS, or rather **DESMARETS**, (FRANCIS
SERAPHIM) a famous member of the French Academy, and
one of the best writers in the reign of Lewis XIV. was born
at Paris on the 13th of August 1632. He studied at Nan-
terre; entered into the service of the count de Lillebon,
and then into that of the duke of Bourbonville, governor of
Paris. In 1662 he accompanied the duke de Crequi to
Rome, in quality of secretary of the embassy, and afterwards
published a curious account of the affairs of Corsica. The
ease with which he wrote in Italian, both in verse and prose,
and particularly Italian poems, occasioned his being chosen
a member of the Academy della Crusca, in 1667. The
following year the king gave him the priory of Grammont,
near Chinon, on which he took orders. He was received
into the French Academy in 1670, and died at Paris on the
sixth of September 1713, aged eighty-one. His principal
works are, 1. A French Grammar. 2. A French Transla-
tion of Rodriguez's Treatise on Christian Perfection, from
the Spanish, which he performed at the desire of the Jesuits.
3. A French translation of Cicero *De Divinatione*, & *De
Fimibus*. 4. Several other pieces in prose and verse, both
in Italian and French. His poems were reprinted at Paris,
in 1730, two vols. 12mo.

REGULUS, (M. ATTILIUS) one of the greatest men of an-
cient Rome, was consul with Julius Libo, in the 267th
year before the Christian era. They subdued the Salen-
tines, and took their capital. In the 265th year before the
same era, he was consul with Manlius Vulso, when they
defeated the Carthaginian fleet, sunk thirty-two of their
ships, and took sixty-four. After this victory Manlius re-
turned to Rome, and Regulus remained in Africa, where
he defeated Amilcar and Asdrubal, and took Clupea, and
several other towns. The Carthaginians are said to have
opposed against him an horrible serpent, which he caused
to be killed with warlike machines on the river Bagrada,
and the skin of this monstrous serpent, which it is pretended
was one hundred and twenty feet long, was sent to Rome.
The following year Regulus defeated three generals, and
took eight elephants, on which the Carthaginians demanded
a peace; but he consented to grant it, on such severe terms,
that they refused to accept it. They therefore took up arms
again, and having given the command of their army to
Xanthippus a Laedæmonian, that new general defeated
30,000 Romans, and took 15,000 prisoners, among whom
was Regulus himself. In the 251st year before the Christian
era, the Carthaginians sent ambassadors to Rome with pro-
posals of peace, and hoping that Regulus from the love of
liberty, would second their endeavours, resolved to take
him with them, after they had first made him swear to re-
turn with them if the peace was not granted; but that great
man on his entering the senate, strongly opposed their
agreeing to a peace, on which the ambassadors were sent
back, and Regulus returned into Africa, where the Cartha-
ginians being enraged at his refusal to comply with their re-
quest, put him to a cruel death, by rolling him in a cask
stuck full of nails.

REHOBAM, king of Judah, succeeded his father Solomon,
in the 975th year before the birth of Christ. Scarce was
he ascended the throne, when Jeroboam, at the head of the
people, went to intreat him to discharge his subjects from
the immense taxes with which they had been loaded by his
father. He demanded three days to return an answer,
when the oldest men of the council were of opinion, that
he ought to ease the burthens of the people; but chusing ra-
ther to follow the advice of the young lords, with whom he
had been educated, he threatened to treat the people with

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greater rigour than his father had done. This occasioned
the rebellion of the ten tribes, who separated from Reho-
boam, and chose Jeroboam for their king; and this
was the origin of the kingdom of Israel. Reho-
boam, who now reigned only over two tribes, was at length
attacked by Shishak, king of Egypt, who laid siege to
Jerusalem with a powerful army, and was near taking the
city, when Rehoboam having recourse to God, the city
was saved from ruin. But though Shishak concluded a
peace with Rehoboam, he carried away all the treasures of
the temple, on which the other caused brazen shields to be
put in the room of those that had been taken away. Re-
hoboam also fortified and built many cities; but drew upon
himself the anger of the Almighty by his idolatry and im-
piety. He died in the 95th year before the birth of Christ,
at fifty-eight years of age, leaving eighteen wives and sixty
concubines, twenty-eight sons, and sixty daughters.

REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the
Upper Rhine, and in the county of Catzenelenbogen. It is
seated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the
prince of Hesse-Rheinfels. Long. 7. 57. E. Lat. 50.
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REICHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, five miles
from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood, one
of which is gold. Long. 6. 55. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

REIHING, (JAMES) professor of divinity at Tübingen, was
born at Augsbourg, in 1579, and studied at Ingoldstadt. In
the midst of a dangerous illness, he made a vow, that in
case he recovered, he would put on the Jesuits habit, and
afterwards fulfilled that vow, notwithstanding the oppo-
sition made by his mother. He taught the classics at In-
spruck, and philosophy and divinity at Ingoldstadt; took
the degree of doctor of divinity, and shewing an extraordi-
nary zeal for the defence of the Romish communion, was ap-
pointed by his superiors aulic preacher to Wolfgang William,
duke of Newburg, who had lately left the protestant religion,
and who ordered him to write against it. This he undertook
with great assiduity; but as his adversaries combated him
perpetually with the holy scriptures, he found himself
obliged to consult them, to draw from thence the arms ne-
cessary in that combat; but this new study soon made him
sensible that he was engaged in a bad cause, upon which he
left his employment, and retired to the court of Wirtem-
berg, where he embraced the Lutheran religion, and was
made professor of divinity at Tübingen, preacher in ordinary,
and director of a college. The Jesuits made him the finest
promises, and employed all their alluring arts to bring him
back again; but all to no purpose. He died in the year
1628. He wrote several controversial works, which con-
tain different doctrines, according to the different times in
which they were written.

REINECCIUS, (REINIER) a learned German writer, born
at Steinheim, in the diocese of Paderborn, taught polite
literature a long time in the universities of Francfort and
Helmstadt, with universal applause, and died in 1595. He
wrote an excellent treatise on the method of reading and
studying history, and many other learned works in Latin,
principally relating to historical genealogies of the princes of
different nations among the ancients, particularly the Jews,
Greeks, and Romans.

RELAND, (HADRIAN) a learned professor of the Eastern
languages, and ecclesiastical antiquities, in the uni-
versity of Utrecht, was born at Ryp, a village in North
Holland, on the seventeenth of July 1676, where his fa-
ther was minister. He was educated with the greatest care,
and after his having studied at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and
Leyden, became professor of philosophy at Harderwick,
whence he afterwards removed to Utrecht, where he was
offered a professorship of the oriental languages and eccle-
siastical antiquities, and died there of the small pox, in
February 1719. He was distinguished by his modesty, hu-
manity and learning, and carried on a correspondence with
the most eminent scholars of his time. His principal works
are, 1. An excellent Description of Palestine. 2. Five dis-
sertations on the Medals of the ancient Hebrews, and several
other dissertations on different subjects. 3. An Introduc-
tion to the Hebrew Grammar. 4. The Antiquities of the
ancient Hebrews. 5. On the Mahometan Religion. These
works are all written in Latin.

REMBRANDT VAN REIN, a Flemish painter, born at Van
Rein, a village situated on a branch of the Rhine that passes
to Leyden. He was the son of a miller, and owed all his
skill to the strength of his genius, and the instructions he
received from a pretty good painter named Lemon, for he
had few or none of the advantages of education, and it is
said that he could scarcely read. We must not therefore
expect to find correctness of design, or a gusto of the anti-
que in his works. Indeed he had old pieces of armour,
old instruments, and abundance of old stuff of various sorts
hanging up in his work-shop, and these he called his an-
tiques. He aimed at nothing more than imitating nature as
he found her; and the living nature he continually beheld
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being of the heavy kind, it is no wonder that he imbibed the bad taste of his country. However he formed a manner intirely new and peculiar to himself, and drew a great number of portraits with amazing strength, and the most perfect resemblance. Even his etching, which was dark, and far from being neat, was as particular as his style in painting; and though it seems executed with the utmost carelessness, and to be shaded only by disagreeable scratches, it is full of life and spirit; and the union and harmony in all his works are such as are rarely to be found in other compositions. He understood the *claro obscuro* in the highest degree; his local colours are a help to each other, and appear best by comparison, and his carnations are as true, as fresh, and as perfect as Titian's.

Though a man of sense and a fine genius, he affected an old fashioned slovenly drefs, and though in affluent circumstances, loved mean company. Some of his friends blaming him for this, he answered, "When I have a mind to unbend and refresh my mind, I seek less for honour than for liberty;" and this humour he indulged, till, as it usually happens, he reduced his circumstances to a level with those of the poorest of his companions. He died in 1668.

REMIREMONT, a town of Lorrain, in the diocese of Toul in the Vosgue, with a rich chapter of ladies, whose abbess is generally a princess of the empire. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosgue, forty-two miles south-by-east of Nanci, and one hundred and ninety-five east-by-south of Paris. Long. 6. 28. E. Lat. 48. 6. N.

REMOND DE SAINT MARD (TOUSSAINT) an eminent writer, was born at Paris, and studied at the university of that city. Being naturally indolent, he would neither accept of any post, nor engage in marriage; he resolved to live like a philosopher, free from all restraint, and to divide his time between the cultivation of polite literature, and the company of people of genius; and though of a weak and delicate constitution, he lived in this manner till he was at least seventy-five years of age, and died at Paris on the 29th of October, 1757. His works have been printed in four small volumes duodecimo, and consist of Dialogues of the Gods, Reflections on the Passions, Gallant and philosophical Letters, Reflections on the Opera; a small poem intitled Wisdom, falsely attributed to the marquis de La Fare; Three Letters on the Causes of the Decay of Taste, &c.

RENAU D' ELISAGARAY (BERNARD) one of the greatest engineers France has produced, was born in the province of Bearn in 1652. M. Colbert du Terron, intendant of Rochefort, took care of him in his infancy, and educated him as his own son. He became well skilled in mathematics, and was early the intimate friend and partizan of father Mallebranche. The marine was his favourite study, and when he was well instructed in it, Du Terron recommended him to M. de Seignela, who became his protector; and in 1679 procured him a place under the count de Vermandois, who gave him a pension of one thousand crowns. Lewis XIV. resolving to perfect the construction of vessels, sent for the most able naval architects to his court. The advice of M. Renau was approved, and M. du Quesne generously preferred it to his own in the presence of the king, in consequence of which he was sent to Brest, and the other ports, to instruct the ship-builders. In 1680, having advised the bombardment of Algiers, he invented for that expedition bomb-ketches, though till that time it was never imagined that mortars could be played without being fixed on the solid earth. The bomb-ketches were much opposed in the council, but an order for them at length passed, and the bombardment of Algiers succeeded. After the admiral's death he went into Flanders to M. de Vauban, who had conceived a particular esteem for him, and put him in a condition to conduct the sieges of Cadaquiers in Catalonia, Philipburg, Manheim, and Frankendahl. In the midst of so busy a life he laboured at his work intitled *Theorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux*, which appeared in 1689. The king, to reward his services, made him captain of a vessel, in order that he might be allowed to speak in the councils of the generals, be inspector general of the marine, and have authority to teach the officers all the new improvements he had invented, with a pension of twelvethousand livres. M. Renau then redoubled his zeal for the service of France, and was of great advantage both by sea and land on many important occasions, for which he was rewarded by being made counsellor of the marine, and knight of the order of St. Lewis. He was a man of reflection, who read little, but thought a great deal; and what was most singular, he meditated more in the midst of company than in solitude, in which he was seldom found. He was very small of stature, and almost a dwarf, but brisk, lively, and brave. He had been received an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences in 1699, and wrote many letters in answer to the difficulties proposed by Huygens and Bernouilli against his

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theory of the working of vessels. He died on the 30th of September, 1719, with the most lively sentiments of piety, having led from his infancy the regular life of a Christian.

RENAUDOT (THEOPHRASTUS) a physician of the seventeenth century, was born at Loudun, and settled at Paris in 1623. He was the first who began to print a public newspaper, and his Gazette appeared in 1631. For that work he obtained a privilege from Lewis XIII. which was confirmed to him and his heirs by Lewis XIV. He died on the 25th of October, 1653, aged seventy. Besides his Gazettes, he published 1. *The Mercure François* from 1635 to 1643. 2. An Abridgment of the Life and Death of Henry of Bourbon, prince of Conde. 3. The Life and Death of the Marshal de Gassion. 4. The Life of Michael Mazarine the brother of the prime minister.

RENAUDOT (EUSEBIUS) the grandson of the former, was a member of the French Academy, of that of Inscriptions, and of the Academy della Crusca, and was one of the most learned men of his time in history and the Oriental languages. He was born at Paris on the 20th of July, 1646, and after he had finished his studies, entered among the fathers of the Oratory, but left them soon after. He was then employed by the court in several important commissions, and became prior of Frossay and Chateau-Fort. He died at Paris on the first of September, 1720, aged seventy-four. He published 1. A Continuation of the book on the Perpetuity of the Faith, in 2 vols. quarto. 2. *Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum, Jacobitarum, &c.* 3. A Collection of the ancient Greek and Oriental Liturgies. 4. Two ancient Accounts of China and the Indies, with learned Observations.

RENDSEBURG, a town of Germany in the duchy of Holstein, on the confines of the duchy of Sleswick, with a castle. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is surrounded by the river Eyder. It is twelve miles south of Sleswick. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

RENFREW, the capital town of a shire of the same name in Scotland. It is seated on the river Clyde, forty-six miles west of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 20. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

RENNES, a town of France, and capital of Brittany, with a bishop's see. It is divided into two parts by the river Vilaine; and the cathedral church of St. Peter with its high towers is what strikes a traveller first. The great square is surrounded by fine houses, and in the midst of it is the hall where the parliament sits. The streets are always dirty, because they are narrow, and the houses high, so that the sun can never dry them. There are three bridges over the river, and the suburbs are as large as the town. It is sixty-two miles north of Nantes; forty-five south-east of St. Malos, and one hundred and ninety-five west-by-south of Paris. Long. 1. 48. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

RENTI, a town of France in Artois, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the river Aa, on the confines of Picardy, twelve miles south-west of Acre; ten south-west of St. Omer's; and one hundred and twenty-five north of Paris. Long. 2. 10. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

REOLE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Bazadois, with an abbey of Benedictines. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the river Garonne, twenty miles from Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 16. W. Lat. 44. 31. N.

REPEHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on June 29, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen. It is seated in a valley, and has two handsome churches standing in one church-yard, said to be built by two sisters. It is ten miles north-west of Norwich, and one hundred and ten north-north-east of London. Long. 1. 15. E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

REQUENA, a strong town of Spain in New Castile, and in the kingdom of Valencia, with a castle. It was taken by the lord Peterborough in 1706, and retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707. It is seated on the little river Ollana, forty-two miles west of Valencia. Long. 1. 19. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

RESCHT, the capital of the province of Ghilan in Persia. About thirty years ago it was surrounded by a thick wood, which rendered it very unwholesome; the Russians no sooner possessed this part of the province, than they cleared the ground for near fifteen miles to the southward; and a prospect is now opened which is bounded only by the mountains, which are very lofty, their tops being generally covered with snow throughout the year. It is a large place, but open on all sides like a village. It is six miles distance from the Caspian sea. The midan or market-place is very spacious, and full of shops, where all sorts of commodities are sold, especially provisions, which are very cheap. It is one hundred and twenty miles north of Caibin. Long. 50. 50. E. Lat. 37. 28. N.

RESENIUS (PETER) counsellor and professor in Copenhagen, was born in that city on the 17th of June, 1625. He studied polite literature and the law four years in the university

versity of Leyden, after which he went into France, Spain, and Italy; was elected counsellor of the German nation at Padua, and vice syndic of the university. In 1657 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the university of Copenhagen; was afterwards consul of that city, counsellor of the supreme council, and lastly president of Copenhagen, and counsellor of justice. He was enobled in 1680, and created counsellor of state in 1684. He formed a very fine library, which he left to the university of Copenhagen, and published 1. *Havniæ Delineatio topographica Ære expressa*. 2. *Samisæ Descriptio et Delineatio cum Figuris*, in folio. 3. *Frederici II. Hist. Danice cum Figuris*, in folio. 4. *Lexicon Islandicum Gudmundi Andree Islandi, cum Præfatione de ejusdem Vita*, quarto, and other works.

REIFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on March 23, and October 2, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Idell, and sends two members to parliament. It is thirty miles north of Nottingham, and one hundred and forty-three north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 48 W. Lat. 53. 23 N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France in Champagne, and capital of Rethelois, with the title of a duchy. It has been taken and retaken several times, particularly by the Spaniards in 1650 and 1653. It is near the river Aisne, on a mountain twenty-two miles north-east of Rheims, and one hundred and eight north-east of Paris. Long. 4. 30. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

RETIMO, an episcopal town of the island of Candia, and capital of a territory which makes one third part of the island. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, and is governed by a bashaw. The citadel was built for the security of the haven, and stands on a high rock advancing into the sea. It is forty-five miles from Candia. Long. 24. 45. E. Lat. 35. 22. N.

RETLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is an Imperial free city, under the protection of the duke of Wirtemberg: the inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on a plain on the river Eschetz near the Neckar ten miles east of Tübingen, and seventeen south of Stuttgart. Long. 9. 5. E. Lat. 18. 18. N.

REUCHLIN (JOHN) one of the most learned men Germany has produced, and the person who introduced the study of Hebrew among the Christians of the sixteenth century, was born at Pfortheim near Spire in 1450. He is also known by the name of *Fumée* and *Campion*, because *Reuch* in German, *κάπριον* in Greek, and *Fumée* in French, all signify Smoke. He studied in Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, and was well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He at length taught Greek at Orleans and Poitiers; and afterwards returned to Germany, where he was chosen triumvir of the league of Suabia for the emperor and the electors. Towards the end of his life he had a quarrel with the divines of Cologne, who had obtained an edict from the emperor for burning all the books written by the Jews; but the latter having petitioned to have that edict revoked, Reuchlin was consulted in the affair, when he observed that there were two sorts of Jewish books, the indifferent, which treated of various subjects, and those which were composed directly against the Christian religion. He was therefore of opinion, that as the first might have their use, they should be spared, and that the last only should be suppressed. This advice, which he gave in writing, raised the divines of Cologne against him, and the affair made much noise, but he came off with honour. He afterwards retired to Ingoldstadt, where his friends procured for him a pension of two hundred golden crowns for teaching Greek and Hebrew. He afterwards taught Greek at Tübingen, and died on the 30th of July 1522, aged sixty-seven. He wrote many learned works in German; and some authors attribute to him *Litteræ Obscurorum Virorum*, in which scholastic divinity is turned into ridicule; but others say that it was written by Henry Hutten.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of Upper Livonia, and capital of Esthonia, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated partly in a pleasant valley, and partly on the side of a hill, on which are the cathedral and the houses of the nobility, but the rest of the town consists of very old and ruinous buildings. In 1716 the works were half destroyed by a tempest, but they have since been repaired. In the harbour part of the royal navy is usually laid up. It is a very trading place since the Russians became masters of it, and is seated on the coast of the gulph of Finland, one hundred and twenty-five miles north of Riga, and one hundred and thirty-three west-by-south of Peterburg. Long. 24. 5. E. Lat. 59. 23. N.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, over-against Ostiglia, twenty miles south-east of Mantua, and ten north-east of Mirandola. Long. 11. 28. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

REVEREND-DE-BOUGY (JOHN) marquis of Bougy, and lieutenant-general of the French army in the reign of Lewis

XIV. was a protestant of an ancient and noble family of Lower Normandy. At twelve years of age he entered as a cadet in the regiment of guards, and afterwards was successively a cornet, captain of horse, colonel, &c. in which posts he distinguished himself on many occasions by his bravery and conduct, and by an inviolable adherence to the service of his sovereign. He commanded a company of gens d'armes at the battle of Rocroy, and though one of his feet was shattered with a musquet ball, he broke through one of the enemies battalions, where his horse was killed under him by the enemies pikes or swords. He was afterwards commanded to march with five hundred horse, and to cross the river Ne in Xaintong, and then to proceed over a wide and dangerous morass, behind which lay the forces of the rebels, consisting of four thousand horse and five thousand foot, yet he dislodged them from two of their best quarters, and took near five hundred prisoners. Being lieutenant-general of the day at the siege of Capdequiers in Catalonia, and the troops which attempted the storm being repulsed from the breach, he seized a serjeant's halbert, got first upon the breach, and brought back the soldiers by his example. He was there shot with a musquet ball, and yet fought with great bravery till the town was taken, of which he was made governor. He would have been advanced higher in point of fortune had he been a Roman catholic; and both the queen and cardinal Mazarine had desired him several times by letter to change his religion, and on that condition offered him a marshal's staff, and any government he might make choice of; to which he answered, "That if he could be prevailed upon to betray his God for a marshal of France's staff, he might betray his king for a thing of much less consequence; that he could not do either of them, but was contented to find that his services were acceptable, and that the only obstacle to his being rewarded was the religion which he professed." This great man died at his house at Callonge in 1658, aged forty.

REX SACRORUM, or SACRIFICULUS, in Roman antiquity, an officer of great authority, who, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, was instituted after the expulsion of the Roman kings, to perpetuate the memory of the signal services some of them had done the state. He was chosen by the augurs and pontifices, and was wholly employed in public worship and the ceremonies of religion, but never interfered in civil affairs; but lest the name of king, which was become odious to the people, should be prejudicial to their liberties, his office was inferior to that of the pontifex maximus.

REYHER (SAMUEL) a celebrated philosopher, mathematician, and civilian, was born at Schleusingen in the county of Henneberg, on the 19th of April, 1635. After having studied in Germany and Holland, with great applause, he was made preceptor to the young prince of Gotha, the eldest son of prince Ernest. In 1655 he was made professor of mathematics at Kiel, and some years after professor at law. He was counsellor of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Berlin, and died at Kiel in November, 1714. He composed many works in Latin, among which are particularly esteemed his book intitled *Mathesis Biblica*, and a very curious Dissertation on the Inscriptions upon the Cross of Christ, and on the Hour of his Crucifixion.

REYNOLDS (EDWARD) bishop of Norwich, was preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and one of the assembly of divines. By the authority of parliament, he was preferred to the deanery of Christ-church, in Oxford, on the 12th of April, 1648, soon after the ejection of Dr. Samuel Fell. About two years after, he was himself ejected, and Dr. Owen, who was as highly esteemed by the independents, as Dr. Reynolds was by the presbyterians, was promoted to that deanery, which he enjoyed for about nine years. In 1659, Dr. Reynolds was again restored, but the next year was obliged to give place to Dr. Morley, who was appointed dean by royal authority. King Charles II. soon after his restoration, endeavoured to bring over to the church some of the most eminent divines among the dissenters, by offering them dignities. They all refused, except Dr. Reynolds, who accepted of the bishoprick of Norwich. He was universally allowed to be a man of extraordinary parts; and discovers in his writings richness of fancy, as well as solidity of judgment. He died on the 26th of July, 1676, and was buried in the new chapel belonging to his palace, which he built at his own expence. *Mr. Granger's Biographical History of England.*

REZAN, an ancient town of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. The Crim Tartars ruined it almost entirely, in the year 1568, and it has been partly rebuilt. It is the see of an archbishop, and is seated on the river Occa, one hundred and fifty miles south of Moscow. Long. 41. 16. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

RHADAMANTHUS, in fabulous history, one of the infernal judges, was king of Lycia, and a great legislator, who,

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on account of his severity and strict regard to justice, was said to have been one of the three judges of hell, where his province was to judge such as died impenitent. See **MINOS** and **Æacus**.

RHADAMIS FUS, the son of Pharasmanes, king of Iberia, who pretending to be out of favour with his father, retired to the court of his uncle Mithridates, king of Armenia, where he married that prince's daughter Zenobia; but at length raising a powerful army against Mithridates, his protector and father-in-law, he drew him to a conference, and had him treacherously strangled. This crime, however, did not remain unpunished, for, being defeated by Artaban, king of Parthia, he was obliged to seek his safety in flight, when he killed his wife Zenobia with his own hand, in the year 52; and afterwards his father Pharasmanes had him put to death as a traitor.

RHEA, in fabulous history, one of the names of Cybele. See **CYBELE**.

RHEIMS, a town of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rheimois. It is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest towns in the kingdom, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop is a duke and peer of France. It is about four miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, large streets, well-built houses, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness and fine architecture, and for the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an university, and five abbeys, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy. There are also several triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is seated in a plain, surrounded with hills, which produce excellent wines on the river Vesle, sixty-two miles north of Troyes, and eighty-five north-east of Paris. Long. 4. 8. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

RHENFERD (JAMES) a person of distinguished learning, was born at Mulheim, on the 15th of August, 1554. He performed his principal studies at Groningen, and became well skilled in Latin, Greek, and the eastern languages. He had much wit, great penetration, with a prodigious memory, and was professor of the eastern languages, and of sacred philology, at Franeker, near thirty years, with great reputation. He wrote many treatises and curious dissertations, which were printed at Utrecht, in 1712, in one volume, quarto. He was fond of treating singular subjects, and of writing only what was new. He died at Franeker, on the 7th of November, 1712, at fifty-nine years of age.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has its source in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League. After it has crossed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preserves the name of the Rhine, and proceeds to lose itself in the sands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merwe, five miles north-west of Dordrecht. It passes by a great number of towns and places in its very long course, all which will be taken notice of as being seated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

RHINE (the Lower Circle of) is one of the nine provinces which now compose the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the south, to that of Westphalia, which lies to the north; to the east is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia; and to the west, the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorraine, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of the palatinate of Mentz, Treves or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE (the Circle of the Upper) is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Lower comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Darmstadt, and Rhinfeld, the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanaw, Isenburg, Seine, Wied, Wigenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlaw. The Upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the west of that river, and comprehends the bishopricks of Balle, Straßburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts, the counties of Sponheim, Sarbruck, Falkenstein, and Linenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Allace, Lorraine, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but now they do not belong to Germany. The directors are the bishop of Worms, and the count of Sponheim.

RHINEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and diocese of Cologne. It was in the possession of the French, but was restored to the archbishop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the Rhine, forty miles north-west of Cologne, and forty south-east of Guelderland. Long. 6. 39. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

RHINECK, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Long. 7. 53 E. Lat. 50. Vol. II. (85)

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27. N. There is another town of the same name in Ireland, capital of Rhinthal, seated on the Rhine, in the circle of Suabia, with a good castle. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

RHINFELD, a small but strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the seat of the bishop of that town, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been taken and retaken in the German wars, and is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge, and is eight miles east of Biele, twenty-two south-east of Biele, and twenty-four south-west of Eibach. Long. 7. 57. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

RHINFELS, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a country of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its strength as situation. It is near St. Goar, and is seated on a crag, which defends that place. This fortress commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and those who pass are obliged to pay a considerable toll. In time of war it is of great importance to the matter of this place. It is fifteen miles south of Coblenz. Long. 7. 43. E. Lat. 50. 1. N.

RHINLAND, a name given to a part of South Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SABERN, or **SAVERNE**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and bishoprick of Spire, with a castle. Over-against it, on the other side of the Rhine, is a town called Scheck, near which prince Charles of Lorraine passed that river with the Austrian army, in 1744. It is eighteen miles south-west of Spire. Long. 8. 1. E. Lat. 49. 0. N.

RHINTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake Comtance. It is a fertile country, especially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

RHINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its source.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the south side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, about forty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, it is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which there are two towers built to defend the passage. It was in this place, as is generally believed, that the famous colossus stood, which was of bronze, and seventy cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world; for a ship, with all its sails, might pass between its legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island, in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded nine hundred camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens, in 1309, and kept it till it was taken by the Turks, as above. It is the only town in the island, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded with treble walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Long. 28. 25. E. Lat. 36. 24. N.

RHODIUS (AMBROSE) a celebrated doctor of philosophy and physic, was born at Kemberg, near Wittemberg, on the 18th of August, 1577. After having completed his studies, he went to Denmark, and acquired the esteem of Tycho Brahe and Kepler. He at length practised physic at Anflo, in Norway, and became professor of physic and mathematics in the college of that town; but interfering in some public affairs more than he ought, he was put in prison, where he is said to have died on the 26th of August, 1633. His works are, 1. *Disputationes de Scorbuto*. 2. A piece of Optics, with a Treatise on the Twilight, in Latin. 3. *Dialogus de Transmigratione Animarum Pythagorica, quomodo eadem concipi & defendi possit*. This work has made much noise.

RHODOPE, a famous courtesan, born in Thrace, was a slave in the same house with Æsop. Xanthus purchased her of Charaxus, a merchant of Mytelene, and the brother of Sappho, and gave her her liberty. She afterwards followed the profession of a courtesan, in the city of Naucratis, where she amassed together such great riches, that she is said to have built one of the famous pyramids of Egypt. This, however, appears to be fabulous, as well as what is said of an eagle's carrying away her shoe, while she was bathing, and dropping it in the lap of king Pfammithicus, who admiring its beauty, and the action of the eagle, had the lady sought for, and made her his queen.

RHONE, a large river of France, which has its source in mount Fourche, on the confines of Switzerland, and runs cross the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva; after which

which it separates Bresse from Savoy and Dauphiny, as far as Lyons, where, turning directly south, it enters Lyonnais and Languedoc, which are to the west, and Dauphiny with Provence, which lie to the east, and then it proceeds to discharge itself into the Mediterranean Sea, by several mouths. It receives several rivers in its passage, and washes several towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seyssill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it passes Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles.

RIALALEXA, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, in New Spain. It is seated in a plain, on a small river, five miles from the South Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, on account of the neighbouring marshes. Long. 87. 10. W. Lat. 12. 25. N.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, is seated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory which produces the best wine in Spain. It is fifteen miles south-west of Orense. Long. 7. 45. W. Lat. 42. 13. N.

RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a fine handsome bridge. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, and on the side of a rock. It has a good harbour, where ships may ride with great safety. It is not fortified, but is pretty strong by nature. Long. 6. 47. W. Lat. 43. 44. N.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, runs south-west across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Channel below Preston.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in Picardy, near the river Oise, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ten miles from St. Quintin. Long. 3. 31. E. Lat. 49. 48. N.

RIBERA (**ANASTASIUS PENTALEON DE**) a celebrated Spanish poet, born at Madrid, flourished in the 17th century, under the reign of king Philip IV. He was one of the most agreeable and facetious poets Spain has produced. His poems were printed at Saragossa, in 1640, and at Madrid, in 1648.

RIBERA GRANDE, a town of the island of St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated between two very high mountains, between which a river runs. Long. 23. 44. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. It has a nunnery for the daughters of noblemen, and is seated on the frontiers of Pomerania, twelve miles from Rostock, and forty south of Wiltmar, on a small bay of the Baltick Sea. Long. 12. 47. E. Lat. 54. 26. N.

RICAUT (**fr PAUL**) an English knight, travelled through Europe, Asia, and Africa, was secretary to the earl of Winchelsea, ambassador from king Charles II. to sultan Mahomet IV. and at length became consul to the English at Smyrna, secretary to the earl of Clarendon, privy counsellor to king James II. and English resident in the Hanse towns of Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, &c. He died in England, in 1700. His principal works are, 1. A History of the present State of the Ottoman Empire. 2. A History of the Turks. 3. The present State (in 1678) of the Greek and Armenian Churches.

RICCI (**MATTHEW**) a famous Jesuit, born at Macerata, on the 6th of October, 1552. He sailed to the Indies, and completed his study of divinity at Goa, in 1578, and there taught rhetoric. Being appointed a missionary to China, he learned the language of that country, and did not neglect to perfect himself in the mathematics, which he had studied at Rome, under the learned Clavius. After meeting with many difficulties, he at length arrived at Pekin, where he obtained the esteem of the emperor, the mandarines, and the litterati, and acquired there a great reputation. He drew for the Chinese a map of the country, and preached the Christian religion. He accepted of a house at Pekin, where he built a church, and died in that city, in 1610, at fifty-eight years of age, leaving very curious memoirs, with respect to China, of which father Trigault made use, in writing the history of that vast empire.

RICCI (**JOSEPH**) an eminent historian, was born at Brescia, and acquired a great reputation, in the 17th century, by two historical works, one of which is the History of the War in Germany, from 1618 to 1648, commonly called the thirty years war; the second is a History of the Wars of Italy, from 1613 to 1653. These are written in Latin, and esteemed exact and interesting, with respect to the facts. The retrenchment of the fatirical strokes, which they obliged the author to make in the second, render it less agreeable.

RICCI (**MICHAEL ANGELO**) a learned cardinal, was born at Rome, in 1619, and became an excellent mathematician. He wrote a Treatise *De Maximis & Minimis*, and two learned dissertations. He has been much applauded by

Gaffendi, Pallavicini, and several illustrious persons of the 17th century. He died on the 12th of May, 1682, aged sixty-three.

RICCI (**SEBASTIAN**) a celebrated painter, born at Belluno, in the state of Venice, in 1659. At twelve years of age his parents placed him with a painter, named Frederic Corvelli, with whom he continued till he was twenty, when the desire of improvement led him to Bologna. Ranuccio, duke of Parma, hearing of him, employed him at Placentia, and afterwards in the Farnese palace, at Rome. The death of that prince obliged him to leave this last city; when, being still intent on improving himself, every thing that was beautiful at Florence, Bologna, Modena, and Parma, engaged his attention. He, at last, settled at Milan, where he soon established his reputation; but afterwards removed to Venice, where he found constant employment for three years; and his works being universally admired, the king of the Romans employed him in painting a large saloon and several apartments, at Vienna, where he received the applause of the whole court: after which returning to Venice, the grand duke of Tuscany sent for him to Florence, to execute several paintings in his own chambers.

Though Ricci was proud of the honour of working for sovereign princes, he was tempted by the accounts he heard of the generosity of the English, to visit this nation; he therefore passed through Paris, where he was received into the Academy of Painting, and then came to London. This journey he took at the solicitation of his nephew, Marco Ricci, who had been ill used by Pellegrini, with whom he came to England, to paint with him in concert; for Pellegrini, meeting with greater encouragement, refused to stand to their agreement, and deserted him. Marco, in revenge, invited his uncle over, whose superior merit in history-painting soon obliged Pellegrini to quit the kingdom. The duke of Norfolk and the earl of Burlington found him considerable employment. The stair case and ceiling of Norfolk-house, and the works he did for that great patron of the arts, the earl of Burlington, are proofs of his abilities. He also painted for the Royal hospital at Chelsea, the ascension of our Saviour, in the half-cupola over the altar, in the chapel.

After staying a considerable time in England, he returned to Venice, where he received abundance of commissions for pictures from France, Spain, Portugal, and the king of Sardinia. Notwithstanding his so frequently removing, he enriched Venice with a great number of excellent paintings, Ricci kept up the honour of his profession with a proper dignity through his whole life, and was an instance of great merit meeting with proper encouragement. His genius was fertile, his ideas and execution grand, his touch light, and his dispositions beautiful. He had great freedom, harmony, and a fine tone of colouring, though sometimes too dark. To bring his figures forward, he laid brown touches on the sides of his outlines, and rumpled his draperies exceedingly, which, indeed, often renders his paintings hard. He was naturally cheerful, and of a good temper; but in his latter years was afflicted with the stone, for which he was cut, but died soon after, at Venice, in 1734, in the seventy-fifth year of his age; and, as he had no children, he left a large fortune to his wife.

His nephew, Marco Ricci, an excellent landscape painter, died five years before him.

RICHARD I. king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, or Lion-hearted, succeeded his father Henry II. on the 6th of July, 1189, at which time he was count of Poitou, and duke of Normandy. He began his reign, by selling the crown lands, and exacting money on various pretences in order to go to the holy war. He undertook this expedition, in 1190, when he embarked with his whole army for France, where he joined the forces of the French king; and they having ratified their alliance, marched together, with their combined forces, which consisted of an hundred thousand men, as far as Lyons, where they separated, and Richard continuing his march to Marseilles, re embarked there for Sicily, where the two kings spent the winter, and the next spring, continuing their voyage, Richard, with his fleet, was driven on shore in the island of Cyprus, where Isaac, the king of the island, treating the English with inhumanity, Richard took him and his daughters prisoners, loaded the Cyprian monarch with silver chains, and having thus conquered the isle of Cyprus, exchanged it with Guy Lusignan for the titular kingdom of Jerusalem. Richard afterwards gained a complete victory over Saladin, took the city of Acre, and made himself master of Ascalon, Joppa, and Caesarea; but being deserted by Philip Augustus, king of France, and the dukes of Burgundy and Austria, he was prevented continuing his conquests; and therefore, on hearing that his brother John was aspiring to the throne of England, he concluded a truce of three years with Saladin, and embarked, in order to return to his dominions; but

having the misfortune to be shipwrecked near Aquileia, he resolved to pursue his journey in disguise through Germany; but, after several difficulties, was taken, when asleep, in a poor lodging, near Vienna, by order of Leopold, duke of Austria, whom he had disobliged at the siege of Acre, and that duke delivered him up, the following year, to the emperor Henry VI. who, after treating him with great indignities, obliged him to pay one hundred and fifty thousand marks for his ransom, which his loyal subjects cheerfully raised by a voluntary tax. He then returned to England, after an absence of four years, of which he had passed fifteen months in prison. He soon suppressed the party raised by his brother John, confiscated his lands, and then raising a numerous army, invaded France, and afterwards, at the battle of Blois, took all the archives of the kingdom, and continued the war against Philip, with various success, for five years, after which a truce was concluded; but a gentleman of Limosin having discovered a treasure upon his estate, Richard laid claim to it as sovereign of Guienne, and besieging the gentleman in the castle of Chaluz, was wounded by an arrow in the shoulder, of which he died eleven days after, on the 6th of April, 1199. Richard had a tall, graceful, fair, and well-proportioned person. His eyes were blue and sparkling, and his hair was of a bright yellow, inclining to red. He had prodigious strength of body, amazing courage and intrepidity, and, in short, was an illustrious warrior, but was ambitious, proud, and avaricious; and his love of glory made him neglect the happiness of his people. The Rev. Mr. Granger observes, that the saint errantry of Richard, who sacrificed all other views for the glory of the crusade, is an instance, among a thousand others, that offensive and enterprising valour may be a worse quality than cowardice itself; and that he was but eight months in his kingdom, during a reign of ten years. He was succeeded by his brother John. Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of royal and noble Authors, has obliged the public with a sonnet written by this king in the Provençal dialect.

RICHARD II. king of England, was the son of Edward the Black Prince, and succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. on the 21st of June, 1377, at eleven years of age, when the parliament appointed several governors to the king, and ordered that his three uncles, with some of the nobility, should be regents of the kingdom. A truce which had been agreed to with France, being now expired, the French sent a fleet to ravage the coasts of England, and the regents ordered out a fleet to oppose them. The king of France also prevailed on Robert II. king of Scotland, to invade England; but the French king dying, the military preparations were suspended. In 1380, a poll-tax being raised on all persons above fifteen years of age, for the assistance of Ferdinand, king of Portugal, against John, king of Castile, it was levied with the greatest rigour and brutality by the collectors, on which a rebellion was raised, and an hundred thousand men appeared in arms, headed by Wat Tyler, a tyler, of Deptford, and Jack Straw, who committed innumerable disorders, and entered London without opposition; but William Walworth, the mayor, killing Wat Tyler with a blow of his sword, this great army was easily dispersed. The kingdom soon after becoming greatly exasperated at the ridiculous fondness shewed by the king for his new favourites, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, and Michael de la Poole, a merchant's son, whom he had made earl of Suffolk, the parliament refused to grant the supplies, unless he dismissed them from his service; but though the king said, that "to please the parliament, he would not turn out the meanest scullion in his kitchen," and sent his chancellor to order them to grant the desired subsidy, he was obliged to part with his favourites, and to admit of fourteen commissioners to take care of the public affairs jointly with himself. The parliament were, however, no sooner dissolved, than they were recalled, and the king sent orders to the sheriffs to let no representatives be chosen but what were in his list. He also endeavoured to raise an army, to chastise his uncle the duke of Gloucester, and the earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham, who were enemies to his favourites, and were considered as the protectors of the people; but these lords speedily levying forces, defeated the earl of Oxford, who had been made duke of Ireland, when the king took refuge in the Tower, where, the next year, he answered the complaints of the lords with a shower of tears, consented to the banishment of his favourites, who were accordingly sent into exile, and repeated his coronation oath. In 1392, the Londoners refusing to lend the king a sum of money, he took away their charter, and removed the courts of justice to York. Anne of Luxemburgh, the emperor's daughter, and the king's first wife, dying in 1394, he, in 1396, married Isabella, the daughter of Charles VI. king of France, who was only seven years of age, when a truce was concluded for twenty-eight years. Richard, however, extorted money from his subjects, and, for inconsiderable sums yielded Cherburg to

the king of Navarre, and Brest to the duke of Brittany; ordered the duke of Gloucester to be seized and conveyed to Calais, where he was privately strangled; and some of the nobility were beheaded, and others banished. The Scots ravaged the borders of England, the Irish revolted, and the merchant ships were plundered with impunity by the corsairs of Holland. Seventeen counties were condemned as guilty of treason, and the estates of all the inhabitants adjudged to the king, for granting assistance to the duke of Gloucester; but the king landing in Ireland, in 1399, with a powerful army, in order to chastise the rebels, a rebellion was raised in his absence; when the king, at his return, finding that the revolt was general, shut himself up in Conway castle, and soon after submitted to Henry, duke of Lancaster, and was sent to the Tower; when a parliament being called, he was solemnly deposed, and Henry proclaimed king, on the 30th of September, 1399, after which he was removed to Pontefract castle, in Yorkshire; but on the 14th of February, 1400, sir Pierce Exton, with eight ruffians, undertook to murder him from the hope of pleasing king Henry IV. and rushed into the room where he was, when Richard bravely wrested a pole-ax from one of the assassins, with which he slew four of them; but Exton, mounting on a chair behind him, struck him on the head with such violence, that Richard dropped down dead, in the thirty-third year of his age, after a reign of twenty-two years, and was interred at King's Langley, in Hertfordshire; but his body was afterwards removed to Westminster abbey, by order of king Henry V.

King Richard II. had a very graceful person, and was of a sprightly disposition. He was most remarkable for his tyranny, and the numerous breaches of his oaths, and most solemn engagements.

RICHARD III. king of England, surnamed Crook-backed Richard, was the brother of king Edward IV. and raised himself to the throne by a series of the most horrid murders. Henry VI. and the young prince his son, with several noblemen of the highest rank, died while he was duke of Gloucester, to prepare the way for his usurping the throne from Edward IV. He was proclaimed king the 20th of June, 1483, in the 32d year of his age, but delayed the ceremony of his coronation, till the 6th of July, and soon after caused Edward V. and that young prince's brother, whom he had before declared to be bastards, to be smothered in the Tower. The same year, having broke his promise to the duke of Buckingham, who had been greatly instrumental in raising him to the throne, that nobleman took up arms against him, in order to assist Henry, earl of Richmond, the last branch of the house of Lancaster, to obtain the crown; but that duke being betrayed by a fellow who had been his servant, for the sake of a reward of a thousand pounds, offered for taking him, he was beheaded at Salisbury, without any legal process. However, the earl of Richmond obtaining assistance from the duke of Brittany, sailed from St Maloes, on the 12th of October, with five thousand men and forty ships; but his fleet being dispersed, he returned to Brittany, and afterwards to France: mean while Richard sacrificed many persons to his revenge, and sent sir Ralph Ashton into the western counties, with power to execute upon the spot all such persons, whom he did but suspect to be guilty of high treason; and finding that the earl of Richmond founded his projects on the hopes of marrying Elizabeth the daughter of Edward IV. he resolved to marry that princess himself, though he was already married to the widow of the prince of Wales, the son of Henry VI. whom he had himself murdered; and therefore now, in order to obtain Elizabeth, he is said to have poisoned his queen. The earl of Richmond however landed in Wales, with two thousand men, which encreased to five thousand, and with this small army engaged the king's forces, which consisted of thirteen thousand men, at Bosworth: but the earl being joined by the lord Stanley and his brother with fresh troops, he gained a complete victory, when Richard finding that the day was lost, rushed into the midst of his enemies, and died with his sword in his hand. The crown being found after the battle, was placed on the head of Henry earl of Richmond; and Richard's body was taken up entirely naked, and covered with blood and dirt, in which condition it was thrown across a horse, carried to Leicester, and interred without the least ceremony. Thus perished Richard on the 22d of August, 1483, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, after an infamous reign of two years.

Thus Richard III. if any regard is to be paid to the generality of our historians, was, through the whole course of his life, restrained by no principle of justice or humanity; and it appears that he endeavoured to maintain the crown by the same fraud and violence by which he obtained it. George Buck, who in his history of Richard affirms that he was neither deformed in mind nor body, was thought to have discovered, says a judicious author, as much confidence, and as little truth in that assertion, as Richard himself

felt did in asserting his title. But Mr. Walpole, who has struck new light into the darkest passages of English history, has brought many presumptive proofs, unknown to Buck, that Richard was neither that deformed person, nor that monster of cruelty and impiety which he was represented to be by the historians in the reign of Henry VII. who have been since copied in all our later histories. It must however be acknowledged, that though Mr. Walpole has done much towards clearing up the character of Richard, he has left the matter still problematical. His arguments to prove that Perkin Warbeck was the real duke of York, appear more conclusive; and it is said that the lord treasurer Oxford, who was as well acquainted with our history as any man of his time, was entirely of that opinion. He was succeeded by Henry VII.

RICHARDSON (SAMUEL) a celebrated English writer, was born in 1688, and bred to the business of a printer, which he exercised all his life with distinguished eminence. Though he understood no language but his own, he obtained a considerable degree of merit and of fame by his writings of the novel kind, in which he had a manner peculiar to himself. His *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, and *Sir Charles Grandison* have been universally read, and translated both into French and Dutch. He is said to have delighted in letter-writing from his childhood, and therefore was the more easily induced to throw the above works into that form. He there shews an admirable knowledge of the human heart, and an amazing skill in moving the passions. His purpose was to promote virtue and moral rectitude, and hence his works abound with religious and moral sentiments. He was a man of virtue and humanity, which he shewed in his life as well as in his writings. Besides the above works he is the author of a volume of letters upon various subjects; and compiled *Æsop's Fables*, and *A Tour through Great Britain*, in 4 vols. A stroke of the palsy carried him off, after a few days illness, on the 4th of July, 1761.

RICHELET (CÆSAR PETER) a learned advocate in the parliament of Paris, was born at Cheminon in Champagne in 1631. He applied himself to the study of the French tongue, and acquired great reputation by his works, which were 1. A large French Dictionary, the best edition of which is that of Lyons in 1728, 3 vols. folio. 2. A small Dictionary of Rhymes. 3. A French translation of *The Conquest of Florida*, from the Spanish of Garulasso de la Vega. 4. Several Letters, &c. He was the friend of Perrot, d'Ablancourt, Patru, and many other learned men. He died at Paris on the 29th of November, 1698, aged sixty-seven.

RICHELIEU (ARMAND JOHN DU PLESSIS) cardinal and prime minister to Lewis XIII. and one of the most able politicians France has produced, was the third son of Francis Du Plessis, lord of Richelieu, and grand provost of France, and was born at Paris on the 5th of September, 1585. He was educated with great care, and at twenty-two years of age entered the Sorbonne, when he obtained a dispensation from pope Paul V. for his enjoying the bishoprick of Luçon, and was consecrated at Rome on the 17th of April, 1607. At his return to France, he was advanced at court by the favour of the marchioness de Guercheville, and the marshal D'Ancre. Queen Mary de Medicis, who was then regent, made him her great almoner, and afterwards, in 1616, secretary of state; but Mary de Medicis being banished to Blois, after the death of marshal D'Ancre, he followed her thither, when becoming suspected by the duke de Luynes, he was ordered to retire to Avignon. He then composed his *Method of Controversy* on the principal Points of Faith. The king recalled him in 1619, and sent him to Angoulême, where he prevailed on the queen to agree to an accommodation; and in consequence of this treaty the duke de Luynes obtained for him the cardinal's hat of pope Gregory XV. He was afterwards declared prime minister, chief of the council, and superintendent-general of the navigation and commerce of France. In 1627 he preserved the island of Rhée, and the same year took the city of Rochelle from the Reformed, by means of the famous mole raised by his order, and contrived by Lewis Metzeau and John Tiriot. In 1629 he accompanied the king, who went to the succour of the duke of Mantua, and caused the siege of Casal to be raised. At his return he forced the Calvinists to accept the treaty of pacification, which had been concluded at Alais; and six months after being declared lieutenant-general beyond the mountains, he took Pignerol, and succoured Casal, which was besieged by the marquis Spinola. The king, who had fallen sick, being returned to Lyons, the queen mother, and most of the lords belonging to the court, took advantage of his sickness in order to form a plot against the cardinal, and to misrepresent his conduct to the king; and in this they succeeded so well, that his majesty promised the queen that he would disgrace him. The cardinal seemed to be ruined, and already prepared to retire to Havre de Grace, which he had chosen for the place of his retreat, when

knowing that the queen had not followed the king to Versailles, he, by the advice of cardinal de la Vallette, went thither, appeared before him, justified his conduct; shewed the falsity of his enemies' accusations, and by his reasons so far prevailed over his majesty, that instead of being disgraced, he from that moment became more powerful than ever. He punished all his enemies in the same manner as they would have had him suffer, and the day which produced this event, so glorious to cardinal Richelieu, was called the Day of Dupes. This able minister had from thence forwards an ascendancy over the king's mind; and he now resolved to humble the excessive power of the house of Austria, and for that purpose concluded, on the 23d of January, 1634, a treaty with Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, for carrying the war into the heart of Germany. He also entered into a league with the duke of Bavaria; secured Lorrain; raised a part of the princes of the empire against the emperor, treated with the Dutch to continue the war against Spain, favoured the Catalans and Portuguese till they shook off the Spanish yoke; and, in short, took so many different measures, that he accomplished his design, and after having carried on the war with success, was thinking of concluding it by a peace, when he died at Paris on the 4th of December, 1642, aged fifty-eight. He was interred in the Sorbonne, where a magnificent mausoleum is erected to his memory. This great politician made the arts and sciences flourish; formed the botanical garden at Paris called the King's Garden; founded the French Academy; established the royal printing-house; erected the palace now called *Le Palais Royal*, which he presented to the king; and rebuilt the Sorbonne with a magnificence that appears truly royal. Besides his book of *Controversies*, he wrote several on pious subjects, and a large work intitled *The Political Testament*, which is in manuscript in the library of the Sorbonne.

RICHELIEU, a town of France in Lower Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers. It has several handsome squares, in one of which is the hall or court of justice, and an hospital; and there is likewise a handsome castle. It is seated on the rivers Amable and Vide, twenty-seven miles north of Poitiers, and one hundred and fifty south-west of Paris. Long. o. 28. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

RICHMOND, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, the first Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. This town is seated on the river Swale, over which there is a stone bridge. It is now a large town corporate, containing two churches, with many well built houses, some of which are of free-stone. The streets are well paved, and there is a large handsome market-place. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-councilmen and sub-officers, and sends two members to parliament. It is forty miles north-west of York, and two hundred and thirty-two north-by-west from London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

The tract round it, which is called Richmondshire, has good mines of lead, copper, and pit-coal, and is a mixture of barren hills and fruitful vallies.

RICHMOND, a village of the county of Surry, twelve miles from London. It is counted one of the finest retirements in England in the summer season, and is seated on the banks of the Thames, on an easy ascent. It has a royal palace, which has a fine park, and delightful gardens.

RICIUS (PAUL) a learned Jew, born in Germany, who after his being converted to the Christian faith, taught philosophy at Pavia with great applause. At length the emperor Maximilian invited him into Germany, and made him one of his physicians. He published many works against the Jews, and on other subjects, in which he maintains that the heavens are animated, and other paradoxes. His candour, honesty, moderation, and learning are much praised, and Erasmus gives him a great character. He flourished in the sixteenth century.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, but never a fair. It is seated on the river Coln, in a low, watery place, twenty miles south-east of Hertford, and twenty north-west of London. Long. o. 21. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

RIDLEY (NICHOLAS) bishop of London in the reign of queen Mary; an eminent English bishop and reformer, was under the reign of Edward VI. raised to the bishoprick of Rochester, and afterwards to that of London: but in the reign of queen Mary was deprived of his bishoprick, condemned, and inhumanly burnt at the stake at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1555. He was one of the most eminent of the protestant divines, and promoted the Reformation by his sermons and his writings, which were a treatise *De Vera Domina*, and several other books against the popish religion.

RICENZO (NICHOLAS) See LAURENTIO (NICHOLAS).

RIFEI, a town of Italy, in the territory and duchy of Spoleto,

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near the confines of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see. It is an ancient and rich place, and is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, twenty-seven miles south-by-east of Spoleto, and thirty-seven north-east of Rome. Long. 13. 5. E. Lat. 42. 23. N.

RIETBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, fifteen miles north west of Paderborn, and capital of a small county of the same name belonging to the king of Prussia, it being annexed to East Friedland. It is thirty-five miles south-east of Munster. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

RIEUX, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church has nothing remarkable; but the bishop's palace is a handsome structure. It is seated on the river Rife, twenty-five miles south-east of Toulouse; eighty-two west of Narbonne, and two hundred and seventy-five south-by-west of Paris. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

RIEUX (JOHN DE) lord of Rieux and Rochefort, and marshal of France, was descended from one of the most ancient houses in Brittany, and in 1404 defeated the English who ravaged that province. In 1411 he was deprived of his posts; but was the next year restored to them again, and in 1417 resigned them to his son Peter de Rieux, lord of Rochefort, Afferac, and Chatteau-neuf; but he also was deprived of his employments in 1418, on which he joined with the dauphin's party, and served that prince with great fidelity and success. He defended the city of St. Dennis, which was besieged by the English in 1435, took from Henry VI. king of England the city of Dieppe, in 1438, and made the English raise the siege of Harfleur; but William Flavi, viscount d'Albi, arrested him before the gate of the castle of Compiègne, and threw him into prison, where he died for want.

RIEZ, a small handsome town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Auvestre, in a plain abounding with excellent fruit, and grapes which produce the best wine in France. It is thirty-two miles north-east of Aix, twenty-five south of Sisteron, fifty-four north-east of Toulon, and three hundred and ninety south-by-east of Paris. Long. 6. 32. E. Lat. 43. 52. N.

RIGA, a sea-port town of the Russian empire, and capital of Livonia, with an archbishop's see, secularized in 1556. It is seated on the river Duina, and is capital of the province. It is a very large place, and carries on a considerable trade in skins, corn, pitch, tar, and naval stores. It was taken from the Poles by Gustavus Adolphus, in 1621; and was besieged by the czar in 1656 to no purpose; but the Muscovites took it in 1710, having blocked it up a long while, and the plague raging in the town. The castle is square, and defended by four towers, and six bastions. It is likewise provided with a good arsenal. It is seated in a large plain, five miles from the mouth of the above river, which falls into the Baltic sea, and ninety-five miles south-east of Stockholm. Long. 24. 25. E. Lat. 56. 53. N.

RIGAUD, (**HYACINTH**) a celebrated painter, born at Perpignan on the 25th of July, 1663. He excelled in portrait painting, and had the honour to paint all the royal family of France. The grand picture in which he has represented the cardinal de Bouillon opening the holy year, is a master-piece, equal to the finest performances of Rubens. He was made professor and director of the Academy of Painting, was ennobled on account of his merit, and died at Paris on the 29th of December, 1743, aged eighty.

RIGAULT, (**NICHOLAS**) in Latin, *Rigaltius*, counsellor to the parliament of Metz, keeper of the king's library, and one of the most learned men of the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1577, and was the son of a physician. He became well skilled in ecclesiastical and profane antiquity, and in the Greek and Latin tongues. He was made preceptor general of Nancy, then intendant of Metz, and died at Toul in August, 1654, aged seventy-seven. He published, 1. Editions of St. Cyprian and Tertullian, with learned Notes. 2. *Observationes de Papulis fundis*. 3. Notes on Phædrus, Artimidorus, Julian, and the writers *de Re Agraria*. 5. *Onofandri Strategicum*, in Greek and Latin, and many other learned works.

RILEY, (**JOHN**) one of the best native painters that has flourished in England, was born in 1646, and received instructions from Fuller and Zoult, but his talents while living were obscured by the fame, rather than by the merit of Kneller, and he was little noticed till after the death of Lely, when Chiffinch being persuaded to sit to him; the picture was shewn, and recommended him to Charles II. who sat to him, but almost discouraged the bashful artist from pursuing his profession; for, looking at the picture, he cried, "Is this like me? Then, od's fish, I am an ugly fellow;" which discouraged Riley so much, that he could not bear the picture, though he sold it for a large price. James and his queen sat to him, as did also their

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successors, William and Mary, who appointed him their painter. Graham speaks of him with little justice, saying, he had no excellence beyond a head; but there are draperies and hands painted by Riley, that would do honour to either Lely or Kneller. The portrait of lord keeper North at Wroxton, is capital throughout. Riley, who was humble, modest, and of an amiable character, had the greatest diffidence of himself and was easily disgusted with his own works, which was probably the source of the objections made to him; for, with a quarter of Sir Godfrey's vanity, he might have persuaded the world he was a great master. But the gout put an early end to his progress, for he died in 1691, at forty-five years of age, and was buried in Bishopsgate church, in which parish he was born. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England.*

RIMINI. See **GREGORY D'ARIMINI**.

RIMINI, a city of Italy, in Romania, which makes part of the Territory of the Church, with a bishop's see. It is in a fine situation, having on one side a beautiful plain abounding in corn, vineyards, and olive trees, with the gulph of Venice, and the Appennine mountains on the opposite side. The river Marecchia washes its walls to the west, and that of Ausa to the east. It is full of antiquities, and is still adorned with several handsome structures and superb palaces. On the Marecchia is a marble bridge built by the emperor Augustus, supported by five arches, two hundred feet in length, and fifteen in breadth. It is twenty miles south-east of Ravenna, and one hundred and forty-five north-by-east of Rome. Long. 13. 58. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

RINGS TEAD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 55. 28. N.

RINGWOOD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 10 and December 11, for forest colts and pedlars wares. It was a place of some account in the time of the Saxons, and is now a large town seated on a river near the sea. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions. It is fourteen miles east-north-east of Poole, and ninety-five west south-west of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

RINTLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Shawenburg. It is a small place, but well fortified, and has an university. It is seated on the river Weser, fifteen miles south-east of Minden. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

RINUCCINI, (**OTTAVIO**) a gentleman of Florence, and an eminent Italian poet, followed queen Mary de Medicis into France, and was greatly esteemed by that princess, and by Henry IV. who made him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber. To him is attributed the invention of operas, or of pieces set to music, and played upon the stage. He was a man of wit and genius, and was distinguished by his politeness and eloquence. He died in 1621, and the next year his works were printed at Florence by his son, Peter Francis Rinuccini. His three pieces, intitled, *Daphne*, *Eurydice*, and *Ariadne*, are more particularly esteemed.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Terra-Firma, in South America, which rises in Popayan, runs through the new kingdom of Granada, and falls into the north sea by three mouths, between Cartagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from east to west through Negro land, and falls into the Atlantic ocean in eleven degrees of north latitude. Some suppose it to be a branch of the river Niger.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA, a river of South America, in the kingdom of Granada, which gives its name to a government, and falls into the north sea.

RIO-JANERO. See **JANEIRO**.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne. It is seated on a hill, eight miles north-east of Clermont, and two hundred and fifteen south of Paris. Long. 3. 18. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

RIPEILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, where there is a monastery of Carthusians, remarkable for its fine extensive prospects. It is twenty miles north-east of Geneva. Long. 6. 32. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

RIPA-TRANSONE, a town of Italy, well peopled and strong, in the Territory of the Church, and marquise of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is five miles from the gulph of Venice, five from Montalto, and eight from Fermo. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 42. 57. N.

RIPEN, a sea port town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the diocese of Ripen. It has a good harbour, a castle, and colleges, in one of which is a public library. In the cathedral are the tombs of several kings of Denmark. It is seated near the mouth of the Nipsau, in a still fertile of good pastures, where are bred the best cattle in Denmark. It is forty-five miles north-west of Sleswick, and

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and fifty miles south-by-west of Wiburg. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 55. 36 N.

RIPLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on August 25, which continues for three days, and is for sheep, horned cattle, and linen. It is seated on the river Nid, over which it has a bridge; and is twenty-four miles north-west of York, and two hundred and four north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 21. W. Lat. 54. 6 N.

RIPPON, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and six fairs, on Thursday after January 24, on Thursday after March 21, for horses, horned cattle, and leather; on May 12 and 13, for horses and sheep. It is seated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges. It is at present a large well built corporation town, governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-council, and sends two members to parliament. The collegiate church has three lofty steeples. The market is very great for cattle, corn, provisions, and the town has been long noted for the manufactory of spurs. It is twenty-five miles north west of York, and two hundred and ten north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 16. W. Lat. 54. 12 N.

RIQUELIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, in the country of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated in a fertile country, on the little river Cardon, fifteen miles north-west of Amiens, five north-east of Abbeville, and ninety-five north of Paris. Long. 1. 51. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on May 6, for cattle. It is but an indifferent place, and is seated among hills, twenty miles south of Ailbury, and thirty-eight north-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

RIST, (JOHN) an excellent German poet, born at Pinneberg on the 8th of March, 1607. He was pastor at Wedel, on the Elbe, imperial count palatine, and ecclesiastical counsellor of the duke of Mecklenburg. He founded the society of the Swan, acquired a great reputation by his Latin and German poems, and died on the 31st of August, 1667. His principal poetical works are: 1. *Hortus poeticus*. 2. *Theatrum poeticum*. 3. *Parnassus poeticus*. 4. *Vindicie Linguae Germanicae: Musa Teutonica*. 5. A German Poem much esteemed, intitled *Galathea* and *Flora-bella*, &c.

RIVA, a strong town of Italy, in the Trentin. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it afterwards. It is seated at the north end of the lake Garda, where a small river falls into it, and is seventeen miles south-west of the Trent. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

RIVADEC, a sea-port town in Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated on a bay of the sea, three miles north-west of Oviedo. Long. 7. 16. W. Lat. 43. 41. N.

RIVALZ, (ANTONY) an able painter, was the son of John Peter Rivalz, painter and architect of the town-house of Toulouse. After being taught to design by his father, he went to Rome, where he gained the first prize in painting, of the academy of St. Luke. He at length returned to Toulouse, where he enjoyed his father's places, and died there in 1735, at sixty-eight years of age. Bartholomew Rivalz, his cousin, engraved his pictures, and the chevalier Rivalz, his son, maintained by his abilities the reputation his family had acquired in painting.

RIVOLI, a small populous town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a very handsome castle. It is seated on a fertile and pleasant hill, six miles west of Turin, and thirty-five from Coni. Long. 7. 28. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the province of Verona, seated on the east side of the lake de Garda, twenty miles west of Verona, and subject to Venice. Long. 11. 7. E. Lat. 45. 46. N.

RIZIO, (DAVID) an Italian, who distinguished himself at the court of Mary queen of Scots, was the son of a musician in Turin; and having accompanied the Piedmontese ambassador into Scotland, gained admission into the queen's family by his skill in music. His servile condition had taught him suppleness of spirit, and insinuating manners. He quickly crept into the queen's favour, and her French secretary happening to return into his own country, was preferred by her to that office. He now began to make a figure at court, and to appear as a man of weight and consequence. The whole train of suitors and expectants, who having extreme sagacity in discovering the parts which lead most directly to success, applied to him. His recommendations were observed to have great influence over the queen, and he was considered not only as a favourite, but as a minister. Rizio, far from being careful to abate that envy which always attends such an extraordinary and rapid change of fortune, studied to display the whole extent of his favour. He affected to talk often and familiarly with the queen in public. He equalled the greatest and most

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opulent subjects in richness of dress, and in the number of his attendants. He discovered in all his behaviour that assuming insolence with which unmerited prosperity inspires an ignoble mind. It was with the utmost indignation that the nobles beheld the power, it was with the utmost difficulty that they tolerated the arrogance of this unworthy minion. Even in the queen's presence they could not forbear treating him with marks of contempt. Nor was it his exorbitant power alone which exasperated the Scots. They considered him as a dangerous enemy to the protestant religion, and suspected that he held a secret correspondence with the court of Rome.

It was lord Darnly's misfortune to fall under the management of this man; who, by flattery and assiduity, easily gained on his vanity and inexperience. Rizio's whole influence on the queen was employed in his behalf, and contributed, without doubt, towards establishing him more firmly in her affection. After Darnly's being married to the queen, his pride and insolence to her majesty, cooled her affection, and Rizio refusing to humour him in his follies, he imputed the queen's coldness, not to his own behaviour, but to the insinuations of Rizio. Mary's conduct confirmed and strengthened these suspicions. She treated this stranger with the utmost familiarity, and admitted him to a share in her confidence. He was perpetually in her presence, intermeddled in every business, and, together with a few favourites, was the companion of her private amusements. Darnly's haughty spirit could not bear the interference of such an upstart, and unrestrained by any scruple, he instantly resolved to get rid of him by violence. A plan was laid for Rizio's destruction, in which were engaged the earl of Morton, the lord high chancellor of the kingdom, and the lords Ruthven, Lindsay, and Maitland. The lord Ruthven, who had been confined to his bed for three months, by a very dangerous distemper, and who was still so feeble that he could scarce walk or bear the weight of his own armour, was entrusted with the executive part, and while he himself needed to be supported by two men, he came abroad to commit a murder in the presence of his sovereign.

On the 9th of March, 1566, Morton entered the court of the palace with 160 men, and without noise or meeting with any resistance, seized all the gates. While the queen was at supper in her bedchamber, with the countess of Argyle, Rizio, and a few domestics, the king suddenly entered the apartment by a private passage. At his back was lord Ruthven, clad in complete armour, with that ghastly and horrid look which long sickness had given him. Three or four of his most trusty accomplices followed him. Such an unusual appearance alarmed those who were present; Rizio instantly apprehended that he was the victim they intended to sacrifice, and in the utmost consternation retired behind the queen, of whom he laid hold, hoping that the reverence due to her person might prove some protection to him: but the conspirators had proceeded too far to be restrained by any consideration of that kind. Numbers of armed men rushed into the chamber. Ruthven drew his dagger, and with a furious mein and voice commanded Rizio to leave a place of which he was unworthy, and which he had occupied too long. Mary employed tears and entreaties, and threatenings, to save her favourite; but notwithstanding all these, he was torn from her by violence, and before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, by piercing his body with fifty-six wounds. *Dr. Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.* See DARNLY.

ROA, a strong town of Spain in Old Castile, defended by a citadel, and adorned with a handsome palace. It is seated on the river Douero, in a large open country fertile in corn and wine, ten miles south-west of Aranda, and seventy north of Madrid. Long. 3. 15. W. Lat. 41. 48. N.

ROBERT DE COURTENAI, French emperor of the East, succeeded Peter de Courtenai at the close of the year 1220, and was crowned at Constantinople, in the church of St. Sophia, on the 25th of March, 1221. He died in 1228, when the lords invited John de Brienne, who was deprived of his kingdom of Jerusalem, to govern the empire, during the minority of Baldwin II.

ROBERT, or **RUFERT**, emperor of Germany, surnamed the Short, and the Debonaire, was prince palatine and duke of Bavaria when he was raised to the empire in 1400, after Wenceslaus king of Bohemia had been deposed. He founded an university at Heidelberg, and died at Oppenheim, on the 18th of May, 1410. He was succeeded by the emperor Sigismund.

ROBERT, king of France, surnamed the Devout and the Wise, succeeded his father Hugh Capet in 956. He was obliged to divorce Bertha his cousin, whom he had married without a dispensation from the pope, and soon after married Constance, the daughter of William count of Provence and Arles. Henry duke of Burgundy his uncle, and the brother

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brother of Hugh Capet, dying without lawful issue, Robert united that duchy to his crown, and afterwards gave it to Henry his second son, who becoming king, ceded it to Robert his younger brother. This last prince was the chief of the first royal branch of the dukes of Burgundy, which lasted near 360 years. King Robert put a stop to the commotions raised in his kingdom; endeavoured to make the arts and sciences flourish, and built a great number of magnificent churches. He was a humane, sprightly, and unambitious prince; he refused the imperial crown, and the kingdom of Italy, offered him by the Italians; crowned his second son Henry I. at Rheims, in spite of the intrigues of queen Constance, who would have engaged him to have preferred his youngest son Robert duke of Burgundy. Robert died at Melun on the 20th of July, 1031, aged sixty, after his having composed several Hymns, which are still sung in the Romish churches, and was succeeded by his son Henry I.

ROBERT I. duke of Normandy, was the chief of those Danes or Normans, that is, people of the North, who made so many inroads and ravages in France, during the ninth and tenth centuries. To put a stop to them, king Charles the Simple, affected by the representations of his people, concluded in 912 the famous treaty by which he gave to Rollo, the chief of the Normans, his daughter Gisle or Gifelle, with that part of Neustria, since called from their name Normandy, on condition of his becoming a Christian, and doing him homage. To this Rollo consented, and after being instructed in his new religion, was baptized by the name of Robert. This duke of Normandy governed with great equity, and died about the year 920.

ROBERT BRUCE, king of Scotland, and one of the greatest and bravest princes of the fourteenth century; was descended from David I. king of Scotland, and ascended the throne on the 25th of March, 1306, after the expulsion of John Baliol, who had obtained the crown by the assistance of Edward I. He shook off the yoke of England, drove the English out of Scotland, and rendered his kingdom powerful and flourishing. He died on the 7th of June, 1329, aged fifty-five, leaving David II. who succeeded him at five years of age, and a daughter who carried the sceptre of Scotland into the family of the Stuarts.

ROBERT, abbot of Moleme, founded the order of the Cisterians in 1098, and died on the 21st of March, 1108.

ROBINS (BENJAMIN) an excellent English mathematician and polite writer, was born at Bath in Somersetshire, in 1707. His parents were in a low station, and quakers; yet he made an early and surprizing progress in various branches of science, and particularly in the mathematics, which he at length taught in London; but this way of life, which required confinement, not suiting his active disposition, he gradually declined it, and engaged in business that required more exercise. Hence he tried many laborious experiments in gunnery, from the persuasion that the resistance of the air has a much greater influence on swift projectiles than is generally imagined. Hence also he was led to consider the mechanic arts that depend on mathematical principles; as the construction of mills, the building of bridges, the draining of fens, the rendering of rivers navigable, and the making of harbours. Among other arts, fortification much engaged his attention, and he met with opportunities of perfecting himself by viewing the principal strong places of Flanders, in some tours he made abroad with persons of distinction.

Upon his return from one of these excursions, he found the learned amused with Dr. Berkley's work, intitled *The Analyst*, in which an attempt was made to explode the method of fluxions. Mr. Robins was therefore advised to clear up this affair by giving a distinct account of sir Isaac Newton's doctrines, in such a manner as to obviate all the objections that had been made without naming them, and accordingly he published, in 1735, *A Discourse concerning the Nature and Certainty of Sir Isaac Newton's Method of Fluxions*, and some exceptions being made to his manner of defending sir Isaac Newton, he afterwards wrote two or three additional discourses. In 1738 he defended the same great philosopher against an objection contained in a note at the end of a Latin piece, called *Matho, sive Cosmotheoria puerilis*; and the following year printed *Remarks on M. Euler's Treatise of Motion*, on Dr. Smith's *System of Optics*, and on Dr. Jurin's *Discourse of distinct and indistinct Vision*, annexed to Dr. Smith's work. In the mean while Mr. Robins did not solely confine himself to mathematical subjects, for in 1739 he published three pamphlets on political affairs, without his name; when two of them, relating to the convention and negotiations with Spain, were so universally esteemed, as to occasion his being employed in a very honourable post; for on a committee being appointed to examine into the past conduct of sir Robert Walpole, he was chosen their secretary.

In 1742 Mr. Robins published a small treatise, intitled

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New Principles of Gunnery, containing the result of many experiments; when a Discourse being published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in order to invalidate some of his opinions, he thought proper, in an account he gave of his book in the same Transactions, to take notice of those experiments: in consequence of which several of his Dissertations on the Resistance of the Air were read, and the experiments exhibited before the Royal Society, for which he was presented by that honourable body with a gold medal.

In 1748 appeared lord Anson's *Voyage round the World*, which, though Mr. Walter's name is in the title, was in reality written by Mr. Robins. Mr. Walter, chaplain on board the *Centurion*, had indeed brought it down to his departure from Macao for England, when he proposed to print the work by subscription. It was however thought proper that an able judge should review and correct it, and Mr. Robins was appointed; when, upon examination, it was resolved that the whole should be written by Mr. Robins, and that what Mr. Walter had done should only serve as materials. Hence the introduction intire, and many dissertations in the body of the work, were composed by him, without receiving the least assistance from Mr. Walter's manuscript, which chiefly related to the wind and the weather, the currents, courses, bearings, distances, the qualities of the ground on which they anchored, and such particulars as generally fill up a sailor's account. No production of this kind ever met with a more favourable reception; four large impressions were sold within a twelve month; and it has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. The fifth edition printed at London in 1749, was revised and corrected by Mr. Robins himself.

Having thus rendered himself famous for his ability in writing, he was desired to compose an apology for the unfortunate affair at Preston Pans in Scotland; which was prefixed as a preface to *The Report of the Proceedings of the Board of general Officers, on their Examination into the Conduct of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope*; and this Preface was esteemed a master piece in its kind. He afterwards, through the interest of lord Anson, contributed to the improvements made in the royal observatory at Greenwich. His reputation being now at its full height, he was offered the choice of two very considerable employments: the first was to go to Paris as one of the commissaries for adjusting the limits in Acadia; the other to be engineer-general to the East India company, whose forts being in a ruinous condition, wanted a person capable of putting them into a posture of defence. He accepted the latter, and having provided a complete set of astronomical and other instruments for making observations, sailed from England in Christmas 1749, and after a voyage in which the ship was near being cast away, arrived at the Indies on the 13th of July, 1750. There with unwearied diligence he formed complete plans for Fort St. David and Madras, but did not live to put them in execution; for the climate disagreeing with his constitution, he was attacked by a fever, which though he recovered, about eight months after he fell into a decline, that continued till his death, which happened on the 29th of July, 1751. He left by his last will, the publishing of his mathematical works to his intimate friend Martin Folkes, esq. president of the Royal Society, and to James Wilson, M.D. and accordingly they have been published by the latter in two vols. octavo.

ROBUSTI. See **TINTORET**.

ROCCA-D'ANFO, a small town of Italy in the territory of Venice, in the Bressiano, seated on the lake Idro. Long. 10. 27. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

ROCH (St.) was born at Montpellier at the end of the thirteenth century, and descended from a noble and rich family. It is said, that having lost his father and mother at twenty years of age, he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, where he cured a great number of persons afflicted with the plague, but that stopping in his return at Placentia, where the pestilence then raged, he was seized by it, and obliged to leave the city to prevent his infecting other people, when he retired into a forest, where it is said that a dog belonging to a neighbouring gentleman named Gotthard, brought him every day a loaf, and that some time after being cured, he returned to Montpellier, where he died on the 13th of August, 1327. He is invoked by the Romish church particularly for the cure of contagious diseases.

ROCHDALE, a market-town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Roch, in a valley, and the market is considerable for cloth, stockings, corn, and live cattle. It is fifty-five miles west-south-west of York, fifty-one east-north-east of Chester, thirteen almost north of Manchester, and one hundred and ninety-five north-west from London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 53. 36. N.

ROCHE, a town of the Low Countries, in the duchy of Luxembourg, and in the forest of Arden, with a strong castle, seated

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- seated on a rock. It is thirty-two miles north-west of Luxembourg. Long. 5. 51. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.
- ROCHECHOUART**, a town of France, on the confines of Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, near a small river which falls into the Vienne. It is sixty-three miles south-by-west of Poitiers, and two hundred and five south-by-west of Paris. Long. 0. 55. E. Lat. 45. 43. N.
- ROCHECHOUART** (LEWIS VICTOR DE) duke of Mortemar and Vivonne, marshal of France, and general of the galleys, was the son of Gabriel de Rochechouart, and served as marshal de Camp at the taking of Gigeri in Africa, in 1664; at the taking of Doway in 1667, and at the siege of Lille. He conducted the king's galleys to the succour of Candia, was wounded during the Dutch war in 1672, became viceroy of Messina, and in 1675 was made marshal of France. He was one of the greatest wits of the court, and was the intimate friend of Despreaux, whom he presented to the king. He died on the 15th of September, 1688.
- ROCHECHOUART** (MARIA MAGDALENA GABRIELLA DE) abbess of Fontevault, and one of the greatest wits of the seventeenth century, was daughter of Gabriel de Rochechouart, duke of Mortemar, &c. and had a very surprising genius. She learned the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, and became skilled in philosophy, the holy Scriptures, and divinity. In her leisure hours she was fond of amusing herself by reading the works of Homer and Plato. Her learning, her beauty, with the regularity of her conduct, and her virtue and piety, acquired her a great reputation throughout all France. She died at Fontevault, on the 15th of August, 1704, at fifty-nine years of age, leaving many pieces of her writing in manuscript.
- ROCHE-DIRIEN**, a town of France in Brittany, five miles from Friguere, famous for the sieges it has sustained, and for the battle fought there in 1347.
- ROCHEFORT**, a handsome and considerable sea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the most famous in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, where there is a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also forges for anchors, work-houses for ship carpenters, who are employed in every thing which relates to the fitting out of ships, that comes within the compass of their province. They likewise found great guns here; and have others whose employment is sculpture and painting. There are also stocks for building men of war, rope walks, magazines of provisions, a foundery, magazines of powder, a manufactory of sail-cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships in. Add to these, the house of the intendant, the square of the Capuchins, and the superb structure, which contains lodgings for 300 marine guards; where they are taught the business and exercises which belong to seamen and officers, which go on board the men of war. It is seated on the river Charente, four miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by several forts. It is five miles south-east of Rochelle, and two hundred and fifty-five south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 54. E. Lat. 46. 3. N.
- ROCHEFORT**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Condros, with a handsome castle. It is seated among the rocks, on the confines of the bishoprick of Liege, fifteen miles south-east of Dinant, and fifty north-west of Luxembourg. Long. 5. 15. E. Lat. 50. 9. N.
- ROCHE-FOUCAUD**, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Tardouere, twelve miles north-west of Angouleme, and two hundred and thirty-eight south-by-west of Paris. Long. 0. 28. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.
- ROCHEFOUCAULT** (FRANCIS, duke DE LA) prince of Marillac, governor of Poitou, and one of the greatest men of the seventeenth century, was the son of Francis, the first duke of Rochefoucault, and distinguished himself on several occasions by his courage and prudence. He wrote two excellent works, the one a Book of Maxims, which M. de Voltaire says, has contributed more than any thing else to form the taste of the French nation; and the other Memoirs of the Regency of Queen Anne of Austria. He died at Paris, on the 17th of March, 1680, aged sixty-eight.
- ROCHELLE**, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and celebrated town of France, capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and safe harbour, a bishop's see, a college for humanities, an academy, a school for medicine, anatomy, and botany, and a mint. The houses are fine, and supported with piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets are generally as straight as a line: there are several handsome churches, and other structures, besides a remarkable pump in the square of Dauphiny, which throws out the water through several pipes. There are no remains of the old fortifications, except on the

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- side of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and strong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wines, brandy, salt, paper, linen cloth, and serge, which they send to America. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Protestants in 1628, after thirteen months siege. It is seated on the ocean, sixty-seven miles south-by-east of Mantz, and two hundred and fifty-eight west-south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 11. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.
- ROCHE-MACHERAN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, with a very strong castle, fifteen miles north-east of Luxembourg. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.
- ROCHE-POSAY**, a town of France in Tourain, seated on the river Creuse, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Long. 0. 57. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.
- ROCHESTER** (JOHN WILMOT, earl of). See WILMOT (JOHN) earl of Rochester.
- ROCHESTER**, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays; and two fairs, on May 30, and December 11, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, over which there is a very handsome stone bridge, with strong iron work on the copings. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twelve common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins: and there are here also some remains of a priory. It is a bishop's see, and has an handsome cathedral, with three parish churches, built with stone and flints. It contains about 700 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. It consists of only one principal street, which is wide, and paved. The houses are generally well-built with brick, and inhabited by tradesmen and innkeepers: it has also four narrow streets; but no sort of manufactory is carried on here. It has two free-schools, one called the King's, and the other the City school. There is here also an alms-house for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, with four pence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night. Stroud is at the west end of this place, and Chatham at the east. It is twenty-seven miles north-west-by-west of Canterbury, and thirty south-east-by-east of London. Long. 0. 34. E. Lat. 51. 22. N.
- ROCHE-SUR-YON**, a town of France in Poitou, with the title of a principality. It is seated near the river Yon, twelve miles north-west of Luzon, and two hundred and twelve south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 23. W. Lat. 46. 38. N.
- ROCHFORD**, a town of Essex, in a hundred of that name, which formerly had a market, and has now two fairs, on Easter Tuesday, for toys; and on the Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, for wholesale taylor's, gloves, and toys. It is forty-two miles east of London. Long. 0. 44. E. Lat. 51. 35. N. It is seated in a country subject to agues, as is all that part of the country called the Hundreds.
- ROCHILZ**, an ancient town of Germany in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipzig, with a castle, copper mines, and an handsome bridge over the river Muldaw. Long. 13. 30. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.
- ROCKBO**, a large river of Asia in China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, from whence it runs south through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina.
- ROCKINGHAM**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursdays; and one fair on September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloaths. It is seated on the river Weland, which falls into the river Nen, and is a small place, which was formerly of note for its castle, long since demolished. It is eleven miles south of Oakham, and eighty-five north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.
- ROCKINHAUSEN**, a town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenstein.
- ROCOUX**, a village in the Netherlands near Liege, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1746.
- ROCROY**, a town of France in Champagne, seated in a plain surrounded with forests on the confines of Hainault. It is seven miles from the river Maese, twelve south-east of Marienburg, and one hundred and twenty-seven north-east of Paris. Long. 4. 37. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.
- RODAS**, a fortress of the East Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is one of the strongest places in Asia, and is seated on a mountain, two hundred and five miles from Agra. Long. 82. 50. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.
- RODEZ**, a handsome town of France, and capital of Rouergue, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Aveiro, forty-five miles west-by-south of Mendi, one hundred and twenty north-east of Toulouse, and three hundred and twenty south of Paris. Long. 2. 10. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.
- RODOGUNA**,

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RODOGUNA, or **RHODOGUNA**, the daughter of Phraates, king of the Parthians, was married to Demetrius Nicanor, whom Phraates kept prisoner, which caused great misfortunes, through the jealousy of Cleopatra, that prince's other wife.

There have been several other princesses of the same name.

RODOLPHUS I. of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, surnamed the Clement, was the son of Albert, count of Hapsburg, a castle situated between Basil and Zurich, and was elected emperor in October, 1273. He would never go to Rome, in order to be crowned, saying, that none of his predecessors had ever returned from thence without the loss of their authority or some of their privileges. He vanquished Ottocarus, king of Bohemia; and, in 1278, concluded a treaty with pope Nicholas III. by which he engaged to preserve the possessions and privileges of the Roman church. In 1282, Rodolphus gave the country of Austria, which he had taken from Ottocarus, to his son Albert, and died at Germesheim, on the road between Erford and Spire, on the 30th of September, 1291, aged seventy-three; and after his decease Adolphus of Nassau was elected emperor.

RODOLPHUS II. the son of the emperor Maximilian II. was born at Vienna, on the 11th of July, 1552. He became king of Hungary and Bohemia, was at length elected king of the Romans, and succeeded the emperor, his father, on the 12th of October, 1576. He carried on a war in Hungary, against the Turks, with various success, was obliged to give up Bohemia to his brother Matthias, king of Hungary, and died on the 20th of January, 1612, aged sixty. He was succeeded by Matthias, his brother.

RODOSTO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the coast of the Sea of Marmora, twelve miles south-west of Heraclea, and sixty-two south-west of Constantinople. Long. 27. 37. E. Lat. 40. 56. N.

RODRIGO, or **CASTEL-RODRIGO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes. It is an ancient town, with the title of a marquissate, is seated high among the mountains, and adorned with a very handsome palace. It is thirty miles north-west of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Long. 7. 0. N.

ROE (Sir Thomas) a great statesman and successful ambassador, was born at Low Layton, in Essex, about the year 1580. He studied a year or two in Magdalen college, Oxford; and after spending some time at the inns of court in London, and visiting France, was made equire of the body to queen Elizabeth. In 1604, king James conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and soon after, he was dispatched by prince Henry to make discoveries in America. Being sent ambassador, in 1614, to the great mogul, he continued four years at his court, during which he endeavoured, with the greatest zeal, to establish a trade between the country of the mogul and England. In 1621, he was sent ambassador to the grand seignor, and during his embassy, he wrote a true and faithful relation to his majesty and the prince, of what hath lately happened at Constantinople, concerning the death of sultan Osman and the sultan Mustapha, which was printed in quarto, in 1622. He also kept a curious account of his proceedings at the Porte; but it remained in manuscript till the year 1740, when it was published under the title of the Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe, in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, in folio. During his residence in the East, he made a large collection of valuable manuscripts, in the Greek and oriental tongues, which he afterwards presented to the Bodleian librarian. He also brought over the fine Alexandrian manuscript of the Greek Bible, sent by Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, as a present to king Charles I. In 1629, being sent ambassador to mediate a peace between the kings of Poland and Sweden, he not only succeeded, but gained such credit with Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, that he inspired him with the design of making a descent into Germany, in order to restore the freedom of the empire. This Adolphus executed, and upon his gaining the victory of Leipzig, sent Sir Thomas a present of 2000*l.* He was afterwards employed in several other negotiations, and, in 1640, was chosen member of parliament for the university of Oxford. At length, he was made chancellor of the garter, and one of the privy council. In short, he shewed that he had all the accomplishments of the scholar, the gentleman, and the courtier, and died in November, 1644.

ROELL (HERMAND ALEXANDER) a learned professor, was born in 1653, in the territory of Doelburg, in Westphalia, and became well skilled in the learned languages, philosophy, and divinity. In 1704, he was made professor of divinity at Utrecht, and died at Amsterdam, on the 12th of July, 1718, at sixty-six years of age. He wrote learned philosophical dissertations on natural religion; a Disserta-

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tion on innate Ideas, and several other works which are esteemed.

ROEMER (OLAUS) a celebrated Danish mathematician and astronomer, was born at Ahhusen, in Jutland, 1644. He was sent to the university of Copenhagen, and became so well skilled in the mathematics and astronomy, that when Picart was sent by Lewis XIV. in 1671, to make observations in the North, he was so surprised and pleased with him, that he took him to France, and had him presented to the king, who ordered him to teach the dauphin mathematics, and settled a pension on him. In 1672, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and during the ten years he resided at Paris, gained a prodigious reputation by his discoveries. In 1681, Christiern V. king of Denmark, sent for him home, and made him professor of astronomy at Copenhagen, employed him in reforming the coin and the architecture, in regulating weights and measures, and in measuring the high roads throughout his kingdom. Frederic IV. that prince's successor, shewed him the same favour, and conferred new dignities on him. Roemer died in 1710, and, what is very extraordinary, without leaving any thing behind him, either written or printed; but some of his observations, with his manner of making them were published, in 1735, by Peter Horrebow, his scholar, then professor of astronomy at Copenhagen. His name can never sink into oblivion; for the immortal Newton, after saying that light is propagated from luminous bodies, and spends seven or eight minutes in passing from the sun to the earth, adds, "this was first discovered by Roemer, and then by others, by means of the satellites of Jupiter."

ROER, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Hesse, and running west through Westphalia, falls into the Rhine a little below Dusseldorf.

ROER, a river of Germany, which, rising in the duchy of Juliers, runs north through that duchy, and passing by the town of Juliers, falls into the Maese, at Ruremonde.

ROERMONDE. See RUREMONDE.

ROESTRATEN (PETER) an eminent painter, was born at Haerlem, in 1627, and learned of Francis Hals, whose daughter he married, and whose manner he for some time followed; but afterwards taking to still life, painted little else. Sir Peter Lely was very kind to him at his arrival in England, and introduced him to king Charles II. but it does not appear that he was encouraged at court, nothing of his hand appearing in the palaces or the royal catalogues; but he found more countenance from the nobility. There is a good picture by him, at Kiveton, the seat of the duke of Leeds; one at Chatworth; and two were at Lord Pomfret's. He was particularly fond of drawing wrought plate; and Mr. Walpole has a piece by him well coloured, containing an ivory tankard, some figures in bronze, and a medal of Charles II. appendant to a blue ribbon. It is certain, that he arrived early in the reign of that prince, for he hurt his hip at the fire of London, and went lame for the rest of his life. Graham says, that having promised to shew a whole length by Francis Hals to a friend, and the latter growing impatient, he called his wife, who was his master's daughter, and said, "There's a whole length by Hals." Roestraten died in 1698. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

ROEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, eight miles north-east of Mons. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 50. 29. N.

ROGAROFF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, seated on the river Nieper, one hundred and fifty miles north of Kioff. Long. 30. 15. E. Lat. 52. 47. N.

ROGERS (JOHN) the first martyr in the reign of queen Mary, was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and, in the reign of Henry VIII. translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Mathew. He was of a most exemplary character in every relation of life, and had strong attachments to the world, he having an amiable wife and ten children. Though he knew that his death approached, he still maintained his usual serenity, and was waked out of a sound sleep, when the officers came to carry him to the stake, where he suffered on the 4th of February, 1555-6.

ROGERS (Dr. JOHN) an English divine, born at Ensham, in Oxfordshire, in 1679. He studied at New-college school, Oxford, and afterwards at Corpus Christi college. At length coming to London, he became lecturer of St. Clement's Danes, and afterwards of the united parishes of Christ-church and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane. In 1716, he was presented to the rectory of Wrington, in Somersetshire; and, some time after, was elected canon-residentary and subdean of Wells. In 1719, he engaged in the Bangorian controversy, and published *A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ*, in which is shewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the visible Church are not inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ as Head, 8vo and this being answered by Dr. Sykes, our author

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replied in a piece entitled *A Review of the Discourse of the visible and invisible Church*. By these performances, he gained such reputation, that the university of Oxford, in 1721, without his desire or knowledge, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1726, he was made chaplain to the late king, when prince of Wales; but the same year, having resigned his lectureship of St. Clement's Danes, he retired from London, in order to spend the remainder of his life at Wrington, but he had not long been there before he was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on which, he, with reluctance, returned to town, where he died about six months after, on the 1st of May, 1729, in the fiftieth year of his age. Besides the above works, he published, 1. A volume of Sermons, on the necessity of a divine revelation, and the truth of the Christian religion. 2. A Vindication of the civil Establishment of Religion; and, after his death, were published, 3. Several volumes of his Sermons. 4. Reasons against Conversion to the Church of Rome. 5. A Persuasive to Conformity.

ROHACZOW, a considerable town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ordrwa and Nieper, one hundred and forty-seven miles north of Kioff; and thirty-seven north-west of Rzeczcica. Long. 31. 40. E. Lat. 53. 12. N.

ROHAN, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocese of Vannes. It is seated on the river Auost, twenty-five miles north-west of Vannes. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

ROHAN (HENRY, duke of) peer of France, prince of Leon, colonel-general of the Swiss and Grisons, and one of the greatest men and finest geniuses of his time. He distinguished himself at the siege of Amiens, and at length became the head of the Calvinists in France, to whom he was of great service, both in negotiations, and in commanding their armies. He was one of the greatest generals of his time, and carried on the war with success in Holland, Germany, Italy, and France. The civil wars, on account of religion, being terminated by the peace concluded in 1629, he was restored to the favour of Lewis XIII. and was sent ambassador into Switzerland, and to the Grisons. He afterwards went to Venice, where he was elected general of the Venetian army. After the battle of Nordlingen, in 1634, he seized the passages of the Valteline, made himself master of Bormio, Chiavenna, and Della Riva, and defeated the Germans and Spaniards. Some time after, the Grisons revolting, he concluded a fresh treaty with them, with which the court being displeased, he was obliged to retire to Geneva. He was wounded at the first battle of Rhinfeldt, on the 18th of February, 1638, and died of his wounds, on the 13th of April following. He wrote, 1. *Memoirs*, the most complete edition of which is in two volumes duodecimo. 2. *The Interest of Princes*. 3. *The perfect Captain*. 4. *Letters on the War of the Valteline*, three volumes duodecimo. 5. *A Treatise on the Corruption of the ancient Militia*. 6. *A Treatise on the Government of the Thirteen Cantons of Switzerland*; and other works.

All the works of Henry Rohan are excellent, and adapted to form good soldiers. He wrote like a great general and an able politician. His letters are very instructive, with respect to a war carried on among mountains; he there shews how to secure a victory in a country filled with almost inaccessible eminences, and with rocks and precipices. He had great sweetness of disposition, was affable, generous, and appeared to have neither ambition, pride, nor any view to private interest. There have been two lives printed of this great man, the last by the abbé Perau, published at Paris, in 1757, in two volumes, duodecimo.

ROHAN (BENJAMIN DE) lord of Soubise, and brother of the former, vigorously seconded his enterprizes during the religious wars, he having learned the profession of arms in Holland, under prince Maurice of Nassau. He rendered himself master of Lower Poitou, in 1622, and came some time after to England, to solicit assistance in favour of the Rochellers. He seized the island of Rhe, in 1625, and at length ruined all the coast from the mouth of the Garonne to that of the Loire, by taking a great number of merchant ships. Some time after, he was driven from the island of Rhe, and then from that of Oleron, which obliged him to retire to England, where he again solicited for succours to be sent to the Rochellers; but the city being taken notwithstanding these succours, he would never more return to France, and died in England after the year 1641.

ROHAULT (JAMES) a celebrated Cartesian philosopher, was the son of a merchant of Amiens, where he was born, in 1620. He became well skilled in the mathematics, and taught them at Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Clerfeliér, an advocate, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Rohault also taught philosophy in the same city,

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with uncommon applause. He there improved the arts, and gave excellent lectures to the artists and workmen, in which he taught them to carry the arts to the highest perfection. He died at Paris, in 1675, aged fifty-five. He wrote, in French, 1. An excellent Treatise on Natural Philosophy. 2. *The Elements of the Mathematics*. 3. A Treatise on Mechanics, which is very curious. 4. *Philosophical Conversations*, and other works. His Physics have been translated into Latin, by Dr. Samuel Clarke, with notes, in which the Cartesian errors are corrected upon the Newtonian system.

ROLDUC, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is twelve miles east of Valkenburg, and eight north of Aix la Chapelle. Long. 6. 18. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

ROLLE (HENRY) lord chief justice of the upper bench in the interregnum, was one of the six judges who accepted of a commission from the commonwealth, soon after the death of Charles I. He was intimately acquainted with the most eminent lawyers of his time, and in the knowledge of his profession was scarcely inferior to the greatest. His reading and his practice were equally extensive, and he seems to have been formed by nature for patient study, deep penetration, clearness, and solidity of judgment. He soon discovered the hinge upon which every cause turned; and when he himself was convinced, he had the art of easily convincing others. His integrity, even under the usurpation of Cromwell, was acknowledged by the generality of the royalists themselves. He was, of all the judges, the most averse to trying any of king's party for treason, thinking their defence, in which they insisted upon the illegality of the government, was but too well founded. He died on the 30th of July, 1656, and was succeeded in his office by Glynn. He was author of the Reports and Abridgment, which bear his name. *Mr. Granger's Biog. Hist.*

ROLLIN (CHARLES) a justly celebrated French writer, was the son of a cutler at Paris, and was born there on the 30th of January, 1661. He studied at the college du Pleffis, and acquired the esteem of M. Gobinet, principal of that college, who had a particular esteem for him. He afterwards became professor of rhetoric in the same college; and, in 1688, succeeded Horfan, his master, as professor of eloquence, in the royal college. He was made rector of the university in 1694, and coadjutor of the college of Beauvais in 1698, and became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, in 1701. He was a man of genius, a polite and elegant writer, of rigid morals, and great piety; and nothing could be more benign, more pacific, more sweet, or more moderate than his temper. This great and amiable man died at Paris, on the 14th of September, 1741, aged eighty. His principal works are, 1. *On the Manner of studying the Belles Lettres*, four volumes. 2. *The ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, &c.* thirteen volumes. 3. *The Roman History from the Foundation of Rome, &c.* M. Crevier, his scholar, and professor of eloquence at the college of Beauvais, has completed this last work. All the above works, which are justly admired, are written in French, and have been translated into English.

ROM, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the eastern coast of South Jutland, between the island of Mance and Sylt. It is four miles long, and one and a half broad, and contains several villages.

ROMAIN (St.) a famous archbishop of Rouen, descended from the ancient kings of France, was nominated to that archbishoprick in the reign of Clotaire II. when his piety and high birth procured him the greatest respect. It is pretended, that he tamed an horrible dragon, which devoured the men and beasts round the city of Rouen, merely by the sign of the cross, and that, in memory of this miracle, the king gave to the church of Rouen, the power of annually setting at liberty a criminal, a privilege which it still enjoys. St. Romain died on the 23d of October, 639.

ROMANELLI (GIO. FRANCESCO) an excellent painter, born at Viterbo, in the year 1612. He was the favourite disciple of Peter Cortona, in whose school there was hardly any one equal to him for correctness of design, or in the new style of painting introduced by that famous master. His works are every where esteemed, especially at Rome, where his Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, painted in the Vatican, is judged by foreigners to be of Peter Cortona's hand. He died in 1662, at fifty years of age.

ROMANIA, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the north by the Ferrarese, on the west by the Bolognese, on the south by Tuscany, and on the east by the duchy of Urbino and the gulph of Venice. This country produces more corn than the inhabitants can consume; and the principal town is Ravenna.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, the ancient Thrace, is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, on the east by

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by the Black Sea, on the south by the Archipelago, and on the west by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It is about three hundred miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, and is a fruitful country, abounding in good arable and pasture land; but it produces little wine, and the mountains which divide it from Bulgaria and Macedonia, are exceeding cold and barren; but then they are of such difficult access, that no country is more naturally defended than this. It contains mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is the most considerable province belonging to the Turks in Europe. The Turks give this name to all the countries they possess in Europe.

ROMANO, (GIULIO) one of the most excellent painters of the 16th century, was the disciple of Raphael, who had such an affection for him, that he appointed him, with John Francis Penni, his heir. His conceptions were more extraordinary, and more elevated than even those of his master, but not so natural. He was wonderful in the choice of attitudes, but did not perfectly understand the lights and shades, and is frequently harsh and ungraceful. The folds of his draperies, says Du Fresnoy, are neither beautiful nor great, easy nor natural, but all extravagant, like the fantastical habits of comedians. He was, however, superior to most painters, by his profound knowledge of antiquity, and by conversing with the works of the most excellent poets, particularly Homer, he made himself master of the qualifications necessarily required in a great designer. Julio Romano was also well skilled in architecture. He was employed by cardinal de Medicis, who was afterwards pope, under the name of Clement VII. and afterwards went to Mantua, whither he was invited by Frederic Gonzagua, marquis of that city, in order to avoid his being justly punished for his having drawn at Rome the designs of twenty obscene plates, engraved by Mark Antony, to which Aretine added the same number of sonnets. Julio Romano embellished the city of Mantua with many of his performances, both in painting and architecture, and died in that city in 1546, at fifty-four years of age, much regretted by the marquis, who had an extraordinary friendship for him.

ROMANS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the Viennois. It is seated in a pleasant plain upon the river Here, eight miles from the river Rhone, twenty-five south-west of Grenoble, thirty-four of Vienna, and two hundred and ninety-five miles south-by-east of Paris. Long. 5. 8. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

ROMANUS, succeeded pope Stephen VI. in October 897, and died about the end of January 898. He was succeeded by Theodorus.

ROME, the capital of the pope's territories, and of all Italy, was founded 750 years before the birth of Christ, and was formerly three times as large as it is at present; though it continues to be one of the greatest and finest cities of Europe. It has twenty gates, three hundred towers, as many churches, six bridges over the Tiber, and about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, besides strangers, of whom there is generally a great number. It has strait and spacious streets, and has two thousand two hundred palaces, ninety-two parishes, forty-one national churches, sixty-four religious houses of men, forty of women, and thirty hospitals. However, there are seven, that by way of eminence, are called the seven churches, being esteemed comparatively more sacred than the rest: St. John de Lateran, St. Peter in the Vatican, St. Paul, St. Mary the Greater, St. Lawrence without the walls, and the Holy Cross of Jerusalem.

St. Peter's church is seated on the side of the river Tiber, and is esteemed the most noble and majestic structure of the kind in the universe. The church of St. John Lateran, is the cathedral of Rome, where the emperors were formerly crowned, and where the popes now take possession of their dignity, and confer ecclesiastical orders. The body of the church is long and large, and is supported by two rows of pillars on each side; the roof is gilt, and the pavement curiously inlaid with the finest marble. The church of St. Mary Maggiore is esteemed one of the most beautiful in Rome. The body of it is supported by fine marble pillars of the Ionic order; the roof is gilt, and the walls are adorned with mosaick work. The church of St. Paul is a mile out of Rome, and is said to be first built by Constantine the Great, but it has since been enlarged and beautified by several popes. It is in the form of a cross, and is seven hundred and eighty feet in length, by two hundred and sixty in breadth, supported by one hundred marble pillars, in four rows. The high altar is supported by pillars of jasper, and the roof is embellished with mosaic work. The church of St. Lawrence without the walls is supported by thirty-two marble pillars, and the pavement is embellished with mosaic work. There are a great many lamps continually burning before the high altar, which is adorned with pillars of jasper, and near it is a lit-

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tle chapel, which contains very fine paintings. The church of St. Sebastian without the walls, is placed on the Via-Appia, where it is said there are a great many saints bodies, and other reliques. The church of St. Croce, or the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, is the last of the seven churches, and contains a high altar, which is extremely beautiful, and the pavement is entirely of mosaic work. The Rotonda is very remarkable for having no pillar, and was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints; but some years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage of that ancient structure.

The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world, especially since that of Heidelberg was carried to Rome, above one hundred years ago. There is a vast number of manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages, besides excellent pictures by the best masters.

Rome is divided into fourteen wards, called Rione; and defended by the castle of St. Angelo, which is built near the river Tiber, flanked with five bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mausoleum of Adrian, erected by him for a sepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treasure of the church; and there is a subterranean passage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hospitals where they take care of the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hospitals for each particular nation, but there are houses of charity for widows, old maids, women that have bad husbands, and repenting prostitutes. The university called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jesuit's, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of students. Rome is said to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls; but then it is not all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and very far from bigotry, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well supplied with water by its magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, with a great variety of wines. Rome has been several times taken, pillaged, and burnt, by the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, and last of all, by the emperor Charles V. which is the reason it has lost so much of its ancient splendor. It is six hundred and seventy miles south-east of Paris, four hundred and fifty south-west of Vienna, nine hundred south-by-east of London, eight hundred and seventy-five south-by-east of Amsterdam, seven hundred and fifty north-east of Madrid, and seven hundred and fifty north-west of Constantinople. Long. 13. 5. E. Lat. 41. 47. N.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays; and a fair on August 21 for pedlars wares. It is one of the cinque ports, and is seated in a marsh, about fourteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, famous for feeding cattle, but the air is very unwholesome. At the time of the Conquest it was in a flourishing condition, having five parish churches, and an hospital, but since the sea has retired from it, it has been reduced to a small place. It is twenty-four miles south of Canterbury, fourteen south-west of Dover, and seventy south-east of London. It sends two members to parliament. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

ROMONT, or **RONDONT**, a town of Switzerland, and one of the principal in the canton of Friburg. It is seated on a mountain, ten miles from Friburg, and twelve from Rome. Long. 7. 25. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

ROMORANTIN, a town of France in Blaisois, and in Sologne, with a castle. It is seated on a rivulet, which falls into the Soder, one hundred miles south-by-west of Paris, and forty-five east of Tours. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

ROMUALD, (St.) the founder and first abbot of the order of Camaldoli, was born at Ravenna, about the year 956. He built several monasteries; sent some monks to preach the gospel in Hungary, and was going himself on that mission, when he was taken ill on the road, which prevented his proceeding. He founded the monastery of Camaldoli in Tuscany, in the year 1012, from whence his order takes its name. He died near Valde Castro in 1027, aged seventy-five.

ROMULUS, the founder, and first king of Rome, was the brother of Remus, and the son of Rhea Sylvia, the daughter of Numitor, king of Alba. The latter being dethroned by his brother Amulius, his daughter Rhea Sylvia, was placed among the vestal virgins, to prevent her having any posterity; but, at length, she pretending that she had conceived by the god Mars, brought forth Romulus and Remus, whom Amulius caused to be exposed under a tree on the bank of the Tiber, where, being found by Faustulus, the king's shepherd, he took them up, and carried them home to his wife Laurentia, who having been formerly

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merly a prostitute, was called Lupa, or a she-wolf, which gave occasion to the fable of these two infants being suckled by a wolf. Romulus and Remus being grown up, assembled their companions, and the disaffected citizens, and killing Amulius, restored Numitor to the kingdom of Alba. Romulus soon after founded the city of Rome, about 752 years before the Christian æra. He made it an asylum for strangers; and, as his subjects were in want of women, he celebrated games, which bringing the Sabines, and other nations thither, they seized upon the virgins, and carried them to their houses, on which their relations took up arms, but were soon obliged to conclude a peace, by the interposition of their own daughters. Romulus afterwards established a senate, made good laws, and disappeared as he was reviewing his army near the marsh of Caprea, during a great storm, when he is supposed to have been killed by lightning, or to have been murdered by the senators, who began to dread his authority, about the 715th year before the Christian æra. He gave his name to the city of Rome, and, it is said, that after his death one Proculus declared to the senate that he saw him with a majestic and divine air, and heard him foretell the future grandeur of Rome, of which he was the protector; and on his authority divine honours were paid to Romulus, and sacrifices annually offered to him. This is what historians commonly relate of Romulus; but James Gronovius published, in 1684, a Dissertation, in which he undertakes to prove, that Romulus's origin, birth, and education, as well as the rape of the Sabines, is no more than a mere romance, invented by a Greek, named Diocles. He also maintains, that Romulus was not born in Italy, but in Syria. Saumaisius, on the contrary, thinks him a Greek. However he was succeeded by Numa Pompilius.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, and capital of a small territory of the same name, which is surrounded by the patrimony of St. Peter, and now belongs to the pope. It is rich and populous, and seated on the river Teresa, twelve miles south of Viterbo, and twenty-seven north west of Rome. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

RONDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the frontiers of Andalusia, with a castle. It is built on a high craggy rock, and surrounded by the river Rio-Verde, from whence there are four hundred handsome steps up to the town, which are cut in the rock, and is a work of the Moors. It is twenty miles west of Gibraltar, and seventy-two south-east of Seville. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 36. 32. N.

RONDEL (JAMES DU) an able philologist, was a protestant, and taught polite literature for a long time at Sedan, but the academy of that city being dissolved in 1681, he retired to Maastricht, where he also became professor of polite literature, and died there in a very advanced age in 1715. He wrote the life of Epicurus, which has done him much honour; a Discourse on Superstition, and several other small treatises.

RONDELET (WILLIAM) an eminent professor of physic at Montpellier, was born in that city on the 27th of September 1507. After his having practised physic in several small towns, he went to Paris, where he learnt Greek; but at length returned to Montpellier, and enjoyed the post of professor with reputation. At his request the French king built the anatomical theatre at Montpellier. He applied himself to anatomy with such ardour, that he himself opened the body of one of his children, an operation that made him be considered as a barbarous and unnatural father. He died at Realmont on the 30th of July, 1566, by eating too many figs. He wrote a large treatise on Fishes, and several other works, which are not answerable to the reputation he had acquired. Rabelais has ridiculed him under the name of *Rondibilis*.

RONSARD (PETER DE) the most excellent French poet of the sixteenth century, was of a noble family, and was born at the castle of La Poissoniere in Vendomois, on the 25th of February, 1525. He was educated in the college of Navarre at Paris, which he left on account of his aversion to study, and became page to the duke of Orleans, who gave him to James Stuart, king of Scotland, who married Magdalen of France. Ronsard lived two years with that prince in Scotland, and then returned to France, where he was employed by the duke of Orleans in several negotiations. He accompanied Lazarus Baif to the diet of Spire, and that learned man having inspired him with a fondness for classical learning, he studied Greek under Dorat at the same time with John Anthony Baif, the son of Lazarus; when it is said that Ronsard studied till two in the morning, and then awaked Baif, who took his place. He applied himself entirely to poetry, and obtained the greatest applause. King Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. had a particular esteem for him, and loaded him with favours; and in particular Charles IX. who was fond of poetry, took great pleasure in conversing with him, and in writing to him in verse. Ronsard died in the priory of St.

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Cosmus near Tours, on the 27th of December, 1585. He wrote a poem entitled *La Franciade*, and many odes, sonnets, and other pieces, in which he has shewn too great an affectation of introducing passages from the Greek poets and antient fables.

ROOKE (SIR GEORGE) knight, vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty of England, and of the fleets and seas of this kingdom, distinguished himself by his bravery in the latter end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. He was the son of sir William Rooke, knight, and was born in the year 1650. His father gave him the education of a gentleman, and was very much averse to his going to sea, but at last gave way to his inclinations. His first station in the navy was that of a reformade, in which he distinguished himself by his undaunted courage and indefatigable application, which soon raised him to the post of lieutenant, from whence he rose to that of captain before he was thirty. These preferments he enjoyed under the reign of Charles II. and in that of his successor king James, was raised to the command of the Deptford, a fourth rate man of war, in which post he was found at the Revolution. In 1689 admiral Herbert sent him as commodore with a squadron to the coast of Ireland, where he heartily concurred with major-general Kirke in the relief of Londonderry, and assisted in taking the island in the lake, which opened a passage for the relief of the town. Soon after he was employed in convoying the duke of Schomberg's army, which he landed near Carrickfergus, facilitated the siege of that place, and after it was taken sailed with his squadron to Corke, and, notwithstanding all the fire from the batteries, entered the port, and took possession of the great island; but his ships being very foul, he was obliged to return to England. In the beginning of the year 1690 he was, upon the recommendation of the earl of Torrington, appointed rear-admiral of the red, and in that station served in the fight off Beachy-Head, which happened on the 30th of June following; and notwithstanding the misfortune of our arms, which was indisputably the greatest we ever met with at sea, Mr Rooke was allowed to have done his duty with much resolution, and therefore was immediately after appointed to command the squadron that convoyed king William to Holland, as he also did in the spring of the succeeding year, and was then, or soon after, promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, in which station he served in the famous battle of La Hogue, on the 22d of May, 1692, when it was owing to his vigorous behaviour, that the last stroke was given on that important day, which threw the French entirely into confusion; but the next day he obtained still more glory, for he had orders to go into La Hogue, and burn the enemy's ships as they lay. There were thirteen large men of war, which had crowded as far up as possible, and the transports, tenders, and ammunition ships were disposed in such a manner, that it was thought impossible to burn them. Besides the French camp was in sight, with all the French and Irish troops that were to have been employed in the invasion of England, and several batteries were raised on the coast, well provided with heavy artillery. The vice-admiral made the necessary preparations for obeying his orders, but found it impossible to carry in the ships of his squadron; he therefore ordered his light frigates to ply in close to the shore, and having manned out all his boats, went himself to give directions for the attack, burnt that very night six three-deck ships, and the next day six more, from seventy six to sixty guns, and overfet and destroyed the thirteenth, which was a ship of fifty six guns, together with most of the transports and ammunition vessels, and this under the fire of all the batteries just mentioned, and in sight of the French and Irish troops, yet this bold action cost the lives of no more than ten men. The vice-admiral's behaviour on this occasion appeared so great to king William, that having no opportunity at that time of promoting him, he settled a pension of 1000l. per annum on him for life; and afterwards going to Portsmouth to view the fleet, went on board Mr. Rooke's ship, dined with him, and then conferred on him the honour of knighthood, he having a little before made him vice-admiral of the red.

The command of the fleet being now put in commission, sir George Rooke was entrusted with the great squadron that was to escort the Smyrna fleet, and the joint admirals received orders to accompany him as far to sea as should be thought proper. Upon this occasion sir George shewed great reluctance to part with the grand fleet, imagining that as the French squadron was not at Brest, it must be gone to Toulon, and the event proved as he expected. The French waited for him with all their force, which he no sooner found, than he sent orders to the merchant ships to get along shore in the night, and save themselves in the Spanish ports. His whole squadron consisted only of twenty three ships of war; of these thirteen only were English, eight were Dutch, and two Hamburgers. The fleet of merchant men under his convoy were composed of four hundred sail of all nations, though

though the greater part were English. The fleet under Tourville, the French admiral, consisted of one hundred and twenty sail, of which sixty-four were of the line, and eighteen three-deck ships, yet sir George saved all the men of war, and brought back with him sixty merchant-men, besides those which escaped into the Spanish ports. On his return home the merchants gave him their thanks; the king made him one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and before the close of the year 1694, raised him to the rank of admiral of the blue. Towards the close of the next year he was admiral of the white, and was also appointed admiral and commander in chief in the Mediterranean. In the spring of the year 1697 admiral Russel being declared earl of Orford, and placed at the head of the admiralty, sir George Rooke was appointed admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, which put to sea in a very indifferent condition, it being but half manned and half victualled, when cruising off the French coast, he met with a large fleet of Swedish merchant-men, and having obliged them to bring to, and submit to be searched, he found just grounds to believe that most of their cargoes belonged to French merchants, upon which he sent them to Plymouth, and on this affair being brought to a trial, it appeared that they were freighted by French merchants, partly with French goods, but chiefly with Indian merchandize which had been taken out of English and Dutch ships, and the whole of this rich fleet was adjudged to be a good prize.

During king William's reign sir George was twice elected member for Portsmouth, and upon the accession of queen Anne in 1702, he was constituted vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty of England, as also lieutenant of the fleets and seas of this kingdom. Upon the declaration of war against France, sir George Rooke was ordered to command a fleet sent against Cadiz, the duke of Ormond having the command of the land forces. On his passage home receiving an account that the galleons, under the escort of a strong French squadron, were got into the harbour of Vigo, he resolved to attack them; and on the 11th of October came before the harbour of Rondondello, where the French commodore had neglected nothing necessary for putting the place into the best posture of defence; but notwithstanding this, a detachment of fifteen English and ten Dutch men of war of the line of battle, with all the fire-ships, were ordered in, the frigates and bomb vessels followed; the great ships moved after them, and the army landed near Rodondello. The whole service was performed under sir George's directions with admirable conduct and bravery; for, in short, all the ships were destroyed or taken, prodigious damage done to the enemy, and vast wealth acquired by the allies. For this action sir George received the thanks of the house of commons, a day of thanksgiving was appointed both by the queen and the states-general, and sir George was given a seat in the privy-council; yet, notwithstanding this, the house of lords resolved to enquire into his conduct at Cadiz, when he so fully justified himself, that a vote was passed approving his behaviour.

In the spring of the year 1704 sir George commanded the ships of war which convoyed king Charles III. of Spain to Lisbon; and in July he attacked Gibraltar, when by the bravery of the English seamen the place was taken on the 24th, though the town was extremely strong, and well furnished with ammunition, and had a hundred guns mounted, all facing the sea, and the narrow passes to the land. There was now no appearance of there being any farther engagement; but on the 9th of August, the fleet returning from taking in water on the coast of Barbary to Gibraltar, the French fleet, under the command of the count de Thoulouse, was seen at sea, and sir George resolved to do all in his power to force an engagement; he therefore pursued the fleet, which endeavoured to avoid coming to an engagement, and on the 11th forced one of their ships on shore, on which the crew quitting her, set her on fire, and she blew up. On the 13th the English fleet was within three leagues of the enemy, whose line consisted of fifty-two ships and twenty-four galleys; our line of battle consisted of fifty-three ships. A little after ten in the morning our fleet bore down upon the enemy, and began the battle. About two in the afternoon the enemy's van gave way to ours, and the battle ended with the day. The next day both sides lay by within three leagues of each other repairing their defects, and at night the enemy stood to the northward. On the 15th our fleet endeavoured to renew the fight, but the French avoided it, and on the 16th were out of sight, when the English pursued them in vain. Sir George on his return home retired from public business, and spent the remainder of his days as a private gentleman, chiefly at his seat in Kent, and at length died of the gout on the 24th of January, 1708-9, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

ROPER (MARGARET) the eldest daughter of sir Thomas More, was married to William Roper, the son and heir of John Roper, esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench. She

inherited the abilities of her father in a very high degree, and was not only mistress of the fashionable accomplishments of her sex, but was also a great proficient in languages, arts, and sciences. The parental and filial affection betwixt the father and daughter was increased by every principle of endearment that could compose the most perfect friendship. She died in 1544, and was buried, according to her dying request, with her father's head in her arms. *Mr. Granger's Biographical History.*

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France in Lower Languedoc. It is seated near the river Rhone, five miles from Avignon. Long. 4. 53. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

ROQUES (PETER) a pious and learned minister of the reformed religion, was born at Canne, a small town in Upper Languedoc, in 1685. He studied at Riom, then at Geneva, and in 1710 became minister of the French church at Basil, where he acquired the highest reputation by his piety and his writings, the principal of which are, 1. The Conduct of a Christian, seriously employed in working out his Salvation. 2. The Evangelical Pastor. 3. The Elements and first Principles of the historical and moral Truths contained in the Sacred Writings, &c. He died in 1748.

RORARIUS (JEROME) a learned writer of the sixteenth century, was born at Pordenona in Italy, and was nuncio to pope Clement VII. at the court of Ferdinand king of Hungary. He rendered himself famous by a curious and singular book, which he entitled *Quod Animalia Bruta Ratione utantur melius Homine*, in which he undertakes to prove that brutes have not only reasonable souls, but that they make a better use of their reason than man.

ROSA (SALVATOR.) See SALVATOR ROSA.

ROSAMOND, the mistress of Henry II. was the daughter of Walter lord Clifford, a baron of Herefordshire; and, according to the writers of that time, was a lady of incomparable beauty, whom Henry fell in love with and seduced in 1149, during the short stay he made in the west of England, before he went to join the Scotch at Carlisle, and when he was little more than sixteen years old; for after that time he never was in England till the beginning of the year 1153, and there is not the least intimation in any ancient author of her following him into France. Upon his return to England he renewed his amour with her, and as he was then married, he might probably be afraid of Eleanor's jealousy, and solicitous to hide his intrigue from her knowledge, and this may have given rise to the romantic tradition of his having built Rosamond's bower, a kind of labyrinth, in the palace of Woodstock, to conceal his mistress from the sight and vengeance of his queen. But the tale of her being poisoned in that palace by Eleanor has no foundation. Before Rosamond's death she retired to the nunnery of Godstow, near Oxford, and, after her retreat from the world and her lover, seems to have lived the life of a penitent, and to have died in the communion of the church. Her remains were interred in the church near the high altar, in a tomb covered with silk, and over them was this inscription, with this jingling Latin epitaph:

*Hic jacet in tumba rosa mundi, non rosa mundi;
Non redoleat, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

Which Speed has thus translated into English:

This tomb doth here inclose,
The world's most beauteous rose;
Rose passing sweet e'er while,
Now nought but odour vile.

Henry bestowed large revenues on the convent, in return for which he required that lamps should be kept perpetually burning about the remains of this lady. But under the reign of his successor, Hugh bishop of Lincoln commanded them to be taken away from thence, as being unworthy of so holy a place, upon which they were removed to the chapter-house of the nunnery and there interred. This lady had two sons by the king, William, who was born in the year 1150, and married the daughter and heiress of lord Salisbury; and Geoffrey, born in 1153, and at about twenty years of age made archbishop of York. See the *Lord Lyttelton's History of the Life of Henry II. vol II.*

ROSAY, a small town of France in La Brie, fifteen miles from Meaux; and about half a mile off there is a magnificent castle. Long. 2. 57. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

ROSCILD, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a small university. In this place a treaty of peace was concluded between the Danes and Swedes in 1658. In 1731 and 1735 this town suffered much by two fires, which reduced a great number of houses to ashes, and which are now all rebuilt. It is seated near the bottom of a small bay, twelve miles south-west of Copenhagen, and sixty five south-east of Arhus. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

ROSCIUS (QUINTUS) the most celebrated comedian of ancient Rome, was born in Gaul, and was cotemporary with Æsopos, an excellent tragedian. He acquired such extraordinary applause, not only by his abilities in his profession,

but by his probity and disinterestedness, that the republic allowed him a salary equal to near 5000l. a-year of our money. Piso and Sylla had a remarkable affection for him. Though Roscius had disagreeable eyes, and squinted a little, this defect did not prevent his acting and speaking with a very good grace. He died at Rome, about the 61st year before the Christian æra. Those who have said that he was the first who wore a mask on the stage, are mistaken; for he never used one. Cicero, his particular friend, is often lavish in his praise, and undertook his defence against Fannius, in his fine oration, intitled, *Pro Roscio*.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, bounded by Sligo and Letrim on the north, by Longford and Meath on the east, by Galloway on the south, and by another part of Galloway and Mayo on the west. Its length is about fifty-five miles, and breadth twenty-eight. It is a plain and fruitful country that yields plenty of corn, and the principal town is Athlone. Roscommon, which gives name to the county, is a borough and market-town, and is but a poor place, all the houses being mean and thatched.

ROSCOMMON (WENTWORTH DILLON, earl of) a celebrated poet of the 17th century, was the son of James Dillon, earl of Roscommon, and was born in Ireland, under the administration of the first earl of Strafford, from whom he received the name of Wentworth at his baptism. He passed his infancy in Ireland, after which the earl of Strafford sent for him into England, and placed him at his own seat in Yorkshire, under the tuition of Dr. Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich, who instructed him in Latin, without teaching him the common rules of grammar, which he could never retain in his memory, and yet he learnt to write in that language with classical elegance and propriety. On the earl of Strafford's being impeached, he went to complete his education at Caen, in Normandy, and after some years travelled to Rome, where he became acquainted with the most valuable remains of antiquity, and in particular was well skilled in medals, and learned to speak Italian with such grace and fluency, that he was frequently mistaken for a native. He returned to England soon after the Restoration, and was made captain of the band of pensioners; but a dispute with the lord privy-seal, about a part of his estate, obliged him to resign his post, and revisit his native country, where the duke of Ormond appointed him captain of the guards. He was unhappily very fond of gaming, and as he was returning to his lodgings, from a gaming table in Dublin, was attacked in the dark by three ruffians, who were employed to assassinate him. The earl defended himself with such resolution, that he had dispatched one of the aggressors, when a gentleman passing that way took his part, and disarmed another, on which the third fought his safety in flight. This generous assistant was a disbanded officer of good family and fair reputation; but reduced to poverty; and his lordship rewarded his bravery by resigning to him his post of captain of the guards. He at length returned to London, when he was made master of the horse to the duchess of York, and married the lady Frances, eldest daughter of Richard earl of Burlington, who had been the wife of colonel Courtney. He here distinguished himself by his writings, and in imitation of those learned and polite assemblies with which he had been acquainted abroad, began to form a society for refining and fixing the standard of the English language, in which he was assisted by Mr. Dryden. At length being seized with the gout, and a French physician applying a repelling medicine, in order to give him present ease, it drove the distemper into his bowels, and put a period to his life in January, 1684. The moment in which he expired, he cried out with a voice expressive of the fervour of devotion, My God, my Father, and my Friend,

Do not forsake me at my end.

He was interred in Westminster Abbey. He wrote, 1. An Essay on translated Verse. 2. Horace's Art of Poetry, translated into English blank verse, and several other poems. Mr. Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, mentions him in these terms:

— Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's merit but his own.

Mr. Walpole observes, "That the earl was one of the most renowned writers in the reign of Charles II. but one of the most careless too. His Essay on translated Verse, and his translation of Horace's Art of Poetry, have great merit: in the rest of his poems there are scarce above four lines that are striking. His poems are printed together in the first volume of the works of the minor poets. At the desire of the duke of Ormond, he translated into French, Dr. Sherlock's Discourse on Passive Obedience."

ROSCHIN (REINHOLD) a gentleman of Livonia, who served under the duke of Weimar, and afterwards in the French armies, during the 17th century. He distinguished him-

self by his bravery on many occasions, and being saved by his horse at the battle of Rocroy, settled a pension on the faithful beast, at his death, granted him a meadow, and gave him his liberty.

ROSENFELD, a town of Germany; in Suabia, seated on the river Tayah, twelve miles south-west of Sultz. Long. 8. 49. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

ROSES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbour, seated in a bay to the west of Cape Cruz. It is well fortified, and is defended by a square fort, which stands on an eminence on the sea shore. It was taken by the French in 1693, but was rendered back by the treaty of Rytwick. It is seventeen miles north-west of Girona, and sixty-two north-east of Barcelona. Long. 2. 43. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

ROSETTO, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the western branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Raschid, and it is accounted one of the pleasantest places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three streets. Any one that sees the hills about Rosetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the sea, and conclude that the sea has not lost more ground than the space between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linens; but the chief business of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all the European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and from thence carried with boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here, who transact business. The country to the north has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees. It is twenty five miles north-east of Alexandria, one hundred west of Damietta, and one hundred north-west of Cairo. Long. 31. 10. E. Lat. 32. 0. N.

ROSIENNE, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, seated on the river Du Bissi, sixty-three miles south of Mittaw, and one hundred and eighty five north-east of Warsaw. Long. 23. 36. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

ROSIER (HUGH SUREAU DU) in Latin *Hugo Sureau Rosarius*, a famous protestant minister of the church of Orleans, under the reign of Charles IX. was a native of Rosoi in Picardy, and was imprisoned at Orleans in 1566, upon his being thought the author of a book filled with seditious maxims; but not being convicted, was set at liberty. He and another protestant minister disputed the same year against two doctors of the Sorbonne, at the duke de Montpensier's palace, in the presence of the duchess of Bouillon, that prince's daughter, who was a Calvinist. Du Rosier saved his life at the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day by abjuring his religion, and was afterwards employed in exhorting the king of Navarre, the prince of Condé, and other great lords, to embrace the popish religion, in which he had all the success the court of France could desire, and was therefore sent with Maldonat the Jesuit into the country to make proselytes, where he inveighed with great bitterness against the protestant religion, though he was far from being persuaded of the truth of what he said; for some protestant ministers talking to him in private, he consented to retire to Heidelberg, where he again turned protestant, but was so despised, that he was obliged for his subsistence to accept of the place of corrector of the press to Andrew Weckel at Franckfort, where he died of the plague with his whole family. He wrote several controversial works.

ROSIERES-AUX-SALINES, a town of Lorraine, in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its salt-works: it is seated on the river Muerte, five miles south-east of Nanci, twelve south-west of Luneville, and one hundred and eighty south-east of Paris. Long. 6. 27. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

ROSNI. See BETHUNE.

ROSS, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and sheep; on June 13, for horned cattle and cheese; on July 20, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and on December 11, for horned cattle and pigs. It is commodiously seated in a fertile soil on the banks of the river Wye, and is a flourishing place, containing about three hundred houses; and its market for corn, cattle, and provisions is very considerable. Here are two charity schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls. It is twenty-two miles north-west-by-west of Gloucester, thirteen south-east-by-east of Hereford, and 119 west-south-west of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Strathnavern, on the east by Sutherland and the German ocean, on the south by Inverness, and on the west by the Irish sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however they have flocks of sheep, cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament.

ROSSAN (MARY DE) marchioness de Gange, a lady whose beauty, riches, and virtue, were the sources of her misfortunes and of a terrible death. She was the daughter of the sieur de Rossan, and was born in 1637. At the death of her father she had a fortune of 500,000 livres, and at thirteen years of age married the marquis de Castellane, grandson of the duke of Villars. They were both at the height of happiness; for nothing equalled the beauty of the marchioness but the sweetness of her temper and the solidity of her judgment. This treasure appeared too great to be confined in the country, she was brought to court, where she became universally admired, and the courtiers gave her the name of the Fair Provençal. The queen of Sweden declared, that she had never seen so fine a figure in all her travels. She unhappily lost the marquis, and became a widow at nineteen years of age, when she retired to madam D'Ampus, her mother-in-law, and some time after, to avoid the importunity of her admirers, returned to Avignon, the place of her birth, where she shut herself up in a convent.

The sieur de Lanide, marquis de Gange, and governor of St. Andre, who was esteemed the handsomest man at court, followed her, and was so happy as to give her a dislike to the cloister. She was pleased with him at the first interview, and their marriage was celebrated in 1658. He now soon discovered his real character, which first broke out in jealousy; the most innocent praises of his lady filling him with rage. This was the least of the marchioness's misfortunes. The abbé and the chevalier de Gange, her brothers-in-law became in love with her. The first, who was of a violent and subtle disposition, governed entirely the mind of the chevalier, and even that of the marquis, to whom he had rendered himself necessary by his economy in the management of his estate. His first care was to remove his jealousy, by extolling the virtue of his wife, on which the marquis soon treated her with tenderness. The abbé did not delay making a merit with her on this change: but all his eloquence, in order to corrupt her, was ineffectual. "If you have learnt to love me," said the marchioness, "you ought to esteem me. Nothing can determine me to forfeit that; and were I capable of such weakness, you would be the last man, who should induce me to do it." The chevalier, who appeared of a milder disposition, was treated with less severity; but the marchioness had only a fraternal affection for him; but this he took for love; however, on his explaining himself, he received the same answer. These two lovers, seeing themselves thus repulsed, proceeded from love to a violent declared hatred. The abbé treated the marchioness's virtue as hypocrisy, and invented a thousand stories to her dishonour, while the marquis being always disposed to think ill of his lady, readily believed all he said. Meanwhile the abbé represented to the marchioness, that he had her reputation in his hands, and that it was in his power to restore, or to re-establish it. But far from succeeding, he appeared in the eyes of the marchioness as a monster, and she did not disguise the horror with which he filled her. The furious abbé, bent on revenge, then put arsenic instead of sugar into some cream, she was going to eat. But she was only slightly disordered, the cream blunting the particles of the poison. The public were however informed of this accident; but reasoned variously upon it, nobody suspecting the author. The marchioness kept this event to herself, and her grandfather dying left her a very considerable estate, which for some time restored her to the favour of her husband.

The marquis now proposed to spend the autumn at Gange, to which his unhappy lady consented; but, as if foreseeing her dreadful fate, she made her will, appointed her mother her heiress, on condition that her wealth should return to her own children; and at the same time made a declaration before the magistrates of Avignon, that she disowned every will that should be made after it. These two acts were not long kept secret; but the marquis dissembling his resentment, trusted the abbé with the task of revenge. On her arrival at Gange the first days were spent in feasting, and all subjects of discontent seemed to be forgot on every side: but the abbé, under a smiling countenance, concealed the most horrid design. The marquis, not chusing to be a witness of it, retired to Avignon, and winter coming on, her mother-in-law removed to her house at Montpellier, and the abbé being left absolute master of the house, obliged her to make a new will in favour of her husband; but she did not revoke the protestation made before the magistrates.

On the 17th of May, 1667, the marchioness resolving to take physic, the abbé himself prepared the medicine, but she found it so thick and black, that she ordered it to be thrown away, and took some pills she had by her. The abbé surprised that the medicine had produced a salutary effect; in a rage steeped arsenic and sublimate in aquafortis, and came to the marchioness, with this horrid mixture in

one hand, and a pistol in the other, and the chevalier entered at the same time with his drawn sword. The abbé giving her a furious look, cried, "Madam, you must die, make your choice; here is steel, fire, and poison." In vain had the lovely innocent recourse to tears. "Do you," said she to the chevalier, "whom I believe less barbarous, demand my death?" "It is done," replied he, "you must chuse, or we will chuse for you." They then put the pistol to her breast, when the marchioness, lifting up her eyes to heaven, swallowed the poison, but the chevalier perceiving that the substance had subsided to the bottom, made it up into a paste, and obliged her to take it, but she left it in her mouth, and sinking on the bed, put it out without being perceived. She then persuaded them to have pity on her soul, and send her a confessor. On which the two wretches retired, and locking the door, went for a priest with whom they had been long acquainted, and was as barbarous as themselves. Scarce were they gone when the marchioness went to a window, which opened into the court of the castle, from which it was twenty-two feet high. While she prepared cloths to facilitate her escape, the priest arrived, and the lady slipped out of the window, and fell on her feet. The priest seeing that the victim had escaped, threw out a large vessel of water, in order to beat out her brains. The marchioness was seated under the window provoking herself to vomit, by thrusting the tresses of her hair down her throat. The vessel fell at her feet, and the fright it gave her, with the shock of the fall, made her throw up the greatest part of the poison, and a hog belonging to the family, swallowing it, died. The marchioness, on recovering herself, saw a groom, told him she was poisoned, and desired him to let her into the stable. The groom took her in. Meanwhile the chevalier and the abbé fought for her on all sides, which the marchioness hearing, fled: but they came up with her at about three hundred paces from the castle, near a house belonging to the sieur Duprat. The chevalier took her in, and as people thronged about the door, the abbé staid without with a pistol in his hand, threatening to blow out the brains of the first that came near, pretending that his sister had lost her senses, and he would not have her exposed. The sieur Duprat was not at home, and his wife was terrified: but a lady was there who had a box of orvietan, a counter-poison, of which the marchioness eat several pieces, without being perceived, while the chevalier was walking about the room. She called out for water, but the chevalier broke the glass, crying, that he was able to take care of his sister. The company retired. Her beauty, innocence, and tears, could not soften the chevalier, who then gave her two stabs in the breast, on which the unhappy victim crawled to the door, and with a faint voice called out for help. His rage then redoubled, and giving her five wounds, left a piece of his sword in her shoulder, and the women in a neighbouring room rushing in, fell upon him, and obliged him to fly. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood then came in, and the villains were pursued; but they had embarked on board a vessel near Agde.

The marquis was astonished at his brothers having acted in so public a manner to free him from his wife, and blaming them, repaired to Gange. The marchioness, none of whose wounds were mortal, received him with the greatest tenderness, imputing all that had passed to his absence. But the marquis undeceived her, by desiring her to revoke the protestation she had made at Avignon; because the vice-legate had refused to register her last will. This opened her eyes, and she resolutely answered, that her present situation demanded other cares. The physicians and surgeons, deceived by her colour and plumpness, thought only of curing her wounds, meanwhile the poison working secretly within, she died on the 5th of June, 1667, nineteen days after she had taken it. The parliament of Toulouse, in this interval took cognisance of this horrible affair; but being only able to produce strong suspicions against the marquis, he was degraded of his nobility, stripped of his estate, and banished for ever: the abbé and chevalier were in their absence condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel, and the priest sent to the galleys for life.

ROSSANO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, in the Citerior Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Salano, and is surrounded by rocks. It is thirteen miles from the gulph of Venice; thirty north-east of Confenza, and one hundred and forty south-south-east of Naples. Long 16. 52. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

ROSSE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a bay of the ocean, and though it was formerly a city, as being a bishop's see, now united to Cork; it is nothing but a village. It is twenty-six miles west of Kinfale. Long. 6. 50. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

ROSSEAU (JAMES) an eminent painter, was born at Paris, and studied first under Swanevelt, who had married one of his relations, after which he improved himself by travelling

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ling into Italy, practising solely in perspective, architecture, and landscape. On his return home, he was employed at Marly; but being a protestant, quitted his work on the persecution of his brethren, and retired to Swisserland. Louvois invited him back; he refused, but sent his designs, and recommended a proper person to execute them. After a short stay in Swisserland, he went to Holland, whence he was invited over to England, by Ralph duke of Montague, to adorn his new house in Bloomsbury, where he painted much. Some of his pictures, both in landscape and architecture, are over doors at Hampton-Court, and he etched some of his own designs. He died in Soho-square, about the year 1694, aged sixty-eight. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c.*

ROSSI (JOHN VICTOR) in Latin *Janus Nitius Erithraeus*, a noble Roman, and an eminent writer in the seventeenth century, was in the service of cardinal Perreti, and became well skilled in polite literature. After that cardinal's death, he devoted himself entirely to study, and placed his only pleasure in the conversation of men of learning. He died on the 15th of November, 1647. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Pinacotheca Imaginum Illustrum Virorum*. 2. *Epistolæ*. 3. *Dialogi*. 4. *Exempla Virtutum & Vitiis*.

ROSSIGNOL (ANTHONY) a celebrated French decypherer, was born at Alby on the 1st of January, 1590, and was of one of the most considerable families of that town. He made from his infancy a great progress in mathematics, and arrived by the penetration of his genius, at the power of explaining every thing written in cypher, having scarcely found any thing during his whole life, that was impetrable to him. In 1626 at the siege of Realmont, which was then in the power of the reformed, he made his first essay, by decyphering immediately the letter which the besieged had written to the Calvinists of Montauban, to inform them that they were in want of powder; and if they were not soon supplied, would be obliged to surrender. The prince of Condé, who commanded the French king's army, sent that letter decyphered to the besieged, and they surrendered the same day. Cardinal de Richelieu being informed of this, sent for Rossignol to court, made use of his abilities at the siege of Rochelle, and rewarded him according to his merit. Lewis XIII. when dying, recommended him to the queen-mother, and Lewis XIV. had a particular esteem for him. This last prince settled upon him a considerable pension, and incessantly bestowed favours on him. Rossignol, after having served the state during fifty-six years, died at eighty-three years of age.

ROSSO, so called from his red hair, was a celebrated painter, born at Florence in 1469, and educated in the study of philosophy, music, poetry, architecture, &c. Having learned the first rudiments of design from the cartoons of Michael Angelo, he improved himself by the help of anatomy, which he understood so well as to compose two books upon that subject. He had a copious invention, great skill in the mixture of his colours, and in the distribution of his lights and shadows; was also very happy in his naked figures, which he expressed with a good relieve and proper attitudes; and would have excelled in all the parts of painting, had he not been sometimes too licentious, and suffered himself to be hurried away by the heat of an unbounded fancy, rather than governed by judgment or the rules of art. From Florence his curiosity led him to Rome and Venice, and afterwards into France. He was well accomplished both in body and mind; and by his works in the galleries at Fontainebleau, and his giving several proofs of his extraordinary skill in architecture, recommended himself so effectually to Francis I. that he made him superintendant-general of all his buildings, pictures, &c. as also canon of the chapel-royal; allowed him a considerable pension, and gave him other opportunities of growing rich; whence for some time he lived like a prince, in all imaginable splendour and magnificence; till at last, being robbed of a considerable sum, and suspecting Francesco Pellegrino, a Florentine, one of his intimate friends, he caused him to be imprisoned and put to the torture, which he underwent with courage, and in the severest extremities, maintained his innocence with such constancy as to procure his release; when Rosso, partly from remorse for the barbarous treatment of his friend, and partly from fear of the ill consequences of his just resentment, put a period to his life by poison, in the year 1541, at forty-five years of age.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Mecklinburg. It is the largest town of this country, and was formerly Hanseatic. It is surrounded with fortifications, and provided with a good arsenal. Some years since the duke built a strong castle, which may be looked upon as a citadel. Here is an university founded in 1415. It is seated on a lake where the river Varne, which is navigable for large boats, falls into it. It is three miles from the Baltic Sea, twelve north-west from Gultrow, and

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thirty-seven north-east of Wismar. Long. 12. 18. E. Lat. 54. 26. N.

ROSTOFF, a large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the lake Coteri, ninety-five miles north-east of Moscow. Long 38. 50. E. Lat. 57. 26. N. The duchy of Rostof is bounded on the north by that of Jaroslaw, on the east by that of Sudal, on the south by the duchy of Moscow, and on the west by that of Tuera.

ROTA (BERNARDINE) an excellent Italian poet, was born at Naples, and was descended from an ancient and noble family. He acquired the esteem of the learned; wrote several works in verse and prose, which are much esteemed, and died at Naples in 1575, at sixty-six years of age.

ROTA, a castle of Spain, seated on the sea coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, and seven miles north of that city. Long. 6. 46. W. Lat. 36. 34. N.

ROTENBURG, a free imperial town of Germany in Franconia, on the confines of Suabia. It is well built, but is not large, and the inhabitants profess the protestant religion. It is seated on the top of a hill, which renders the air very pure. The corn, meal, and bread which come from this town are in high reputation. It is thirty-seven miles west of Nuremberg, and fifteen north-west of Anspach. Long. 10. 11. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany in Suabia, in the county of Hoenberg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Neckar, eight miles west of Tübingen. Long. 8. 55. E. Lat. 48. 25. N. There is another town of the same name in the country of Hesse, seated on the river Fulde, with a castle: another in the bishoprick of Spire; and another in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld.

ROTGANS (LUKE) a very celebrated Dutch poet, was descended from a good family, and born at Amsterdum in October 1645. He early applied himself to the study of polite literature, and at length to Dutch poetry, in which he excelled all the poets who had preceded him. He took arms in the Dutch war in 1672, but after being two years in the service, retired to a fine country-house he had on the Vecht, and employed himself only in study, and indulging his poetical genius. He afterwards went to Paris, and after his return to Holland died of the small-pox, on the 3d of November, 1710, aged sixty-six. He wrote, 1. *The Life of William III. king of England*, an epic poem in eight books, much esteemed by the Dutch. 2. Several other Poems on various subjects, printed at Lewarden in 1715, quarto. This gentleman, Vondel, and Antonides, were the three most celebrated Dutch poets.

ROTHARIC, king of the Lombards, was a just prince, of consummate prudence, and extraordinary valour. It was he who in 644 first gave written laws to the Lombards. His successors followed his example, and from their edicts was insensibly formed a volume called *The Laws of the Lombards*, which became celebrated over all Europe for their equity, clearness, and precision. Rotharic was an Arian.

ROTHBURY, a town in the county of Northumberland, which formerly had a market, and has now four fairs, on Friday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November 1, for horned cattle, woollen, and linen cloth. It is thirty miles north-west of Newcastle, and three hundred and one north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 40. W. Lat. 55. 25. N.

ROTHELIN (CHARLES of Orleans de) was the son of Henry of Orleans, marquis of Rothelin, and was born at Paris on the 5th of August, 1691. He embraced the state of an ecclesiastic, accompanied cardinal de Polignac to Rome, and visited the principal cities of Italy. His taste for antiquities and learning induced him to assemble a rich cabinet of ancient medals, and to form a numerous library. He was well acquainted not only with Greek and Latin, but with the Italian and English. He took a pleasure in encouraging and conferring favours on men of letters, and in doing them all the service in his power. He was a member of the French Academy, and an honorary member of that of Inscriptions. The cardinal de Polignac left him when dying his *Anti-Lucretius*, which was imperfect, and he put it in a condition for publication. He died on the 17th of July, 1744, in the fifty-third year of his age.

ROTHERAM, a town in the west riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday for horned cattle and sheep, and on December 1, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, over which is a fine stone bridge. This town is well built with stone, and the market for provision and cattle is large. It is forty-one miles north-by-west of Nottingham, thirty-eight south-by-east of Halifax, and one hundred and sixty-three north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

ROTHERSAY, a borough town of Scotland, in the Isle of Bute. It is seated on a rock almost surrounded by the sea.

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It is seventy miles west of Edinburgh. Long. 5. o. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

ROTHWELL, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on Trinity-Monday for horses, horned cattle, and pedlary all the week, and leather the last day only; it is but an indifferent town, seated on the side of a hill. It is two miles north-west of Kettering, and seventy-seven north-west of London. Long. o. 43. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

ROTIER (**JOHN**, **JOSEPH**, and **PHILIP**) a family of medallists. The father a goldsmith and banker, assisted king Charles II. with money during his exile, in return for which the king promised, if he was restored, to employ his sons, who were all engravers of seals and coins. After the Restoration, Charles being discontented with the inimitable Simon, who had served Cromwell and the republic, sent for Rotier's sons. The two eldest, John and Joseph, arriving from France, of which they are supposed to be natives, were immediately placed in the mint, and allowed a salary and a house, where they soon grew rich, being allowed 200 l. for each broad-seal, and gaining 300 l. a year by vending great numbers of medals abroad. On their success, Philip, the third brother, came over, and worked for the government too. It is supposed to be this last, who being in love with the fair Mrs. Stuart, created duchess of Richmond, represented her likeness under the form of Britannia, on the reverse of a large medal with the king's head. Simon, discontented, not without reason, at the preference of such inferior performers, made the famous crown-piece, which, though it did not explode the others, recovered his own salary; and from that time he and his rivals lived amicably together. This was more than they themselves did; for John employing his two sons, his brothers grew jealous, and left England, Joseph going to France, and Philip to Flanders, where each being entertained by the respective governments, the three brothers were at the same time in the service of the three kings of England, France, and Spain. John remained working for the crown till the Revolution, when, though offered to be continued in his post, no solicitation could prevail on him to work for king William. This rendering him obnoxious, and there being suspicions of his carrying on a treasonable correspondence, and of his having both coined and furnished dies for king James, guards were placed round his house in the Tower, on which he removed from thence. Norbert his son, being less difficult, executed some things for the government, particularly, as Vertue thinks, the coronation medal for William and Mary, and some dies for the copper money. On the proofs were the king's and queen's heads, on different sides, with a rose, a ship, &c. but in 1694 it was resolved that the head should be coupled, and Britannia be on the reverse. Hence arose a new matter of complaint: some penetrating eyes thought they discovered a satyr's head couched in the king's. This made much noise, and gave rise to a report that king James was in England, and lay concealed in Rotier's house in the Tower. Norbert, upon this, left England, and retiring into France, was employed by Lewis XIV. and afterwards made several medals of the young chevalier. John Rotier survived king William, and died in 1703. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c.*

ROTHOU (**JOHN DE**) a celebrated French dramatic poet, born at Dreux on the 21st of August, 1609. He particularly distinguished himself by his tragedies and comedies, which were greatly valued by Corneille, who called him his Father in Tragedy; and by cardinal de Richelieu, who settled a pension upon him. He lived in an expensive manner, and was fond of gaming; but had a very singular contrivance to prevent his losing all his money at once, and to secure a reserve for necessary expences: for when he received a sum from the theatre for any of his dramatic pieces, he used to throw it upon a pile of faggots which he kept in his cellar; and when he was in want, fought for a supply by rummaging among the faggots, which soon tiring him, his store was never entirely exhausted. He at length purchased the post of lieutenant of the bailiwick of Dreux, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened at Dreux, on the 28th of June, 1650. He wrote thirty-seven dramatic pieces, among which his *Antigonus* and *Venceilas* are most esteemed.

All the poets having confederated against the Cid of Corneille, Rothou was the only one who refused to countenance the jealousy of cardinal de Richelieu against that poet, though he had a pension from him of 600 livres; and he was always the admirer and zealous partizan of Corneille. On his going to reside at Dreux, he made himself esteemed throughout the whole province for his integrity, his conduct, and his piety. When that city was afflicted with an epidemical disease, his friends at Paris earnestly pressed him to quit that dangerous place, in order to save his life; but he answered, that he could not in conscience follow their advice, because there was none but he who in these un-

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happy circumstances, could preserve public order, and finished his letter with these words. "It is not but that the danger I find myself in is very great, since at the moment I am writing to you, the bells toll for the twenty-second person that has died to day. They shall do so for me when it pleases God." He actually died some days after, with sentiments of great piety.

ROTTENHAMER (**HANS**) a famous painter, was born at Munich in 1564, and after he had studied some time in Germany, under Donawer, an ordinary painter, went to Venice, and became one of the disciples of Tintoret. He painted both in fresco and oil, but his talent lay chiefly in the latter, and his peculiar excellence was in small pieces. His invention was free and easy; his designs indifferently correct; his attitudes genteel, and his colouring very agreeable. He was well esteemed both in Italy and in his own country, and might have acquired great wealth by his profession, had he not been so extravagant in his way of living, that he consumed it faster than it came in, and at last died so poor, that his friends were forced to contribute to bury him, in 1604, when he was forty years of age.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the United Provinces in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, for the beauty of its buildings, for trade, and for riches, next to Amsterdam. Indeed the whole city may be said to be a harbour, there is such a great number of fine deep canals, that will bear the greatest ships, and they may unload them at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of twenty-four counsellors, and four burgo-master. There are a great many handsome buildings, and the town-house, the bank, those of the East India company, and the arsenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and because a single tide in two or three hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. The English and Scotch have each of them a church here. Erasmus was born here, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is seated on the river Maese, thirteen miles south-east of the Hague, thirty south-south-west of Amsterdam, and twenty-two south-west of Utrecht. Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 51. 57. N.

ROTWELL, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia. It is a free imperial town, seated on the river Neckar, near the Black Forest. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, and were formerly in alliance with Switzerland, which they have dissolved long since. It is defended by fortifications, built after the ancient manner, and has a court of justice. It is seventeen miles south of Tübingen, and twenty-two north of Schaffhausen. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

ROUANE, or **ROANE**, an ancient and considerable town in France, in the county of Forez, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Loire, where it begins to be navigable; which is a very great advantage for the embarking of merchandizes sent hither from Lyons. It is forty-two miles north-east of Clermont, and two hundred and twenty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 9. E. Lat. 46. 2. N.

ROUAULT (**JOACHIM**) lord of Boismenard, Gamache, and Chaillon, marshal of France, and one of the greatest generals in the fifteenth century, distinguished himself in several sieges and battles, and in particular besieged Châtillon in Perigord, where he was of great service to France by defeating the famous lord Talbot, who was killed there with his son in 1453. He was at length marshal of France, and governor of Paris, and performed the most important services for Lewis XI. notwithstanding which, that prince, in 1476, caused him to be thrown into prison, and condemned to forfeit his estate, which sentence however was not executed; for he enjoyed all his revenues till his death, which happened on the 7th of August, 1478.

ROUEN, the capital of Normandy, with a rich archbishop's see. It is one of the largest, richest, and most populous cities of France, and is seated on the banks of the river Seine, where the tide rises so high, that vessels of 200 ton burthen may come to the side of the great quay. The metropolitan church of Notre Dame is adorned with a magnificent portico, which supports two lofty towers; from whence there is a fine view of the city and neighbourhood. The great bell in one of these is thirteen feet high, and eleven in diameter. There are a great number of churches in Rouen, for there are thirty parishes in the town, and five in the suburbs, with twenty-four convents for men and women. The hall where the parliament meets has two rooms, adorned with beautiful tapestry, and valuable pictures. The great number of fountains in the streets are very commodious for the inhabitants; yet there are not many fine houses; but the walk on the quay, from which there are thirteen gates to enter into the city, is very agreeable. Here is also a custom-house and an exchange; but the most curious thing

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of all is the bridge of boats across the river, 270 paces in length, so contrived that it is as strong and as useful as one of stone. They have a great number of coaches in this town, some of which are constantly passing over this bridge, which is paved, and on each side has a raised way for the foot passengers, with benches to sit on. The trade of this town is very considerable, and consists chiefly of woollen and linen, leather, combs, paper, cards, and haberdashery wares. They likewise carry on a great commerce in cattle, butter, cheese, and sugar. It is fifty miles south-west of Amiens, and seventy north-west of Paris. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 49. 26. N.

ROVERE. See SIXTUS IV. and JULIUS II.

ROVEREDO, a strong town in the Tirol, on the confines of the republic of Venice. It is seated on the east side of the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the banks of a torrent, over which there is a bridge defended by two large towers, and a strong castle. It is ten miles from Trent, and forty from Bressé. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

ROUERGUE, a province of France in the government of Guienne, bounded on the east by the Cevennes and the Gevaudan; on the west by Quercy; on the north by the same and by Auvergne, and on the south by Languedoc. It is seventy-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth. Rhodéz is the capital.

ROVIGNO, a small populous town of Italy in Istria, with a good harbour, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a fertile country, producing excellent wine, in a peninsula on the western coast, and four leagues from cape d'Istria. Long. 13. 53. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, and capital of the Polesino de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria, and is seated on the river Agesto, twenty-two miles south-west of Padua, and thirty-seven south-west of Venice. Long. 12. 28. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

ROUSSEAU, (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated French poet, was born at Paris in 1669. His father, who was a shoemaker in good circumstances, made him study in the best colleges of Paris, where he distinguished himself by his abilities. He at length applied himself entirely to poetry, and soon made himself known by several short pieces, that were filled with lively and agreeable images, which made him sought for by persons of the first rank, and men of the brightest genius. He was admitted in quality of *élève*, or pupil, into the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, in 1701, and almost all the rest of his life attached himself to some of the great lords. He attended marshal Tallard into England, in quality of secretary, and here contracted a friendship with St. Evremond. At his return to Paris, he was admitted into the politest company, lived among the courtiers, and seemed perfectly satisfied with his situation; when, in 1708, he was prosecuted for being the author of some couplets, in which the characters of several persons of wit and merit were blackened by the most atrocious calumnies. This prosecution made much noise, and Rousseau was banished, in 1712, out of the kingdom, to which he was never more to return, by a decree of the parliament of Paris. However, he always steadily denied, and even on his death-bed, his being the author of those couplets. From the date of this sentence he lived in foreign countries, where he found illustrious protectors. The count du Luc, ambassador of France, in Switzerland, took him into his family, and studied to render his life agreeable. He took him with him to the treaty of Baden, in 1714, where he was one of the plenipotentiaries, and presented him to prince Eugene, who entertaining a particular esteem for him, took him to Vienna, and introduced him to the emperor's court. Rousseau lived about three years with prince Eugene, and then retired to Brussels, where he afterwards usually resided. The duke d'Arenberg gave him an apartment; and, in 1733, settled upon him an annual pension of 1500 livres. Rousseau also found generous protectors in the count de Lannoy, governor of Brussels, and in the prince de la Tour Tassis. He died at Brussels on the 17th of March, 1741, aged seventy-two. He wrote several Odes, some of which are on religious subjects; Cantatas, Epistles in Verse, Allegories, Epigrams, Miscellaneous Poems, and four Comedies in verse, and two in prose, &c. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, in 1743, in three volumes, quarto, and in four volumes duodecimo by M. Seguy. Rousseau is justly allowed to have been one of the best French lyric poets, and to have also excelled in cantatas, of which he was in a manner the inventor.

ROUSSELAERT, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, seated eleven miles north-east of Ypres, and twenty south-east of Ostend. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, in the Pyrennees, bounded on the east by the Mediterranean sea, on the west by Cerdagne, on the north by Lower Languedoc, and on the south by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Py-

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rennees. It is a fertile country, about fifty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth, and is remarkable for its great number of olive trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

ROWE, (NICHOLAS) a celebrated English poet, was the son of John Rowe, esq. serjeant at law, and was born at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire, in the year 1673. He studied at Westminster school under Dr. Busby; and, besides his skill in the Latin and Greek languages, made a tolerable proficiency in the Hebrew; but poetry was his darling study, and he at that time composed several copies of verses upon different subjects both in Greek and Latin, and some in English, which were much admired. At about sixteen years of age he entered the Middle Temple, where he made remarkable advances in the study of the law; and being afterwards called to the bar, appeared in as promising a way to make a figure in that profession as any of his contemporaries; but his first tragedy, the Ambitious Step-Mother, meeting with universal applause, the spirit of poetry got the ascendant over him, and he laid aside all thoughts of raising himself by the law, and afterwards wrote several tragedies, among which, that he valued himself most upon, and was most valued, was his Tamerlane. His other tragedies, were the Fair Penitent, Ulysses, the Royal Convert, Jane Shore, and the Lady Jane Gray, which were printed together in two volumes octavo. He wrote a comedy called the Biter, which did not meet with success, and many poems on different subjects, which were published in one volume duodecimo. Being a great admirer of Shakespeare, he obliged the public with a new edition of his works. But Mr. Rowe's last, and perhaps most excellent performance, was his translation of Lucretius. This gentleman's fondness for the Muses did not disqualify him for business. The duke of Queensberry's secretary of state, made him secretary for public affairs, and was never so well pleased as in Mr. Rowe's company; but after that nobleman's death all avenues was stopped to his preferment. It is said indeed, that he went one day to pay his court to the earl of Oxford, lord high treasurer of England, who asked him if he understood Spanish well? He answered, no; but thinking that his lordship might intend to send him into Spain on some honourable commission, he immediately added, that he did not doubt but that in a short time he should be able both to understand and speak it. When the earl approving of what he said, Mr. Rowe took his leave, and immediately retired to a private country farm, and having in a few months learned the Spanish tongue, waited again on the earl, to give him an account of his diligence. His lordship asked him if he was sure he understood it thoroughly? and Mr. Rowe answering in the affirmative, the earl, to his no small disappointment, burst into an exclamation; "How happy are you, Mr. Rowe, that you can enjoy the pleasure of reading and understanding the History of Don Quixot in the original!" However, upon the accession of George I. to the throne, he was made poet laureate, and one of the land-surveyors of the customs in the port of London. The prince of Wales conferred on him the post of clerk of his council, and the lord chancellor Parker made him his secretary for the presentations. He died on the 6th of December, 1718, in the forty-sixth year of his age; and as he was always remarkable for his piety, virtue, and sweetness of disposition, he kept up his good humour to the last, and took leave of his wife and friends immediately before his last agony, with the same tranquillity of mind, as though he had been upon taking only a short journey. He was interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey, over against Chaucer, the dean and chapter officiating at his funeral; and a fine monument was erected to his memory, and to that of his daughter. On a pedestal about twenty inches high, which stands on an altar, is his bust, which is a very fine one, and near it is his lady in the deepest affliction; between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in relief; and on the front of the pedestal is this inscription:

To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, esq. who died in 1718, aged forty-five, and of Charlotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, esq. who inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the twenty-third year of her age, 1739.

Underneath upon the front of the altar are these lines:

Thy reliques Rowe! to this sad shrine we trust,
And near thy Shakespeare place thy honour'd bust,
Oh! skill'd, next him, to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt passion more sincere:
To nobler sentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more disdain'd a slave!
Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest,
Blest in thy genius, in thy love of truth!
And blest, that timely from our bosoms drove
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.

ROW

To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,
The childless mother, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

ROWE, (THOMAS) a learned writer of the same family with the former, was the son of Mr. Benoni Rowe, a dissenting minister, and was born at London on the 25th of April, 1687. He studied at the Charterhouse school in London, and afterwards in a private academy in the same city, from whence he removed to the university of Leyden, where he applied himself to the Jewish antiquities, civil law, and experimental philosophy; he was a perfect master of the Greek, Latin, and French tongues, and was well versed in ancient history. None of the politer kinds of learning were neglected by him; he was a good judge in poetry, and had it in his power to have been an eminent poet. The love of liberty was one of his most darling passions, and he was much confirmed in it by his familiar acquaintance with the history of ancient Greece and Rome. Mr. Rowe being at Bath in the year 1709, was introduced into the company of the justly celebrated Miss Singer, who lived in a retirement near that city, of whose merit and writings he had formed a very high idea; but on his seeing and conversing with her, his esteem was heightened into the rapture of a lover, and he was married to her the following year, when her exalted merit, and amiable qualities, inspired him with the most generous and lasting passion. A considerable time after his marriage, he wrote to her a very tender Ode, under the name of Delia, full of the warmest sentiments of connubial affection. He, however, for several years enjoyed an ill state of health, and at length died of a consumption at Hampstead, near London, on the 13th day of May, 1715, in the twenty-nine year of his age. This ingenious gentleman undertook the task of writing the Lives of the Great Men of Antiquity omitted by Plutarch, and he had all the abilities necessary for succeeding in the attempt, but died before he had completed it; however, eight lives were published after his death, which were so much admired abroad, that they have been translated from the English into French, and added to M. Dacier's Translation of Plutarch's Lives, printed in 1734.

ROWE, (ELIZABETH) the wife of the former, a lady eminent for her excellent writings both in verse and prose, was the eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, and was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, on the 11th of September 1674. She was educated with extraordinary care, and had in her infancy a good taste in painting, poetry, and music. She began to write verses at twelve years of age, and was but twenty-two in 1696, when she published a collection of her poems. She had no other tutor for the French and Italian than the honourable Mr. Thynne, son to lord viscount Weymouth, and father to the countess of Hertford, and she improved so fast under his lessons, that in a few months she was able to read Tasso's Jerusalem with great ease. Her shining merit, and the charms of her person and conversation, procured her many admirers; and, among others, it is said, that Mr. Prior made his addresses to her; but Mr. Thomas Rowe, an ingenious and learned gentleman, distinguished by the liveliness of his disposition, married her in 1710, but he had not the happiness of long possessing him, for he died on the 13th of May, 1715. She wrote a very tender elegy on his death, and continued till the last moments of her life to express the highest veneration and affection for his memory; and after that melancholy event, generally resided at Frome, in Somersetshire, where the greatest part of her estate lay, and where she lived in retirement, and devoted herself to study, to the exercises of religion, and to works of charity. She seldom quitted her retreat, and when she did, it was in compliance to some illustrious ladies, and particularly the countess of Hertford, between whom there subsisted a very tender friendship. Though she had all the personal graces and mental endowments that could be desired in a lady, yet she would never consent to a second marriage, and died suddenly at Frome, on the 20th of February, 1737. A pious book was found lying open by her, and in her cabinet were found letters to several of her friends, which she had ordered to be delivered to those to whom they were directed immediately after her decease. She wrote, 1. The History of Joseph, an heroic Poem. 2. Friendship in Death, and Letters moral and entertaining. 3. Devout Exercises of the Heart, which the Rev. Dr. Watts, according to her request, revised and published. 4. Miscellaneous Works, two volumes.

This excellent lady, who was admired as much for her piety and many virtues, as her other accomplishments, was favoured with the esteem and acquaintance of the countess of Winchelsea, the viscountess Weymouth, the viscountess Scudamore, the lady Carteret, the lady Brookes, the honourable Mrs. Thynne, the earl of Orrery, &c. and many other persons of distinction.

ROY

ROXANA, the daughter of Oxyartes, a Persian prince, was one of the most beautiful ladies in Persia. Alexander married her after the defeat of Darius, and dying in the 325th year before the Christian era, left her with child of a son, who was named Alexander; but, at length, Cassander put both her and her son to death.

ROXELANA, favourite sultana, and afterwards wife of Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, in the 16th century, was as much obliged to her abilities, as to her beauty, for the absolute empire she enjoyed above thirty years in Turkey. From being a slave in the seraglio, she rendered herself beloved by the sultan, and not only dispersed all her rivals, but prevailed on Soliman to declare her his lawful wife, though long use had rendered it a law to the sultans never to marry. In this high degree of elevation, she discovered her extraordinary talents for government and the administration of affairs. The ministers of state, the generals of armies, and the governors of provinces, often received their instructions from her; and Soliman found daily reason to applaud himself for the confidence he placed in her. She, however, abused it, by the destruction of Bajazet and Mustapha, the sultan's two eldest sons by another favourite, in order to render her own son Selim the next heir to the throne, though he was indisputably less worthy of it. Her power lasted as long as her life.

ROXENT-CAPE, commonly called the Rock of Lisbon, is the most remarkable promontory in Portugal. It lies in the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the river Tago, twenty-two miles west of Lisbon. Long. 9. 25. W. Lat. 38. 42. N.

ROY, (LEWIS LE) in Latin *Regius*, an excellent humanist, and able critic, of the 16th century, was born at Coutances. He was well skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, and was made professor of the Greek tongue at the royal college at Paris. He died on the 2d of July, 1577. He published, 1. Several Letters. 2. The Life of Budæus, in Latin. 3. A French Translation of several Works from the Greek, and many other books.

ROY, (JAMES LE) baron of the Holy Empire, and lord of St. Lambert, acquired great reputation by his works. He was born at Antwerp, on the 28th of October, 1633, and was sent to the most famous universities of Europe, after which he enjoyed some very considerable posts at Brussels; and was sent to Spain by the governor of the Netherlands, to inform his catholic majesty of the state of his government; but afterwards, not being able to agree with the marquis de Castel Rodrigo, the new governor, resigned his employments, and retired to his estate near Antwerp, where he composed several works; among which are, 1. *Notitia Marchionatus sacri Romani Imperii*. 2. *Topographia Historica Gallo-Brabantiae*. 3. *Castella & Prætoria Nobilium Brabantiae*, &c.

ROY, (JULIAN LE) a celebrated watch-maker, born at Tours, on the 8th of August, 1686. He discovered from his infancy such a taste for mechanics, that at thirteen years of age, he made of himself several little pieces of clock-work. He went to Paris at seventeen years of age; and, in 1713, was admitted into the company of clock-makers. Clock-work was then at a low ebb in France, and almost every thing good of that kind was had from the English. Le Roy soon equalled them by his inventions, and the perfection to which he brought watches; so that even Graham, the most celebrated watch-maker in England, admired and praised his works. Le Roy behaved with great generosity to the artists, and all the workmen he employed or consulted, and died at Paris on the 20th of September, 1759, at seventy-three years of age.

ROYAN was formerly a considerable town in Saintonge, and is famous for the siege the Huguenots sustained against Lewis XIII. in 1622; but it is now almost entirely in ruins, and is two hundred and eighty-five miles south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 45. 46. N.

ROYE, a strong town of France, in Upper Picardy, in the territory of Santerre, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is five miles south-west of Nesle, twelve north-west of Noyon, and sixty-five north-by-west of Paris. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

ROYSTON, a town partly in Hertford, and partly in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on Ash Wednesday, Wednesday in Easter week, Wednesday in Whitsun week, the first Wednesday in July, and the Wednesday after September 29, all for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It was a Roman town, and Roman coins have been found near it. It is seated on a fat soil between hills, and in a bottom, and standing on a well-frequented road, is full of inns for the accommodation of travellers. The market is very large for corn and malt. It is forty-five miles south of Stamford, and thirty-eight north of London. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 52. 3. N.

ROZIER, a large town of France, in the province of Anjou, eighteen miles east of Angers.

RUARUS,

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RUARUS, (MARTIN) a famous Socinian minister, born at Krempen, in Germany, chose rather to lose his patrimony than to quit his principles. He was esteemed both in his own, and in foreign countries, for his judgment, learning, and rectitude of mind; was made principal of the college of Racovia, and afterwards pastor to the Socinians of Dantzic, both in the city, and in the town of Strassin, and died in 1657, aged seventy. He wrote, 1. Notes on the Catechism of the Socinian churches of Poland. 2. Letters, in two volumes, and several other works.

RUATAN, an island in the gulph of Honduras, in North America, planted and fortified by the English, having a good harbour, where the ships that resort to this bay for logwood, might have been defended against all the forces of the Spanish guarda-costas, but they thought fit to abandon it. It is seventy-five miles north-west of Truxillo. Long. 88. o. W. Lat. 16. o. N.

RUBEN, the eldest son of Jacob and Leah, was born about the 1751st year before the Christian era. He hindered his brothers from putting Joseph to death, and from him sprung the Jewish tribe which bears his name. He died in the 1627th year before the birth of Christ, aged one hundred and twenty-four.

RUBENS, (Sir PETER PAUL) styled the prince of the Flemish painters, was born at Cologne in 1577, to which city John Rubens, his father, who was counsellor in the senate of Antwerp, had retired. Great care was taken of his education; but he had not made choice of any profession when his father died. The troubles in the Netherlands then abating, his family returned to Antwerp, where he continued his studies of polite literature; and, at his leisure hours, amused himself with drawing. His mother perceiving his fondness for this employment, permitted him to be placed first under Adam van Moort, and afterwards under Otho Venius, both of whom he soon equalled. He then travelled to Venice, where, in the school of Titian, he improved himself in colouring. Afterwards going to Mantua, he studied the works of Julio Romano, and then proceeding to Rome, he, with the same care, applied himself to the study of the antique, the paintings of Raphael, and everything capable of adding to his skill. What was agreeable to his taste he made his own, either by copying, or making reflections upon it; and these reflections he generally accompanied with designs drawn with a light stroke of his pen.

When had been about seven years in Italy, the news of his mother's illness made him take post to see her; but she died before his return to Antwerp. Soon after he married, but losing his wife in about four years, he took a journey to Holland, in order to divert his sorrow. He at length married a second wife, a very extraordinary beauty, whose person was of great advantage to him in his figures of women.

His reputation now spreading all over Europe, queen Mary de Medicis, the wife of Henry IV. of France, invited him to Paris, where he painted the Luxembourg gallery. Thence the duke of Buckingham becoming acquainted with him, recommended him to the infant Isabella of Spain, who sent him to England in 1630, as her ambassador to negotiate a peace with Charles I. which he not only concluded, but painted the ceiling of the banquetting house in Whitehall, for which the king paid him a large sum of money, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was the intimate friend of the duke of Buckingham, to whom he sold as many pictures, statues, antiques, and medals, as came to 10,000l. He then returned to Spain, and was magnificently rewarded by Philip IV. Soon after he went to Flanders, where he had the post of secretary of state conferred upon him, but did not leave off his profession.

His genius was lively, free, noble, and universal; and he particularly excelled in the disposition of his lights and shades, but his gusto of design has more of the Flemish cast than of the beauty of the antique; for it is confessed, that he did not design correctly; but for all the other parts of painting, he was as perfect a master of them as any of his predecessors; and connoisseurs observe in all his works, somewhat great and noble. His abilities were not confined to painting, he was an excellent architect, as appears from the several churches and palaces built after his designs at Genoa; and besides was possessed of all the ornaments and advantages that can render a man valuable. He was universally learned; he spoke several languages very perfectly, was well read in history, and was an excellent statesman. He usually resided at Antwerp, where he built a spacious room, in imitation of the rotunda at Rome, for a noble collection of pictures he had purchased in Italy, some of which, as hath been observed, he sold to the duke of Buckingham. He lived in the highest esteem, reputation, and grandeur; was as great a patron as master of his art; and was so much admired all over Europe, that no

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stranger of any quality would pass through the Netherlands without paying him a visit. He died at Antwerp on the 30th of May, 1640, leaving great fortunes to his children. He wrote a treatise on painting, which was printed at Antwerp in 1622. Vandyck was the most celebrated of his disciples.

RUBIERA, a small but strong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Modenese. It is seated on the river Secchia, eight miles from Modena. Long. 10. 55. E. Lat. 44. 34. N.

RUBININSKOI, one of the northern provinces of Russia, bounded by Dwina on the north, by Syraines on the east, by Belozara on the south, and by the lake of Onego on the west.

RUDBECK (OLAUS) a learned physician of Sweden, was born at Arosia in Westermania in 1630, of an ancient and noble family, and became professor of medicine at Upsal, where he acquired a great reputation by his skill in anatomy, medicine, music, painting, mechanics, and polite literature. His principal works are, 1. *Exercitatio Anatomica exhibens Ductus novos Hepaticos aquosos, & Vasa Glandularum serosa*, in quarto. He there publishes the anatomical discovery of the lymphatic vessels, which he maintains were discovered by himself, and that Thomas Bartholin stole it from him; he also wrote several pieces in support of that pretension. 2. *Atlantica sive Manheim vera & Japheti Posterum sedes ac Patria*, in 4 vols. folio. This book is filled with erudition, but he there advances several astonishing paradoxes, and pretends that Sweden, his country, was the abode of our first fathers, and that from thence came the Greeks, Romans, English, Danes, Germans, French, and all other people. 3. A Treatise on the Comet of 1666, and several other works. He died in September 1702, in his seventy-third year.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong fort of Germany in Carniola, with an abbey. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Guerc, in a country fertile in wine, twelve miles north-west of Metlin, and forty-five south-east of Laubach. Long. 15. 50. E. Lat. 46. 3. N.

RUE, a small town of France in Picardy in the county of Ponthieu, seated on the river May, three miles from Crotoy. Long. 1. 41. E. Lat. 50. 16. N.

RUE (CHARLES DE LA) an excellent Latin poet, born at Paris in 1643. After he had finished his first studies he entered among the Jesuits, and became professor of humanity and rhetoric. The Latin poem he composed in 1667, on the conquests of Lewis XIV. being translated into French by the celebrated Corneille, was the origin of that prince's esteem for father de la Rue. He was several years professor of rhetoric at Paris, after which he preached with great applause, and died at Paris, in the college of Lewis the Great, on the 27th of May, 1725, aged eighty-two. His principal works are, 1. Latin Poems. 2. An edition of Virgil with Notes ad Usum Delphini, in two vols. quarto, and 3 vols. duodecimo. 3. Panegyrics, Funeral Orations, and Sermons, 4 vols. octavo.

RUFFAC, an ancient town of France in Alsace, and capital of the territory of Mundat. It was formerly imperial, and was taken by the French in 1675. It is seated on the river Rotbach, seven miles west of Colmar, seventeen north-west of Basil, and two hundred and forty-two south-east of Paris. Long. 7. 20. E. Lat. 47. 57. N.

RUFFI (ANTHONY DE) counsellor in the seneschal's court of Marseilles, the place of his birth, and an excellent writer, discharged the duties of his employment with uncommon integrity; for once imagining that he had not allowed time enough for the examination of a cause in which he was concerned, and that by his negligence he had contributed to its being lost, he restored the coats and damages. He was also distinguished by his learning; was made counsellor of state in 1654, and died in 1689. He wrote 1. An excellent History of Marseilles, the best edition of which is that of 1696. 2. The Life of Gaspard de Simiane, known by the name of the Chevalier de la Coste. 3. A learned History of the Counts of Provence. 4. A History of the Generals of the Gallies.

RUFINUS, the favourite of the emperor Theodosius, was born in Elufis, the capital of the country now called Armagnac in Gascony. He was of an obscure family, but possessed an exalted genius, and was of a supple, insinuating, and polite turn. He went to Constantinople, became known to Theodosius, and ingratiated himself into his favour, of which he made such use, that he in a short time obtained the most considerable employments. The emperor appointed him high-steward of his palace; admitted him into all his councils; honoured him with his friendship and confidence, and at length made him consul with his son Arcadius. Rufinus preserved himself in his posts by his artifices rather than by his virtue. He was an enemy to every person of uncommon merit, and enriched himself out of the spoils of those whom he oppressed by his calumnies; but he knew so well

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well how to set off his good qualities, and conceal his bad ones, that the emperor was frequently imposed upon without perceiving it. He was baptized with great pomp and ceremony in 394; but after the emperor's death, his vexation at seeing Stilico above him, made him resolve to place himself on the throne, and to call in the Goths and other barbarians, that during their ravages he might either seize the empire or divide it with them; but he was punished for his perfidy; for the Goths having laid siege to Constantinople, his designs were discovered, and he was killed in the year 395. After his death his body was cut into many pieces, and his head stuck upon the end of a lance, and carried about, in order that it might be seen by the people, who hated him for his cruelty and avarice.

RUFINUS, a priest of Aquila, surnamed *Toranus* or *Tyrannus*, was born at Concordia, a small town in Italy, about the middle of the fourth century, and contracted a very strict friendship with St. Jerom; but at length, on his translating some of Origen's works, and particularly his book *De Principiis*, St. Jerom was greatly exasperated against him. Rufinus was also condemned for the same supposed crime by pope Anastasius, as an heretic, and died in Sicily about the year 410. He translated from the Greek into Latin the works of Josephus; Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, to which he added two books; ten of St. Gregory Nazianzen's Discourses, and eight of Basil's. He likewise wrote A Defence of Origen, Commentaries on Hosea, Joel, Amos, &c. and other books. His works were printed at Paris in folio in 1580.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on May 15, August 21, and November 22, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on a branch of the river Avon, over which it has a bridge; and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is fifteen miles east-by north of Warwick, and eighty five north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 52. 22. N.

RUGELY, or **RUDGLEY**, a town in Staffordshire, one hundred and twenty miles north-west of London, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on June 6, and October 21, for horses, cattle, and sheep. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic sea, on the coast of Pomerania, over-against Stralsund. It is very strong both by art and nature. It has the title of a principality, and had formerly its own princes. It is about fifteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is a plentiful country, abounding in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen. It belongs to Sweden.

RUGENWALD, a handsome town of Germany in Pomerania, and the principal of the duchy of Wenden, with a good castle. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Wyper, eight miles from the sea, and thirty-five north-east of Colberg. Long. 16. 45. E. Lat. 54. 35. N.

RUGLAN, or **RUTHERGLEN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydale, seated three miles south-east of Glasgow. Long. 4. 7. W. Lat. 55. 48. N.

RUINART (**DOM THIERRY**) a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Rheims on the 10th of June, 1657. He was the scholar of father Mabillon, and distinguished himself by his works, which are, 1. A Collection of the Acts of the first Martyrs, with a learned preface, in which he opposes Dodwell, who maintained that there had been but few martyrs. 2. A new Edition of the Persecution of the Vandals, composed by Victor Bishop of Vita in Africa. 3. A new Edition of the Works of Gregory of Tours. 4. The Life of pope Urban II. and some others. He died in 1709.

RULLET (**JOHN LEWIS**) an excellent engraver, was born at Arles in 1645, and was taught by Francis Poilly. He at length went into Italy, where Ciroferri, a celebrated painter, joined with him, and increased his reputation. The love of his country induced him to return to France, and he died at Paris in 1699. His prints are admired for the correctness of the design and the elegance of his graver.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on June 24 for horned cattle and horses. It is a large thoroughfare, and is well inhabited and frequented. It is principally remarkable for its great market for hogs on Tuesdays; but that for corn and other provisions, which it is plentifully served with, is on Wednesdays. It is sixteen miles west south-west of Chelmsford, and twelve east-north-of London. Long. 0. 12. E. Lat. 51. 36. N.

RUMILLY, a handsome town of Savoy, five miles from Annecy, in a high plain, near the confluence of the Seran and Nepha. Its fortifications were demolished in 1630 by Lewis XIII. of France. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

RUMSEY, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, hogs, and cheese. It is seated on a river, and is a large ancient town, wherein are

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many clothiers. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and twelve burgeses, and is eight miles from Southampton, seventeen from Salisbury, ten south-west of Winchester, and seventy-eight west-by-south from London. Long. 1. 42. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

RUPEL, a river of Brabant in the Austrian Netherlands, which runs from east to west, and falls into the river Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders in the Austrian Netherlands and territory of Maesland, with the title of a county. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Scheld, over-against the mouth of the river Rupel, eight miles south-west of Antwerp, and twenty-two north-east of Ghent. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

RUPERT OF BAVARIA, called in England Prince Rupert, was prince palatine of the Rhine, duke of Cumberland, and a famous general in the seventeenth century. He was the son of Frederic, elector palatine of the Rhine, and of Elizabeth the daughter of James I. king of England and Scotland. He distinguished himself in Ireland, and in 1642 came into England, and offered his service to his uncle king Charles I. who made him knight of the garter, and gave him the command of his army. He at first obtained great advantages over the parliament's forces, but having lost two important battles, which ruined the king's interest, was obliged to retire into France. He at length obtained the esteem of king Charles II. who in 1662 made him a member of the privy council, and in 1664 gave him the command of his fleet against the Dutch. The following year he defeated the Dutch fleet, and in 1673 was made admiral. He distinguished himself on several other occasions, and died on the 29th of November, 1682.

Mr. Granger observes that he possessed in a high degree that kind of courage which is better in an attack than a defence, and is less adapted to the land service than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged, but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. He was better qualified to storm a citadel, or even to mount a breach, than patiently to sustain a siege; and would have furnished an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head.

This prince is celebrated for the invention of prints in mezzotinto, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier's scraping his rusty fusil. The first print of this kind ever published was done by his highness, and may be seen in the first edition of Evelyn's *Sculptura*. The secret is said to have been soon after discovered by Sherwin an engraver, who made use of a loaded file for laying the ground. The prince, upon seeing one of his prints, suspected that his servant had lent him his tool, which was a channelled roller, but upon receiving full satisfaction to the contrary, he made him a present of it. The roller was afterwards laid aside, and an instrument with a crenelled edge, shaped like a shoemaker's cutting knife, was used instead of it. He also invented a metal called by his name, in which guns were cast, and contrived an excellent method of boring them, for which purpose a water-mill was erected at Hackney-Marsh, to the great detriment of the undertaker, as the secret died with the illustrious inventor.

RUPIN, a town of Germany in the electorate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is divided into two parts by a great lake full of fish, and is thirty-seven miles north west of Berlin, and twenty-seven north-east of Brandenburg. Long. 13. 23. E. Lat. 53. 0. N.

RUREMOND, a town of the Netherlands in Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, handsome, well fortified, and populous, and is seated at some distance from the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665. After it had been taken and retaken several times by the Dutch and Spaniards, it was ceded to the house of Austria in 1719. It stands upon the confines of the bishoprick of Liege and the duchy of Juliers, fifteen miles south-west of Venloo, and twenty south west of Gueldres. Long. 6. 0. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

RUSHWORTH (**JOHN**) a gentleman famous for his Historical Collections, was descended from a good family in Northumberland, and was born about the year 1607. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards removed to Lincoln's Inn, of which he became a barrister; but his genius leading him more to state affairs than the law, he began early to take down in characters, speeches at conferences in parliament, and from the king's own mouth, what he spoke to both houses: for this purpose he spared no pains to become an eye and ear witness of the greatest transactions, and was present at all occurrences of moment. Upon the opening of the long parliament he was chosen assistant to Mr. Henry Elsyng, clerk of the house of commons, who sent by him their addresses to the king, when his majesty was at York; and upon these occasions Mr. Rushworth several times performed the journey in twenty four hours. In 1643 he took

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the covenant, and was appointed secretary to general Fairfax; and when that general resigned his commission, resided in Lincoln's Inn. In 1651 he was appointed one of the committee to consult about the reformation of the common law, and in 1658 was chosen a Burgess for Berwick upon Tweed, as he also was in the three following parliaments. Sir Orlando Bridgman, lord keeper of the great seal of England, appointed him his secretary while his lordship held that office; but after the dissolution of the parliament, which began in 1679, he lived obscurely in Westminster, till he was committed prisoner for debt to the King's Bench, in Southwark, where he spent the last six years of his life, and died on the 12th of May, 1690, aged eighty-three. His Historical Collections are printed in six vols. folio.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, which runs from east to west, and falls into a bay of the Baltic sea near Memel.

RUSSEL (JOHN) the first earl of Bedford, was born at Kingston Russel in Dorsetshire, and resided at Berwick, about four miles from Bridgport in that county. Philip, archduke of Austria, the only son of the emperor Maximilian, landing in 1506 at Weymouth, where he was driven by a storm, in his passage from Flanders to Spain, sir Thomas Trenchard, who lived near that port, endeavouring to entertain him agreeably till he could inform the king of his arrival, invited Mr. Russel, a learned and ingenious gentleman just returned from his travels, and who was his neighbour and relation, to wait upon the archduke at his house, and that prince was so highly pleased with his conversation, that he desired him to accompany him to Windsor, whither the king had invited him, and there recommended him to the king as a gentleman well qualified to serve him in some considerable station, and his majesty made him one of the gentlemen of his privy-chamber.

Upon Henry the Eighth's accession to the throne he was continued in this post, and in 1513 attended him to Therouanne, where he distinguished himself by his conduct and bravery on several occasions, particularly in recovering a piece of ordnance from ten thousand French, with only two hundred and fifty men under him. He was very active at the siege of Tournay, where he was one of the sixty who went with the king to cut off the passage between that city and the French army, and one of the eleven who went with his majesty to entertain the ladies at Lisle. In 1522 he was knighted by the earl of Surrey, admiral of the English fleet, for his service at the taking of Morlaix in Brittany. The following year he was made marshal of the marshes of the king's house, now called knight marshal; and soon after sent ambassador to Rome. In 1523 he went in disguise to France, in order to foment the difference between the duke of Bourbon, constable of France, and the French king. This commission he executed with such address, that the duke declared in favour of the emperor and the king of England, which gave great satisfaction to his majesty, as it contributed to the success of his designs upon Bray, and other places in France, where sir John Russel shewed himself as vigorous in action as he had been prudent in negotiation. In 1525 he was present at the battle of Pavia, where Francis I. king of France, was taken prisoner by the duke of Bourbon; and in 1532 attended king Henry to his magnificent interview with the French king at Boulogne. In 1537 he was appointed comptroller of the household, and the same year was made one of the privy council. In 1538 he was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of baron Russel, of Cheyneys in Buckinghamshire, and upon the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540, had several large grants of land in Buckinghamshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, among which was the monastery of Woburn, which is now the seat of the present duke of Bedford, his descendant; about the same time he was made lord warden of the stannaries, and knight of the garter. In 1542 he was appointed lord admiral of England and Ireland, and president of the counties of Dorset, Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall. In 1543 he was appointed lord-privy-seal, and two years after the king attacking Boulogne in person, the lord Russel was captain-general of the vanguard. In 1547 the king, at his death, appointed him one of the sixteen counsellors to his son prince Edward; at whose coronation he was constituted lord-high-steward of England for the day.

Upon the rebellion in 1549, occasioned by the removal of images out of the churches, he was dispatched against the Devonshire and Cornish men with a body of troops, with which he defeated those rebels at Pennington-bridge, killed 600, took 1000 prisoners, and relieved Exeter. For these, and other services, he was, in January 1549-50, created earl of Bedford, and in 1550 was sent as one of the ambassadors to Guines in Flanders, to negotiate a peace with France. While he resided there, he discovered a plot concerted by the emperor, to transport the lady Mary, half-sister to king Edward VI. into his own dominions, and by that means oblige her brother to come to his terms; upon which

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his lordship was ordered to watch one of the ports with 200 men, while the duke of Somerset and Mr. St. Ledger guarded others, and the lady was brought to court.

His lordship having survived the many difficulties and factions of king Edward the Sixth's reign, upon the accession of queen Mary, he obtained a new patent for the office of lord-privy-seal; and though greatly advanced in years, was sent into Spain to attend king Philip at his nuptials with that queen; which was the more remarkable, as that prince's grandfather was the person who first introduced him to court. His lordship died at his house in the Strand, on the 14th of March, 1554.

He was succeeded by his son Francis Russel, earl of Bedford, who had signalized himself at the famous battle of St. Quintin, in the reign of queen Mary, and was sent ambassador into France and Scotland by queen Elizabeth. He founded a school at Woburn in Bedfordshire, and two scholarships in University college, Oxford.

RUSSEL (FRANCIS) the fourth earl of Bedford, one of the avowed patrons of liberty in the reign of Charles I. was the only son of William lord Russel, of Thornaugh, the youngest son of Francis, the second earl of Bedford. Upon the death of Edward earl of Bedford, without issue, he came to that title, and in 1630 was the principal undertaker of that great work of draining the fens in the counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Northampton. The same year his lordship, with several other persons of rank, were committed to prison for dispersing a book written by sir Robert Dudley, of projects to encrease the king's revenue; but upon sir David Foulis's discovering the author, they were released. In the year 1640 his lordship waited upon the king at York, and a few months after was the first of those peers who signed a petition to his majesty, representing their apprehensions from the public grievances that prevailed in the church and state. His lordship's views extended only to the redress of grievances, and not to the subversion of the constitution. He was a leading member in the house of lords, and was thought to have a reach of understanding superior to any of his party. His lordship secretly undertook to the king that the earl of Strafford's life should be preserved, and took the utmost pains to persuade his friends to decline their violent prosecution of him, and to be content with the remedy proposed by his majesty, that he should be rendered incapable of holding any employment for the future, and banished or imprisoned for life; but his lordship fell sick about a week after the bill of attainder against that nobleman was sent up to the house of lords, and died shortly after of the small-pox, on Sunday the 9th of May, 1641.

RUSSEL (WILLIAM) the first duke of Bedford, was the eldest son of the former, and was born in the year 1614. He was educated in Magdalen college, Oxford, and made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. He was a member of the long parliament, which met at Westminster on the 3d of November, 1640, and upon the death of his father succeeded him in his title and estate. In 1642 he was appointed by the parliament general of the horse, in the army raised in their defence against the king; when the marquis of Hertford being sent by the king to levy forces, in order to relieve Portsmouth, the earl of Bedford had 7000 foot, and eight troops of horse to prevent his making head in those parts; and marched with such expedition, that he drove the marquis out of Somersetshire, and thus destroyed all hopes of forming an army for the king in the west. He afterwards joined the earl of Essex, and in the battle of Edgehill commanded the reserve of horse, which saved the whole army, when the horse of both wings had been defeated. In 1643 he and the earls of Holland, Clare, and Essex, growing weary of the war, had such influence on the house of lords, as to induce them to desire a conference with the commons, and declare to them their resolution of sending proposals for a peace to the king, hoping they would join with them; but by the artifices of Pennington, lord-mayor of London, who procured a petition from the common council against it, such tumults were raised as terrified the lords, and the commons refusing to agree to the proposals, the earls of Bedford, Holland, and Clare, afterwards entered into the king's service, and charged with great bravery in the royal regiment of horse at the battle of Newberry. Upon the king's return to Oxford, he spoke to them on all occasions very graciously; but not being treated in the same manner by others of the court, the earl of Holland went away first, and the two others followed, and went to the earl of Essex at St. Alban's; but soon after the earls of Bedford and Clare were taken into the custody of the black rod, and their estates confiscated; but in 1644 their sequestrations were taken off, and the next year they, with many other lords, took the covenant.

The earl of Bedford did not interfere any farther in public affairs till the year 1660, when he exerted himself in restoring Charles II. and at his coronation he carried St. Edward's

Edward's sceptre. The next year he was installed knight of the garter, and during that and the succeeding reign he ved himself on all occasions a firm friend to the constitution, and a zealous asserter of the liberty of the subject, and the protestant religion. When king James II. upon the approach of the prince of Orange towards London, called an extraordinary council to consider of his highness's proposals, the earl was one of the number; and his majesty, under great distraction, earnestly applying himself to him, and saying, "My lord, you are a good man, and have a great influence; you can do much for me at this time?" His lordship answered, "I am an old man, and can do but little;" adding with a deep sigh, "I had once a son who could now have been very serviceable to your majesty," (meaning the lord Russell, who had been beheaded) which struck his majesty with silent confusion.

Upon the advancement of the prince and princefs of Orange to the throne, he was sworn of the privy-council, and made lieutenant of the counties of Bedford and Cambridge, and lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and in 1694 was created marquis of Tavistock, and duke of Bedford. He died on the 7th of September, 1700, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

RUSSEL (WILLIAM lord) beheaded in the reign of king Charles II. was the third son of William, earl, and afterwards duke of Bedford, by Anne, the daughter of Robert Carr, earl of Somerset. He was distinguished by the strictness of his morals, and his love of liberty; and in 1679 was appointed one of the new council to king Charles II. In 1680 he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Bedford, when he vigorously promoted the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York from the throne, which having passed the house of commons, he was ordered to carry it up to the lords, which he did on the 15th of November, attended by almost all the members; but the lords rejecting the bill upon the first reading, he desired them not to destroy themselves by their own hands; and said, that if the commons might not be so happy as to better the condition of the nation, he prayed the lords not to make it worse by giving money to the king, while they were sure it must go into the hands of the duke's creatures. This and the like speeches having disgusted the court, the parliament was soon after dissolved; but the necessity of the king's affairs requiring the meeting of another parliament, his majesty called one, which assembled at Oxford, on the 21st of March, 1681, in which lord Russell served again, as knight of the shire for the county of Bedford; but another bill of exclusion being moved by sir Robert Clayton, who was seconded by lord Russell, that parliament was soon after dissolved, and no other was ever called during that reign. In 1683, his lordship being accused of being concerned in the Rye house plot, was committed prisoner to the Tower, upon a charge of high treason, and on the 13th of July was tried at the Old Bailey, for conspiring the death of the king, when though the moil that was proved against him by suspected witnesses, was, his being present where treasonable matters were discoursed, without bearing a part in that discourse, or giving any assent by words, or otherwise, to what was said; which amounted to no more than misprison, or concealment of treason, he was condemned; and though he wrote both to the king and the duke of York, declaring his innocence of having any design against their persons, or altering the government, he was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 21st of July, 1683. He behaved with the greatest magnanimity on the scaffold, and denied to the last his having ever engaged in any treasonable practices. Upon the Revolution, the nation had so just a sense of his lordship's innocence, that an act was passed for annulling the attainder.

"William lord Russell, says the rev. Mr. Granger, was a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age than that in which he lived; an age when silence and freedom of speech were equally criminal; when a perjured witness was more esteemed than an honest patriot; and law and equity were wrested to the purposes of an enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was apprehensive for the civil and religious liberties of his country, he distinguished himself by promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the crown. He thought resistance preferable to slavery; he had moreover the honesty to avow it, and persisted in it to the last, though a retraction of this principle would probably have saved his life. When he had taken his last leave of his lady, he said that the bitterness of death was passed; and he soon after went to his execution, and submitted to the fatal stroke with a resolution worthy of the cause in which he suffered. This was the proto-martyr of patriotism in this reign: Algernon Sidney was the second."

RUSSEL (EDWARD) earl of Orford, an admiral of distinguished bravery, was the son of Edward Russell, esq. and the grandson of Francis Russell, earl of Bedford. He was de-

signed by his father for the sea service, and received a suitable education; but his elder brother dying in 1674, he succeeded to the family estate. However, in the year 1690 he was appointed admiral of the Blue. His catholic majesty Charles II. having married a princess of the house of Neuberg, sister to the reigning emperors, and to the queen of Portugal, he demanded an English fleet to convey her safely to his dominions, which was readily granted, as the tacit confession of our dominion at sea. Upon which admiral Russell was ordered to sail to Flushing, with several large men of war and two yachts, in order to receive her catholic majesty and her attendants; and on their coming on board, hoisted the Union flag at the main-top-mast head. Soon after he was advanced to the command of the whole fleet, in which capacity he acted at the famous victory of la Hogue, when almost the whole naval power of France, under the command of count Fourville, was destroyed; but this eminent service done to his country could not defend him from the malignity of party, so that he was dismissed from his employments at the beginning of the succeeding year, but was again restored in November following. In 1694 he commanded the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he blocked up the French fleet in Toulon, checked the progress of the arms of France in Catalonia, and kept all the Italian princes in awe. In 1695 the French had formed a design of invading England, and for that purpose had assembled a powerful army near Dieppe, where the troops lay ready to embark, when admiral Russell being sent with a strong fleet to the coast of France, struck such terror into the enemy, that the intended invasion was laid aside. These and other eminent services recommended him so effectually to king William, that he, in 1697, created him a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron of Shingey, in Cambridgeshire, viscount Barfleur in the duchy of Normandy, and earl of Orford in Suffolk; and soon after made him vice-admiral of England. Still however pursued by party malice, he was in 1701 impeached by the house of commons, but was honourably acquitted. After this he went no more to sea, but served as first commissioner of the admiralty in the reign of queen Anne, till the change of the ministry in 1710. On the decease of that princess in 1714, he was chosen one of the lords-justices till the arrival of king George I. who appointed him one of the privy-council and first commissioner of the admiralty, in which station he died at his house in Covent-Garden, on the 26th of November, 1727, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

RUSSEL (Dr. ALEXANDER) an eminent physician and fellow of the Royal Society, was born at Edinburgh, and after having studied two years in that university, was placed under the care of his uncle, a skilful practitioner in physic. In 1732, 1733, and 1734 he continued his studies under the professors at Edinburgh. He afterwards came to London; soon after he embarked for Turkey, and in 1740 settled at Aleppo, where, having learned the language, he diligently devoted himself to the duties of his profession, in which he had such skill that he was employed by the inhabitants of all denominations, Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Jews, &c. The Turks themselves forgot that he was an unbeliever, laid aside their usual contempt for strangers, and solicited his acquaintance. The pacha himself consulted him, and finding him upright, sensible, and sincere, entertained a friendship for him. The faculty were happy in such a physician and companion: his intimate connection with the pacha gave him constant opportunities to render them important services, and on many occasions all the European nations that trade to Aleppo, were obliged to him for his aid and interposition. If any difficult affair occurred, the pacha had recourse to him, and as frequently gained advantage by his advice; nor during his absence would he punish any criminal: offenders were taught by such a conduct, that examples of severity happened less frequently by the doctor's kind endeavours to mitigate their punishment. Nor did the pacha deal illiberally with our physician; he shewed his generosity and munificence by making him several princely presents. The doctor's father in Scotland was not forgotten. "I am obliged," said "he, to him for thine assistance." One cannot easily describe the sincere complacency a parent must feel, on having such authentic proofs of the merit of a son from a distant clime. The doctor, in his return from Turkey, visited the most famous lazarettos, enquired into their structure, the government they were under, and the precautions taken for the public safety. At Naples, Leghorn, and other places, he had all the means of information he could expect, and thus became acquainted with the conduct of the wisest states in regard to the methods used to preserve them from the pestilence. Dr. Russell, on his return to England, resided in London, and in 1755 published his History of Aleppo, in which he gives a full description of that city, and the neighbouring country, with his treatment of the diseases of the inhabitants, and particularly the plague.

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The Royal Society were also under obligations to him for many valuable communications. In 1753 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and continued in that station till his death, which happened about the year 1769, an example of diligence and humanity to the sick. He was a constant, sensible, and upright friend; an able, honest, and experienced physician; a pleasing companion, and a benevolent Christian.

RUSSIA, or **MOSCOW** (the empire of) comprehends a great part of the continent of Europe and Asia, and is extended from 42 to 148 deg. of longitude, and between 45 and 72 deg. of north latitude, being bounded by the Frozen sea on the north, by the Pacific ocean and China on the east, by Chinese Tartary, the Mogul, Ubeck, and Circassian Tartars on the south; and by Poland, the Baltic sea, Swedish Finland and Lapland, and Norwegian Lapland on the west; being 4800 miles in length from the western coast of Livonia to cape Tziakotkago, the most eastern point of Siberia; and in breadth 1800 from Derbent on the Caspian sea to the straits of Waygats, or the most northern coast of Russian Lapland. It was formerly divided into three large provinces, according to the different manner of the dress of the inhabitants. The first was Red Russia, which now makes part of Poland; the second White Russia, which is comprehended in the great duchy of Lithuania; and the third was Black Russia, which is commonly called Moscow, from the name of Moscow, the chief town in this province; so that it appears that several territories in Europe, which formerly belonged to this crown, are now in the possession of other princes. But on the other hand, they have extended their conquests to the east, and now possess all the northern part of Asia, as far as the Pacific ocean. This immense empire borders upon the Baltic sea, which is near Sweden; the White sea, on the frontiers of Lapland; the Icy or Frozen sea, which reaches to the north pole, the Black or Euxine sea, near the frontiers of Turkey; the Caspian sea, on the borders of Persia; and the Pacific or South sea, which bounds it on the east. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Volga or Wolga, the Don or Tanais, the Duene or Duine, and the Oby. We shall say nothing of the rivers of Siberia till we come to speak of that province. The lakes are the Ladoga, which is 115 miles in length, and 85 in breadth; the Onega, 185 miles long, and 45 broad; and the Peipus, which is 95 miles by 45.

RUSSIA, or rather **MOSCOW**, properly so called, is bounded on the south by Little Tartary; on the west by Poland and Sweden; on the north by the Icy sea, and on the east by the northern part of Asia. It is part of the ancient Sarmatia, and is the largest country in Europe. The air is extremely cold, and they have ice and snow three parts of the year. However, the heats of summer are sometimes very great. The plains are a mixture of marshes, lakes, and forests; and the little corn that they sow seldom comes to perfect maturity. Towards Poland the country is more populous and fertile; it produces plenty of corn, and they reap two months after they have sown. Moscow produces no wine, but a great deal of flax, and there is a great quantity of deer, game, and honey, in the forests. The lakes supply them with fish, and there are bears, elks, reindeer, foxes, ermins, and martins. The merchants deal in furs, ox-hides, commonly called Russian leather, masts for ships, flax, hemp, linen cloth, tallow, tar and pitch, wax, honey, resin, soap, and salt fish.

RUSSIA (POLISH.) The Russians formerly possessed all the country seated between the Niester, the Nieper, and the Vistula; but they were obliged to abandon that part which lies to the west of the river Niester, which has since been called the territory of Little Russia. This great province extends from the frontiers of Lithuania to the mouth of the river Nieper, which separates it from Muscovy on the eastern side, and the mountains of Kemprach part it from Hungary on the western side. Little Russia is divided into two parts, Red Russia, and White Russia, which last comprehends the grand duchy of Lithuania. Red Russia comprehends Russia properly so called; Volhinia, which is a small province, seated on the frontiers of Lithuania; Podolia, seated near the river Nieper; and the Ukrain, which is near the river Nieper; of which in their proper places.

RUSSIA (WHITE) contains half of the duchy of Lithuania, and borders upon Great Russia. It is divided into five palatinates, which are Novogrodeck, Minscia, Mscislaw, Witepskia, and Polotskia.

RUST (GROZNI) an excellent English writer and divine in the seventeenth century, was educated in Christ's college, Cambridge; of which he was fellow, and became well skilled in the Scriptures, the works of the fathers, and in ecclesiastical history. In 1661 he quitted the university, in order to become dean of Downe and Connor in Ireland, from whence he was promoted to the bishoprick of Downe, and enjoyed it till his death, which happened in De-

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cember 1670. He wrote in Latin, A Discourse on the Use of Reason in Matters of Religion; which was translated into English, with Annotations by Mr Henry Hallywell; and a treatise entitled A Discourse of Truth, published by Mr Glanvil, among some other works.

RUTH, a Moabitish woman, whose history is contained in one of the books of the Holy Scriptures that bears her name. She lived in the time of the Judges; married Boaz about the 1254th year before the birth of Christ, and was the mother of Obed, the father of Jesse, and the grandfather of David.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on March 19, Friday before Whitsunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle and small pedlary ware. It is seated in a vale, on the banks of the river Cluyd, and was formerly remarkable for a large strong castle, now in ruins. It is a well-inhabited and well-frequented town, and has a large hospital and a free-school. It is fifteen miles south of Holywell, eight south-east of Denbigh, and two hundred and two north-west-by-west of London. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

RUTILIA, a celebrated Roman lady, the sister of Publius Rufus, who bore with great constancy his being unjustly sent into exile, and the wife of Marcus Aurelius Cotta. She had a son of great merit, whom she tenderly loved, and whose loss she supported with great courage. This son was named Caius Aurelius Cotta; he was a great orator, and was consul in the 72d year before the Christian era. Seneca proposed this virtuous lady for an example in the book he wrote during his exile, to comfort his mother.

RUTILIUS (CLAUDIUS NUMATIANUS GALLUS) a man of great learning, and of an extraordinary reputation, was prefect of Rome when that city was taken by Alaric, in the year 410. He composed an Itinerary in Elegiac Verse, in which he frequently exclaims against the Hermits and Jews, in favour of paganism. The best edition of this Itinerary is that of Amsterdam, in 1687, duodecimo, with Notes by several learned men. This celebrated writer is believed to have been a native of Toulouse.

RUTLANDSHIRE is the least county in England, it being but forty miles in circumference; in which are two towns, 48 parishes, and 3263 houses. However, for quality it may be compared with any other county; the air being good, the soil fertile, both for tillage and pastures; and it not only affords plenty of corn, but feeds a great number of horned cattle and sheep. It is well watered with brooks and rivulets, and the principal rivers are the Weland and the Wash. It is bounded on the east by Lincolnshire; on the south by the river Weland, which parts it from Northamptonshire; and on the west and north by Leicestershire. It has only two market towns, namely Okeham, where the assizes and sessions are held, and Uppingham.

RUVO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the territory of Barri, with a bishop's see. It is five miles south of Biseglia, twenty-six south-west of Barri, and ten north-west of Bitonto. Long. 17. 20. E. Lat. 41. 13. N.

RUYSBROECK (JOHN DE) in Latin *Rufbrochius*, a famous mystical divine, so called from his being born in the village of Ruysbroeck, in Brabant; was first curate, and then rector of St. Gedula's church in Brussels; and afterwards founder and prior of a monastery of canons regular of St. Augustin at Groendale, in the forest of Seignies, six miles from Brussels; and at last reformer of the order throughout the Low Countries. He was ignorant; but very devout and contemplative; and as he wrote several books in the Flemish language, it has been concluded from his ignorance, that he ought to be ranked among those who have written by inspiration. It is even related that he performed miracles, and endeavours were used to get him canonized. He died on the 2d of December, 1381, aged eighty-eight. The best edition of his works translated from the Flemish into Latin, by Laurence Surius, is that of Cologne, in 1606, quarto.

RUYSCH (FREDERICK) one of the most learned anatomists, physicians, and naturalists that have appeared in Holland, was born at the Hague on the 23d of March, 1638. He studied at Leyden and Franeker, and at length returned to the Hague, where he practised physic with success. In 1665 he was made professor of anatomy at Amsterdam; in which post he gained great applause, and made several important discoveries in anatomy. He was received into the Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1727, and was also a fellow of the Royal Society in London. He died at Amsterdam, on the 22d of February, 1731, aged ninety-three. He wrote many learned works; the principal of which are, 1. *Dissectio Vascularum in Vasis Lymphaticis & Lactis.* 2. *Observationum Anatomico-Chirurgicarum Centuria.* 3. *Epistole Problematicae Sexdecim.* 4. *Thesaurus Animalium primus.* 5. *Thesauri Anatomici secundus.* 6. *Corpus Posterior.* 7. *Musculum Anatomicum, &c.*

RUYTIP,

S A A

RUYTER (MICHAEL ADRIAN) lieutenant-admiral of the United Provinces, and one of the greatest seamen that have appeared in the world, was born at Flushing in 1607, and was the son of a burgher of that city. He frequented the sea from his being eleven years of age, and raised himself by his merit to the highest posts he was capable of filling, and was successively a sailor, mate, captain of a vessel, commodore, rear-admiral, vice-admiral, and at length lieutenant-admiral general, which is the highest dignity to which he could be raised, since that of admiral belongs only to the governor of Holland. He succoured the Portuguese against the Spaniards, acquired immortal glory before Salé, engaged several times with the English; took many Turkish vessels, with the famous renegado Amand de Dias, whom he caused to be hanged in 1655. In 1659 he failed to the assistance of the king of Denmark against the Swedes, and gave proofs of uncommon bravery in the island of Funen. In 1661 he humbled the Algerine Corsairs; took a great number of vessels in 1665, and obtained a remarkable victory over the English in 1666. These brave exploits occasioned his being the same year chosen lieutenant-admiral-general, and he continued to distinguish himself till the year 1676, when he was mortally wounded by a cannon-ball, in an engagement with the French, before the town of Augusta in Sicily, and died of his wound a few days after. His body was carried to Amsterdam, where the States General erected a magnificent monument to his memory.

RYE, a town in Suffex, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday and August 10. It is one of the cinque-port towns to which Tenterden belongs as a member, and is well-built and populous. It is seated on a rocky hill, with a very pleasant prospect towards the sea. King Edward III. walled it round, and it had a commodious harbour, which lies almost opposite to Boulogne in France, but the mouth of it is choaked up with sand, though they have had acts of parliament to clear it, or to make another entrance. It is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty, who, with the freemen, choose two members of parliament. The parish church is a large handsome structure, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable fishing trade. The markets are well served with provisions and corn. It is thirty-five miles south-east-by-south

S A B

of Tunbridge, and sixty-four south-east-by-south of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

RYEGATE, a town in Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 3, and September 14, for bullocks and horses. It is seated in a valley called Homefield, and had a castle now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and sends two members to parliament. It is sixteen miles east of Guildford, and twenty-four south-west of London. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

RYER (ANDREW DU) sieur de Melesfair, was born at Marcigni in the Maconois, and was gentleman in ordinary of the French king's bedchamber, and knight of the holy sepulchre. He lived in the seventeenth century, and resided a considerable time at Constantinople for his majesty's service, after which he was consul of the French nation in Egypt. He understood the Turkish and Arabic tongues, and wrote, 1. A Turkish Grammar. 2. A French Translation of the Koran, in which he has blended the dreams of the Mahometan commentators with Mahomet's text. 3. A French Translation of Gulistan, or the Empire of the Roses, composed by Sadi, prince of the Turkish and Persian poets. Gentius has translated the same work into Latin, under the title of *Rosarium Politicum*.

RYSWICK, a village of Holland in the Netherlands, seated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace, and where a treaty of peace was concluded between England, Holland, France, and Spain, in 1697. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 52. 8. N.

RZECZYCA, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name in White Russia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedrzyck and Nieper; one hundred and thirty-five miles north of Kiow, or Kioff. Long. 30. 15. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

RZEVA, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the north by the province of Tvere, and by that of Moskow; on the south by the province of Riela; on the east by the palatinate of Vittepsk, and on the west by the lordship of Pleiskow. The town is seated on the river Wolga, pretty near its source. Long. 37. 10. E. Lat. 55. 56. N. There is another town of the same name called Rzeva the Defart. Long. 30. 55. E. Lat. 56. 22. N.

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S A. or SAA (EMANUEL) a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Condé, taught divinity at Gandia, Conimbra, and at Rome; and preached with applause in the principal cities of Italy. He was employed by pope Pius V. in a new edition of the Bible, and died at Arona in the duchy of Milan, on the 30th of December, 1596, aged sixty-six. He wrote short Notes on the four Evangelists, and on the whole Bible, and a book intitled *Aporismi Confessoriorum*.

SA DE MIRANDO (FRANCIS) knight of the order of Christ in Portugal, was a native of Conimbra, and rendered himself so famous by his Portuguese comedies and pastorals, that his countrymen compared him with Camoens. He died in 1558. The best edition of his works is that of Lisbon, in 1614, quarto.

SAADAH, a strong and populous town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, where they make large quantities of Turkey leather. It is seated in a very rich and fruitful country; and is twenty-four miles from Chiwan, and three hundred north-west of Sana. Long. 44. 55. E. Lat. 17. 50. N.

SAADIAS GAON, that is The Excellent, a celebrated rabbi of the 10th century, was the chief of the Jewish academy established at Sora, near Babylon, and acquired great reputation by his works. He wrote, 1. A treatise entitled *Sepher Haemounoth*, in which he treats of the principal articles of the Jewish creed. 2. An Explication of the Book *Jezira*. 3. A Commentary on Daniel. 4. An Arabic

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Translation of the Old Testament, and other works. He died in the year 943, aged fifty.

SAAVEDRA. See CERVANTES.

SABA, a town of Persia, in Irac Egemi, on the road from Sultania to Kom, seated in a large sandy and barren plain, being surrounded with walls which are two miles in circumference. Long. 35. 25. E. Lat. 34. 56. N.

SABA, one of the Caribbee Islands, about ten or twelve miles in circumference. It is an agreeable and fertile place, and inhabited by a few Dutch families from the island of St. Eustachia, who all follow the business of rope-making. Long. 63. 35. W. Lat. 17. 35. N.

SABAZIA, *Σαβάζια*, in Grecian antiquity, nocturnal mysteries in honour of Jupiter Sabazius, into which all that were initiated, had a golden serpent put in at their breasts, and taken out at the lower part of their garments; in memory of Jupiter's ravishing Proserpine in the form of a serpent.

SABELLICUS (MARK ANTHONY COCCIUS) a famous writer, born at Vicovaro upon the Teverone, about the year 1436. He went very young to Rome, and applied himself to study with great diligence, and at length became professor of polite literature at Udina, where he was greatly applauded; and in 1484 was invited to Venice by the senate of that city, to teach polite literature there; but his debaucheries brought on a disease of which he died, on the 18th of April, 1506, aged seventy. He wrote, 1. An Universal History from the beginning of the World. 2. The

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History

History of the Republic of Venice, which is filled with the grossest flattery. 3. Several other works in verse and prose, printed in 1560, in four vols. folio.

SABELLIUS, the founder of the sect of the Sabellians in the third century, was born at Ptolemais in Libya, and was the scholar of Noetus of Smyrna. He maintained that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost were not different persons in the Trinity; but only three different names of the one eternal God. This error, which Sabellius propagated about the year 250, was condemned in the council of Alexandria, in 261, and also in several other councils.

SABEUS (**FAUSTUS**) a learned writer born in the country of Brescia, was so esteemed for his learning that Leo X. sent for him to Rome, and made him keeper of the Vatican library. He took several long journies to enlarge that library; but was very ill rewarded; yet his complaints made no impression upon the minds of four other popes, who retained him in their service. He wrote five books of Epigrams, which he dedicated to Henry II. king of France, who paid him well in money and cloaths; for he gave him a gold chain, two hundred crowns of the sun, and a waistcoat of purple velvet. He also wrote a book of cosmography, and had a considerable share in the collection printed at Francfort in 1580, intitled *Picta Poësis Ovidianæ*. He died at Rome, at eighty years of age.

SABINA, a province of Italy in the pope's territories, bounded on the north by Umbria, on the east by Abruzzo, on the south by the Campagna of Rome, and on the west by the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is twenty-two miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, producing a great quantity of wine and oil. The inhabitants are greatly addicted to pleasure, and are more fond of a peaceable life than the trade of war. Magliano is the capital town.

SABINIANUS, deacon of the church of Rome, succeeded pope Gregory the Great, on the 13th of September, 604, and died on the 22d of February, 606. He was succeeded by Boniface III.

SABINUS (**GEORGE**) an eminent poet of the sixteenth century, was born in the marquisate of Brandenburg, in 1508. He was educated with extraordinary care by Melancthon, who gave him his daughter in marriage. At twenty years of age Sabinus published his poem intitled *Res gestæ Caesarum Germanicorum*, which made him known to the learned, and procured him the esteem of several princes. He at length became professor of polite literature at Francfort on the Oder, then rector of the new university founded at Königsberg, and counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg. That prince employed him in several embassies, in which he became admired for his eloquence and capacity in the management of public affairs. He was enobled at the diet of Ratibon by the emperor Charles V. in 1540, and died at Francfort on the Oder, on the 2d of December, 1560. He wrote several Latin poems which are esteemed.

SABIONCELLO, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, which is about seventy-five miles in circumference, and lies to the south of the gulph of Narenta, and to the north of a channel which separates it from the islands of Curfola and Meleda.

SABIONETTA, a strong town of Italy on the confines of the duchy of Mantua, and of the Cremonese, and is capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It formerly had its own princes; but at present belongs to the house of Austria. It is twelve miles from Parma, twenty from Cremona, and twenty south-west of Mantua. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SABLE, an ancient town of France in Lower Maine, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the river Sarthe, on the confines of Anjou, twenty-five miles east of Angiers, twenty-seven south-west of Mans, and one hundred and thirty-five south-west of Paris. Long. 6. 18. W. Lat. 47. 56. N.

SABLESTAN, or **SABLUSTAN**, a province of Persia in Asia, on the frontiers of Indostan. It is bounded on the north by Korasan, on the east by the mountains of Balk and Candahar, on the south by Sagestan, and on the west by the territory of Heri. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of springs, rivers, and lakes.

SABLIÈRE (**ANTHONY DE RAMBOUILLET DE LA**) a French poet in the last century, who distinguished himself by writing madrigals. From these little poems he obtained great honour, on account of the beauty of the sentiments, and the simplicity of the style in which they are written. Voltaire says they are delicate, without excluding what is natural. He died at Paris in 1680, after which these performances were collected and published together by his son.

Heselin de la Sablière, his wife, was acquainted with all the wits of her time; and Fontaine, out of gratitude for the peaceful and happy refuge she afforded him in her house for almost twenty years, has immortalized her in his Poems.

SABOE, a small kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea. It is bounded on the north by Acarris, on the east by Fantin; on the west by Fetu, and on the south by the

ocean. The whole extent along the shore is hardly two miles long, but it is twice as much broad. It produces great plenty of corn, yams, potatoes, and other roots; with which and palm oil about one hundred canoes are daily laden at Mouree.

SABURRANUS, or **LICINIUS SURANUS**, commander of the Prætorian guard to the emperor Trajan. That emperor, on presenting him the sword, to install him into that office, pronounced these remarkable words; "Receive this sword, and make use of it in my service in all my just commands; but make use of it against me, whenever I command what is unjust."

SACCAI, a sea-port town of Japan in Asia, seated on the bay of Meaco, three hundred miles south-west of Jedo. Long. 135. 25. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

SACCHI (**ANDREA**) a celebrated painter, was the son of a painter, and was born at Rome in 1601. He had so fine a genius, that he made such advances in the art under Gioseppino, that before he was twelve years of age he obtained the prize in the academy of St. Luke, from all his much older competitors. With this honour they gave him the name of *Andreuccio*, or Little Andrew, on account of his diminutive figure, and though he became a tall, graceful, well proportioned man, he still retained the name. His application to the antique marbles, and to the paintings of Raphael, together with his studies under Albani, and his copying after Correggio, and other of the most excellent Lombard masters, were the several steps by which he raised himself to great perfection in historical compositions; for from the three first he learned correctness and elegance of design, and the last made him the best colourist of all the Roman school. He never did any thing, he said, but what he proposed should be seen by Raphael and Annibal; this laid a restraint upon his hand, and made him proceed slowly, and with precaution. He became a great favourite of pope Urban VIII. and drew his picture, which, with other portraits, may be put in competition with every thing done by the most celebrated portrait painters. He was a person of a noble appearance, grave, prudent, and very entertaining in conversation; but the manner in which he criticized the works of great masters, and his little correspondence with his brother artists, drew on him their hatred: he was cotemporary with Pietro di Cortona, and Bernini; but was very jealous of their glory. His works are not very numerous, owing to his slowness in painting, and to his being subject to frequent fits of the gout. He died in the year 1661.

SACHSE (**JOHN**) a shoemaker of Nuremberg, and afterwards master of a school and chanter, left a great number of German poems which are esteemed, and which George Weiler caused to be printed. He died on the 15th of September, 1567, aged eighty-one.

SACKVILLE (**THOMAS**) the first lord Buckhurst and earl of Dorset, and an eminent statesman and poet, was born at Buckhurst in Suffex, in 1536, and having studied first at the university of Oxford, and then at Cambridge, was sent to the Inner Temple at London, where he proceeded to far in the law, that he was called to the bar; but he had no other design than to qualify himself more effectually for serving his country in parliament, which he did in the reign of Philip and Mary. While at the universities he had acquired the name of a good poet, and in 1557 he wrote his *Induction to the Mirror of Magistrates*, which is a series of poems formed upon a dramatic plan. It met with great applause, and Mr. Warton does not scruple to affirm, that it approaches nearer to *Spencer's Fairy Queen* in allegorical representations, than any other previous or succeeding poem. In 1561 was acted his tragedy of *Corobduc*, the first that ever appeared in verse. This was greatly admired by the wits of the age, and particularly by sir Philip Sidney.

Having thus obtained the reputation of being the best poet of his time, he laid down his pen, and assumed the character of a statesman, in which he became very eminent. He however found leisure to make the tour of France and Italy; but had the misfortune to be confined in prison at Rome, when he received the news of the death of his father sir Richard Sackville, in 1566. Upon this he obtained his release, returned home, entered into the possession of a great estate, and was soon after created a peer by the title of lord Buckhurst. In 1587 he was sent ambassador to the states of the United Provinces, upon their complaints against the earl of Leicester: but though he discharged that trust with great integrity, the favourite prevailed on queen Elizabeth to recall him, and confine him to his house for nine or ten months. However, after the death of his enemy, he enjoyed a greater share in her majesty's favour than ever, and in 1590 was created knight of the garter. In 1598 he was joined with the lord treasurer Burleigh, in negotiating a peace with Spain, and that minister dying the same year, he succeeded him in the treasury.

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Upon the death of queen Elizabeth the administration devolving on him, with other counsellors, they unanimously proclaimed king James, who, before his arrival in England renewed his patent of lord-treasurer for life, and in 1604 created him earl of Dorset. He was consulted by his majesty upon all occasions, and lived in the highest esteem and reputation. But at length as he was attending the council-table, on the 19th of April, 1608, he dropped down dead, and was interred with great solemnity in Westminster abbey.

The honourable Mr. Walpole concludes his account of this noble author, with these words. "Tiptoft and Rivers set the example of borrowing light from other countries, and patronised the importer of printing, Caxton. The earls of Oxford and Dorset struck out new lights for the drama, without making the multitude laugh or weep at ridiculous representations of Scripture. O the two former we owe Printing, to the two latter Taste. What do we not owe perhaps to the last of the four! Our historic plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the *Mirror for Magistrates*; to that plan, and to the boldness of lord Buckhurst's new scenes perhaps we owe Shakespeare."

SACKVILLE (EDWARD) earl of Dorset, who made a distinguished figure in the reign of James I. and Charles I. was born in the year 1590, and was educated by a private tutor. He had not been long arrived to man's estate, when he entered into a marriage with Mary, the daughter and heiress of sir George Curton of Coxhall, in Derbyshire, knight. While at his father-in-law's seat, in 1613, he received a challenge from the lord Bruce, then at Paris, whom he met according to appointment, and killed in a duel between Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom. This affair making a great noise, and several aspersions being thrown upon him, he in his own vindication drew up a particular account of the fight, and sent it to a friend in England before his return home. In 1616 he was made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles, prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I. He was also one of the principal commanders sent, in 1620, to assist Frederick king of Bohemia, against the emperor; at which time was fought the remarkable battle of Prague. In 1621 he was sent ambassador to the French king; he was soon after appointed one of the privy council, and being elected one of the knights for the county of Suffex, in the two last parliaments in the reign of king James I. became a leading member in the house of commons. At the decease of his elder brother, in 1624, he entered into the possession of the title and estate; but found it so much encumbered, that it was difficult to support the dignity. He now shone in the house of peers, and in 1625 was elected knight of the Garter, and made commissioner of trade. On the marriage of king Charles I. he was constituted lord-chamberlain of the queen, and bore the first sword at the king's coronation. He was continued in the privy council, and shewed himself a true patriot, both to his king and country. In which spirit he was in the committee of council for setting at liberty those gentlemen that had been imprisoned for refusing to pay ship-money. He also joined in other orders for redressing the grievances of the subjects. In 1640 he was appointed one of the regents of the kingdom, during his majesty's absence in Scotland, at which time his lordship having intelligence of the Irish massacre, acquainted the house of commons with that bloody design. In 1641, being made president of the council and lord-privy-seal, he made two speeches, advising his majesty to a reconciliation with his parliament; and the following year waited on the king at York, where his majesty published a declaration of his peaceable intentions. Finding a party in the house too strong to be satisfied, he supplied the king with money, attended him in the field, and at the battle of Edgehill he behaved with the greatest bravery, leading on the troops that retook the royal standard. The same year the earl of Essex having deserted the king's interest, was displaced, and the earl of Dorset declared lord-chamberlain of the household in his room; and waiting on the king at Oxford, he took all occasions to effectuate an accommodation between his majesty and the parliament; but no treaties taking effect, and the king having put himself into the power of the Scottish army, the earl of Dorset, and others of the council, signed the capitulation for the surrender of Oxford, where they had liberty to compound for their lands. In the succeeding times there was no room for men of his lordship's principles; and he took so much to heart the death of king Charles I. that he never stirred out of his house afterwards, nor did he survive this loss many years; for he died on the 17th of July, 1652.

SACKVILLE (CHARLES) earl of Dorset and Middlesex, a celebrated poet and wit, was descended in a direct line from the former, and was born on the 24th of January, 1637. He was educated under a private tutor, and then

making the tour of Italy, returned home a little before the Restoration. He made a distinguished figure in the house of commons, and was cherished by king Charles II. but declined all public employments. He was one of the libertine wits of king Charles's court, and thought of nothing so much as feats of gallantry. But in 1655 he went a volunteer in the Dutch war, and the night before the engagement composed a song, that is generally esteemed the happiest of his productions. He was soon after made a gentleman of the bed-chamber; and the king, on account of the remarkable politeness of his address, sent him on several short embassies of compliment into France. His uncle James Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, dying in 1674, his estate devolved to him, and the next year he succeeded also to his title by creation. Two years after his father likewise died, when he succeeded him in his honours and estate. As he disliked and openly discountenanced the violent measures taken in the reign of king James II. he early engaged for the prince of Orange, who made him lord chamberlain of his household, and one of his privy council. In 1692 he attended king William to the congress at the Hague, but was near losing his life in the passage. They went on board on the 10th of January, in a very severe season, and having been obliged by bad weather to continue four days at sea, the king was so impatient to land on the coast of Holland, that he took a boat, but a thick fog arising soon after, they were so closely surrounded with ice as not to be able either to make the shore, or get back to the ship, and in this condition they remained twenty-two hours, almost despairing of life, the cold being so severe, that at their landing, they could scarcely speak or stand. At length the lord Sackville retired from public affairs, and about seven years after died at Bath, on the 19th of January, 1705-6, leaving an only son, named Lionel Cranfield Sackville, who was created duke in 1720.

The earl of Dorset wrote several small poems, which are not however numerous enough to form a volume of themselves; but some of them, at least, are to be found in the *Works of the Minor Poets*, published in 1749, in octavo. As he was a great patron to the poets and the men of wit, they have not failed to transmit his name with lustre to posterity; and Dryden, Addison, Prior, Congreve, and many others, have severally made panegyrics on this patron of genius.

SACRIFICE, an island in the gulph of Mexico, in America seated forty-five miles east of Vera-Cruz, and is subject to Spain. Long 96. 4. W. Lat. 19. 6. N.

SACRIFICES, in pagan worship. As the laws relating to the Jewish sacrifices are in every body's hands, as handed down to us in the books of Moses, we shall confine ourselves to those of the heathens. In the early ages of the world, a small quantity of corn or herbs, or the choicest of their flocks were offered by the people as an acknowledgment that they received all they possessed from the hands of God, and as a public profession of their dependence on him. The worship then paid to the deity was exceeding simple; the Egyptians, according to Vossius, offered only the green herbs, which they pretended as the first productions of nature, with libations of water; and there are places in which this simplicity always subsisted: for Pausanias mentions an altar consecrated to Jupiter the most High, on which no living thing was ever offered, nor wine used in libations. Afterwards, instead of herbs, acorns and parched corn, flour, and cakes baked with salt were offered; to which was added oil, wine, and honey; and those nations who at length came to feed on flesh, offered flesh also in their sacrifices: for a part of the sacrifice being eaten by the priests or the people, there naturally arose a connection between the food of man, and the matter of the sacrifice. Yet, on particular occasions, the ancient form was still observed.

The opinion that the deity delighted in the misery of his creatures, early introduced human sacrifices, which some have imagined, arose from an imperfect tradition of Abraham's offering up his son Isaac; but this horrid custom could never have prevailed, had not the minds of the people been prepared to receive it by the most injurious sentiments of the deity. This custom was more remarkably practised by the savage nations, and more particularly by the Gauls and ancient Britons, who, according to Julius Caesar, made a figure of osier twigs, resembling that of the human form, but of a monstrous size, the cavity of which was filled with living men, whom they burnt together; and when they could not fill it with criminals, the deficiency was made up with innocent slaves. Many of the pagans, however, had the humanity to endeavour to abolish human sacrifices; thus an embassy was sent from the Romans to persuade the Carthaginians to lay aside the cruel custom of offering children to Saturn: and in Tiberius's reign the priests of that God were crucified for presuming to sacrifice children to him.

To almost every deity a different victim was offered; and these, according to Lucian, were also different, according to the quality and circumstances of those who offered them. "The husbandman," says he, "sacrifices a bull, the shepherd a lamb, the goatherd a goat, others offer only cakes or incense, and he who has nothing sacrifices by kissing his right hand;" but whatever victims were offered, the greatest care was taken of their being the best of the kind, and free from blemish.

The priest who offered sacrifice was to observe continence the preceding night, and to prepare himself by ablation. Before the procession went a public crier, saying, *Hoc age*, to inform the people that they were solely to attend to what they were about: then followed the players on musical instruments: and between the intervals of playing they also repeated the exhortation. The priest, and sometimes the person who gave the victim, were clothed in white; the priest was dressed in the vestments belonging to his office, and crowned with a chaplet of the leaves of the tree sacred to the god for whom the sacrifice was appointed. Among the Greeks the sacred garments differed but little from royal robes, and particularly when the sacrifice was offered to the celestial gods, the priest was clothed in purple, and besides the chaplet of leaves wore a mitre, on each side of which hung a ribbon. The beast, on particular occasions, had his horns gilt; was crowned with a chaplet of the same leaves as the priest, and frequently also with a mitre, they were likewise adorned with ribbons and fillets. In Greece the priest, at his approaching the altar, cried, "Who is here?" To which the people answered, "Many and good:" and then the priest replied, "Be gone all ye profane." The victim being arrived, the priest laid one hand upon the altar, and began with a prayer to all the gods, beginning with Janus, and ending with Vesta, the people observing the strictest silence; but a piper played all the while to hinder the hearing of any unlucky noise. The sacrifice then began by throwing upon the head of the victim frankincense, corn, flour, and salt, and laying upon it cakes and fruit, and this was called the immolation. The priest then took the wine, which having tasted, he gave it to the bystanders to do so too, and then poured it out, between the horns of the victim: this was termed the libation. The priest then plucked off some of the curling hairs from the victim's forehead, and threw them into the fire; then turning to the east, he drew a crooked line with his knife along the back, from the forehead to the tail, and then ordered the *victimarii* to slay the animal, which they had no sooner done than he was opened, and the *aruspex* performed his office; after which the carcase was cut into quarters, and then into smaller pieces: and the thighs being covered with fat, were sacrificed as the part allotted to the gods. They then feasted on the rest with dancing and music, singing hymns in honour of the gods.

SACROBOSCO (JOHN DE) a famous mathematician of the 13th century, also called Holywood, from a town of that name in the diocese of York, where he was born. He studied at Oxford, after which he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation, and died in the year 1256. He wrote a celebrated work intitled, *Sphæra Mundi*, and another, *De Computo Ecclesiastico*.

SACY. See MAISTRE.

SACY (LEWIS DE) advocate in the parliament of Paris, and one of the forty of the French Academy, died at Paris, on the 26th of October, 1727, aged seventy-three. He wrote 1. An excellent French translation of Pliny's Letters, and of Trajan's Panegyric. 2. A Treatise on Friendship. 3. A Treatise on Glory. 4. A collection of Pleas, in two volumes quarto.

SADELER (JOHN) an excellent engraver, was born at Brussels, in the year 1550, and attained to great perfection in engraving, merely by his own industry, without any one to instruct or direct him. His performances have much sweetness in them. In 1588 he went to Frankfort, where the duke of Bavaria honoured him with a gold chain and a medal. In 1595 he went to Venice, and died there of a fever, in the year 1600, at fifty years of age.

SADELER (RAPHAEL) also an excellent engraver, was the brother of the former, and was born at Brussels, in the year 1555. His skill in his profession may be seen in the Jesuit Raherus's Lives of the Bavarian Saints, a work chiefly remarkable for its curious cuts; and also in the book of hermits, engraved by him and his brother John. He sometimes practised painting as well as engraving, and accompanied his brother John to Munich and Venice, where he died.

SADELER (GILES) without derogating from the praise due to his uncle John and Raphael, was the best engraver of them all, whence he was esteemed worthy to be engraver to three of the German emperors successively, viz. Rodolphus, Matthias, and Ferdinand the Second. He was not

only an incomparable engraver, but a good painter, oftentimes designing and drawing portraits from the life, which he afterwards engraved. He lived at Prague in Bohemia, and there died in the year 1629.

SADERA-SAPATAN, a sea-port town on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies in Asia, seated forty miles south of Fort St. George, where the Dutch have a factory. Long. 80. 10. E. Lat. 12 36. N.

SADLER (JOHN) an eminent English writer, was the son of the rev. Mr. John Sadler, and was born on the 10th of August, 1615. He was educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge, and became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental tongues. He removed from thence to Lincoln's Inn, and in 1644 was admitted one of the masters in ordinary in chancery. The next year he married the youngest daughter and heiress of John Trenchard, esq. by whom he had a fortune of 10,000*l.* and in 1649 was chosen town-clerk of London. He was greatly esteemed by Oliver Cromwell, who offered him the post of chief Justice of Munster in Ireland, with a salary of 1000*l.* per ann. which he declined accepting. In 1650 he was constituted master of Magdalen college in Cambridge: in 1652 he was appointed one of the committee for the better regulation of the law; and was the next year chosen member of parliament for Cambridge. In 1655 he was, by a warrant from Cromwell, continued a master in chancery, when their number was reduced to six: in 1658 he was chosen member for Yarmouth; and the next year was appointed first commissioner under the great seal, for the probate of wills. Soon after the Restoration he lost all his employments, and retired to his seat of Warmwell in Dorsetshire, where he died in April, 1674, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He wrote, *The Rights of the kingdom; or Customs of our Ancestors, touching the Duty, Power, Election, or Succession of our Kings and Parliament, in quarto*; and a work intitled, *Olbia, the New Island discovered*.

SADOC, a famous Jewish doctor, and chief of the sect of the Saducees, lived near two centuries before the Christian æra. He was the disciple of Antigonus, who taught that we ought to practise virtue for its own sake, and without any view to a future reward. From this doctrine Sadoc drew these unjust consequences, that there is then no rewards to be hoped for, nor no punishments to be feared in another life. This opinion so inconsistent with the goodness and justice of God, had soon a great number of followers, who under the name of Saducees, formed one of the four principal sects of the Jews. They denied the resurrection and immortality of the soul, and believed there were neither angels nor spirits. They also rejected all traditions of the Jews, and adhered only to the texts of Scripture; but it is not true that they denied a Providence, prophecies and miracles, since they admitted the books of the Old Testament, practised the law of Moses, and the religious worship of the Jews. Their manners, if we may believe Josephus, were very severe, and it is remarkable, that Jesus Christ, who blames them for not understanding the Scriptures, never reproaches them for their immoral conduct, while he highly censured that of the Pharisees. The pernicious doctrine of the Saducees did not prevent their being raised to the highest employments, nor even to that of high-priest. Their sect still subsists in Africa, and several other places.

SADOLET (JAMES) a learned cardinal, and eminent writer, was born at Modena, in 1478, and educated with great care. After he had made a considerable progress in the study of philosophy, he went to Rome, where he at length became secretary to Leo X. He wrote with great ease and delicacy, and was at the same time a divine, orator, philosopher, and poet. That pope was under the necessity of making use of his authority to force him to accept the bishoprick of Carpentres. After Leo's death he retired to his bishoprick; but was recalled to Rome by Clement VII. Paul III. employed him in several negotiations; and made him cardinal in 1536. He died at Rome, in 1547, aged seventy. He wrote several works in Latin, which have been collected together and printed at Verona, in three volumes quarto. They are written in a style that is perfectly Ciceronian.

SAFIA, a considerable town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Duguila, with a castle. The Portuguese had it in their possession a long while; but, in 1641, they abandoned it. It is a trading place, and seated in a fertile country. It is surrounded by several hills, which command the town. Long. 7. 55. W. Lat. 32. 0. N.

SAFTLEVEN, (HERMAN) an excellent landscape painter, was born at Rotterdam in the year 1609. At first he painted boors, both men and women, farm-houses, &c. but he afterwards chiefly delighted in landscapes. He usually resided at Utrecht.

SAGAN,

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SAGAN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to prince Lobkowitz. It is seated on the river Bobars and Queis, sixty-five miles north-west of Breslau, and one hundred north-by-west of Prague. Long 15. 36. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

SAGE, (ALAIN RENE LE) an ingenious French author, was born at Rays, in Brittany, in 1667. He was a man of wit, and had the art of expressing his ideas in the most easy and natural manner. His first work was a translation of Aristænetus's Letters. He afterwards studied Spanish, and travelled into Spain, in order to learn the Spanish customs. He wrote several Novels, or Romances, of the familiar kind, in which he generally took his plans from the Spanish writers, and then imitated the manners of that nation. Thus, his *Diabolo Boiteux*, called in English, his Devil upon Two Sticks, was drawn from the *Diabolo Cojuelo* of Guefara; and his Gil Blas from *Don Gusman d'Alfarache*. He also wrote the Bachelor of Salamanca, the New Don Quixote, and some Comedies. He died in the year 1747, in a little house near Paris, where he supported himself by writing.

SAGITTARIUS, (GASPARD) a famous Lutheran divine, historian to the duke of Saxony, and professor of history in the university of Hall, was born at Lunenburg on the 23d of September, 1643. He frequented most of the universities of Germany, where he was esteemed for his knowledge of history and antiquities, and died on the 9th of March, 1694. He wrote, 1. Dissertations on the Oracles, &c. of the Ancients. 2. The Succession of the Princes of Orange till the reign of William III. 3. The History of the Town of Harderwick; and several other works.

SAGREZ, a sea-port town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a good harbour, very well fortified, and provided with artillery. It is about four miles from Cape St. Vincent, and one hundred and twenty-five south of Lisbon. Long 8. 32. W. Lat. 36. 50. N.

SAGUENAY, a province of North-America, lying on the river St. Lawrence, of which Quebec is the capital.

SAGUNTUM, a town of Spain, formerly noted for its fidelity to the Romans. Morvedro is built upon its ruins. This is a large, strong, rich place, and is built on a rock a mile from the sea. There are still traces of the old walls of Saguntum, by which it appears, that it was of very great extent. On a gate near the church is the head of Hannibal, carved in stone; and above, on the rock, are the walls and remains of an old amphitheatre, three hundred and fifty-seven Roman feet in diameter, consisting of twenty-six seats, or benches; cut out of the rock one above another. The vaults are so thick and strong, that they with the benches have continued to our time, through so many ages; and indeed it would be difficult to demolish them. Above the amphitheatre there are the ruins of an old castle. It is fifteen miles north of Valencia. Long. 0. 49. W. Lat. 39. 51. N.

SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with an abbey of Benedictines, and a castle. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Sea, seventeen miles from Palencia. Long. 4. 11. W. Lat. 42. 31. N.

SAHARA, or **ZAARA**, a large desert of Africa, commonly called the Desert of Barbary, and lies to the north of Negro-Land, from the river Albach, over-against the Canary Islands, as far as Egypt and Nubia, that is, from west to east. It consists of little else except barren burning sands, and is almost uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beasts than men. There are caravans pass over it from Barbary to Negro-Land, who sometimes meet with no water for eight or nine days together; and there have been instances wherein great numbers have been buried in the sands.

SAID, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile. Some take it to be the ancient Thebes. It is two hundred miles north of Cairo. Long. 30. 26. E. Lat. 33. 56. N.

SAINT-AMAND. See **AMAND**.

SAINT-AMOUR. See **AMOUR**.

SAINT-ANNE, the name of three islands in America, on the coast of Brasil, and in the bay of St. Lewis-de-Margnan. They are all covered with wood, and there are a great number of the birds called boobies, which are easy to be taken. Long. 31. 35. W. Lat. 1. 47. S.

SAINT-CYRE, one of the bravest captains of the Calvinists under the reign of Charles IX. was called Tanneguy du Bouchet de Puy Gressier. He was one of the heads of the conspiracy of Amboise, and became governor of Orleans after the battle of Dreux. He was killed at that of Moncontour, at eighty-five years of age, after having rallied his troops, and charged the enemy with extraordinary bravery.

SAINT-EVREMOND. See **EVREMOND**.

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SAINT-GELAIS, (MELIN DE) a celebrated French poet, in the 16th century, was said to be the son of Saint Gelais, bishop of Angoulême. He studied at Poitiers, Padua, and elsewhere, and learned the law, divinity, philosophy, and mathematics. He at length applied himself to poetry, and acquired such reputation under the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. that he was surnamed the French Ovid. He was made the king's almoner and librarian; had the abbey of Reclus, or Reculs, and died at Paris in 1558. The best edition of his poems is that of Paris in 1719.

SAINT-JOHN, (HENRY) lord viscount Bolingbroke, a great politician, philosopher, and deist, was descended from an ancient family, and born about the year 1672. Having passed through Eton school, he was removed to Christchurch, Oxford; and when he left that university, was considered as possessed of very uncommon qualifications. He had an agreeable person; his looks had a dignity mixed with sweetness, and he had a manner that was extremely taking. He had great acuteness, and so prodigious a memory, that whatever he read he retained so as to make it entirely his own; but he had also great passions, which hurried him into many indiscretions and follies. He was then a libertine; was much addicted to women, and apt to indulge himself in late hours; and in all the excesses that usually attend them; but he himself observes, that reflection had often its turn, and that the love of study, and the desire of knowledge never quite abandoned him. He was at length elected for the borough of Wotton Bassett; and sat in the fifth parliament of king William, which met in February 1700, and several of the succeeding parliaments. In 1702, queen Anne making a tour from Windsor to Bath, by the way of Oxford, Mr. St. John had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him. As he steadily persevered in the tory connections, which he had embraced contrary to the inclinations of his father and grandfather, who were both whigs, he gained such influence, that on the 10th of April, 1704, he was appointed secretary of war, and of the marines; and as this post created a constant correspondence with the duke of Marlborough, he entertained the highest opinion of that great general, which he retained till the last moment of his life. Yet he was so closely connected in all political measures with Mr. Harley, that when that minister was removed from the seals, in 1707, he chose to follow his fortune, and the next day resigned his post. At length, in 1710, Mr. Harley being made chancellor, and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, the post of secretary of state was given to Mr. St. John.

Upon the calling of a new parliament, on the 25th of November, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Berks. He now appeared in a scene of action that called forth all his abilities. He alone sustained almost the whole weight of the peace of Utrecht, which he was not, however, supposed to negotiate for the advantage of his country; and, therefore, was justly censured, and fell under the indignation of the people. Yet, in July 1712, he was created baron St. John of Lediard Tregoze in Wiltshire, and viscount Bolingbroke, an honour not answerable to his ambition, for he expected to have been created earl of Bolingbroke; and his not obtaining that title, filled him with resentment against Harley, who had not only disappointed him, but got an earldom for himself; and his resentment was afterwards increased, by her majesty's overlooking him in bestowing the vacant ribbons of the order of the Garter, and among other noblemen, bestowing one on Harley, now earl of Oxford. It is, therefore, no wonder that when the treasurer's staff was taken from his old friend, he should express his joy by a grand entertainment. The earl of Oxford said upon his going out, that some of them should smart for it; and Bolingbroke was far from being insensible of his danger, yet was not without hopes of securing himself, by making his court to the whigs; and it is certain, that a little before this, he had proposed to bring in a bill to the house of lords, to make it treason to enlist soldiers for the pretender, which was passed into an act.

Yet soon after the accession of king George I. the seals were taken from him; and all the papers in his office secured; he, however, strove to keep up the spirits of the friends to the late administration, without omitting any proper occasion of shewing his respect to his majesty; but soon after the meeting of the new parliament his heart began to fail him; and, in March 1715, he went off to Dover in disguise, as a servant to Le Vigne, one of the French king's messengers. Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the pretender to engage in his service, which he absolutely refused, and applied himself to prevent the extremity of his prosecution in England. Soon after he retired into Dauphiné, where receiving a message from some of his party here, he complied with a second invitation from the pretender, and taking the seals of the secretary's office at Commercy, he set out with them for Paris, in order to procure

procure from that court the necessary succours for his new master's invasion of England.

Meanwhile the vote for impeaching him had passed in the house of commons, and being carried up to the house of lords, he was, on the 10th of September the same year, attainted of high treason. But what is much more remarkable, his new engagements with the pretender had the same issue, for the year 1715 was scarcely expired, when the seals and papers of his new office of secretary were demanded, and given up; and this was soon followed by an accusation, branched into seven articles, in which he was charged with treason, incapacity, and neglect. Thus, discarded by the pretender, he resolved, if possible, to make his peace at home, and immediately applying to this task all that activity which was natural to him, he procured through the mediation of the earl of Stair, the English ambassador at the court of France, a promise of a pardon from the king, on certain conditions; his majesty also, in 1716, created Sir Henry St. John, his father, baron of Battersea, and viscount St. John.

Such a variety of distressful circumstances threw him into a state of reflection, and this produced, by way of relief, his *Reflections upon Exile*, in which he with great art and elegance, represents his own exile as proceeding solely from the malice of his enemies, to one who had served his country with ability and integrity; and, by the magic of his pen, it is transformed into an honourable station. The following year he drew up a vindication of his whole conduct with respect to the tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Wyndham, which is written with great address, and abounds with entertaining anecdotes. The lord Bolingbroke still continued in France, sometimes in the country, and at others in the capital, till the year 1723, when the king was pleased to grant him a full and free pardon. Upon the first notice of this favour, the expectation of which had been the governing principle of his conduct, he returned to his native country. About two years after his lordship having obtained an act of parliament to restore him to his family and inheritance, and to enable him to possess any purchase he should make, pitched upon a seat of lord Tankerville, at Dowley, near Uxbridge, where he settled, and improved it into a most elegant villa. Here he amused himself with rural employments, and with corresponding and conversing with Pope, Swift, and his other friends. But he was by no means satisfied in his own mind, for he was yet no more than a titular lord, and stood excluded from the house of peers; and imputing this to the ill offices of Sir Robert Walpole, he, in 1726, embarked in the opposition to that minister, and distinguished himself by writing a multitude of pieces against him, consisting of papers in the *Craftsman*, and several pamphlets. At length, upon a disagreement with his principal coadjutors, he laid down his pen; and, in 1735, returned to France, where he began a course of Letters on the Study and Use of History, for the use of the lord Cornbury, to whom they were addressed. But, upon the death of his father, who lived to be extremely old, he came back to England, and settled at Battersea, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died on the 15th of November, 1751, at near eighty years of age. His lordship's estate and honours descended to his nephew, the present lord Bolingbroke. The care and benefit of his manuscripts he left to Mr. Mallet, who published them, together with the works before printed, in five volumes quarto; but as some of these works then first printed, contain many things which clash with the great truths of revelation, they not only exposed the deceased author to the animadversion of several divines, but occasioned a presentment of his works by the grand jury of Westminster.

The Hon. Mr. Walpole, on treating of this nobleman, says, that with the most agreeable talents in the world; and with great parts, he was neither happy nor successful. He wrote against the late king who had forgiven him; against Sir Robert Walpole, who did forgive him; against the pretender and the clergy, who never will forgive him. He is one of our politest writers, though his attacks on all governments, and all religions, (neither of which views he cared directly to own) had necessarily involved his style in a want of perspicuity. One must know the man before one can often guess his meaning. He has two other faults, much tautology, and great want of connection. Besides his general works already mentioned, several of his letters are preserved with Pope's; and two or three of his little pieces of poetry are extant, for which he had a natural and easy turn. There have been also published several Letters on Political Subjects, not republished in his works, and likewise a volume published in his lordship's name, called *Reflections concerning Innate Moral Principles*, written in French by the late lord Bolingbroke, and translated into English. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

SAINT-REAL. See REAL.

SAINT-SORLIN. See MARETS.

SAINTE-BEUVE, (JAMES DE) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, and became regius professor of divinity in the schools of the Sorbonne at thirty years of age. He filled that place with great applause, and was esteemed one of the most able catuists and learned divines of his time; but engaging in the dispute in favour of M. Anthony Arnauld, he was obliged by the king's order to resign his professorship, on the 26th of February, 1656; but, afterwards signing the formulary, he had a pension allowed him by the clergy. He lived in as retired a manner in Paris, as if he had resided in a place of the greatest solitude, and yet was consulted by bishops, chapters, curates, monks, and even princes and magistrates, so that it might be said of his closet, what Cicero said of the house of a celebrated civilian, that it was the oracle not only of a whole city, but of a whole kingdom. He died at Paris on the 15th of December, 1677, aged sixty-four. His works are, *A Treatise on Confirmation*, another on *Extreme Unction*, and *Decisions of Cases of Conscience*.

SAINTE FOY, (JEROME DE) a celebrated Spanish Jew, having, by reading the Hebrew books, discovered that Jesus Christ is the true Messiah foretold by the prophets, embraced the Christian religion, and received at his baptism the name of Jerome de Sainte-Foy. He was before called Jehofchuah Halloski, or Jothua Lurki. He at length became physician to Peter de Luna, who took the name of Benedict XII. That anti-pope being, in 1412, in the kingdom of Arragon, the only place that paid obedience to him, Jerome de Sainte-Foy, inspired him with the design of causing the Jews to be converted, they being then very numerous in Spain, and assured him, that if he would cause a public conference to be held, he would convince all the rabbins, from passages in the Talmud, that Jesus Christ is the Messiah, and that they have no other to expect. Garcias Alvarez, who was well skilled in the Hebrew, and another converted Jew, named Bertrand, who was almoner to Peter de Luna, seconded this design, and a conference was held at Dortosa, in Catalonia, and begun on the 7th of February, 1413, in the presence of the pope, several cardinals, a great number of bishops, and learned divines; the Nasi, or chief of the synagogues of the kingdom of Arragon were present, with the most learned rabbins of that kingdom, and chose the Rabbin Don Vidal of Toloza for moderator in the dispute. Jerome de Sainte-Foy undertook to prove that the Messiah was come, and that Jesus Christ had perfectly fulfilled the twenty-four characters they attributed to the Messiah. The Jews were much embarrassed in defending their pretensions that the Messiah was not come, and had recourse to idle quibbles, and ridiculous subtleties. Sometimes they acknowledged that he was born at the time when Jerusalem was destroyed, but that he lived at Rome, or in some other place, as Enoch and Elias, they said, lived in the terrestrial paradise. Sometimes they maintained, that it was impossible to know when the Messiah would come, but that they were always obliged to promise the people that he would come soon, for fear they should lose their courage, and their faith be shaken. In short, they answered, that they might well be permitted to believe, and to say some absurdities in relation to the Messiah, since the Christians made no scruple of publishing the greatest on this article. At this Benedict was extremely enraged, and the other Jews censured the expression. At length the Jews, who were severely handled in this conference, gave money to several bishops who were present, in order to persuade the pope to put an end to it; but Benedict remained firm, and resolved that the conference should be continued; and it was not ended till the 10th of May, 1413. On the 10th of November in the same year, Jerome de Sainte-Foy presented to the anti-pope his Treatise against the Jews, in relation to the dangerous errors contained in the Talmud against the laws of Moses, the Messiah, and the Christians. This Treatise was approved by Benedict, on the 12th of December, after having it read in the presence of those who had been found to discover the greatest abilities in the conference; and the next year Benedict published a bull against the Talmud, and the usury of the Jews; but that anti-pope being deposed some time after, the bull remained without effect. This famous conference, and Jerome de Sainte-Foy's book, had such an effect on the Jews, that about five thousand of them were converted to Christianity. It is evident, that the rabbins were extremely pressed upon that occasion, on the article of the Messiah being already come, since Joseph Albo, one of the most learned of the Jews who were present, published soon after, in his book of *Fundamentals*, that the belief of the Messiah being come is not necessary to salvation, and that it is not an essential article of faith; but that it was sufficient for salvation, to believe the existence of God, the law

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of Moses, and future rewards and punishments. It was very evident, that this reduction of the articles of faith, published at this conjuncture, was only to confirm the faith of the Jews, shaken by this famous conference, Jerome de Sainte-Foy's treatise was printed at Francfort, in 1602, and has been also inserted in the Bibliotheca of the Fathers, by Margarin de la Bigne.

SAINTE-MARTHE (GAUCHER DE) president and treasurer of France, in the district of Poitiers, better known by the name of Scevole de Sainte-Marthe, was born of a distinguished family, on the 2d of February, 1536, and studied with such success, that he became an orator, civilian, poet, historian, and was well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He enjoyed considerable posts under the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV. who honoured him with their esteem. He brought Poitiers under the obedience of Henry IV. and saved Loudun from ruin in which last city he died, on the 29th of March, 1623, aged seventy-eight. He wrote, 1. *Gallum Doctrinæ illustrium Elogia*. 2. Many Latin and French Poems, &c. He is justly esteemed one of the best Latin poets of the age in which he lived.

SAINTE-MARTHE (GAUCHIER, better known by the name of Scevole, and LEWIS DE) twin-brothers, and the sons of the former, were born at Loudun, on the 20th of December, 1571. They perfectly resembled each other both in body and mind, lived together in perfect union, and laboured in concert at works that have rendered their names immortal. Gauchier, otherwise Scevole de Sainte-Marthe, was lord of Meré-sur-Indre, and historiographer of France. He died at Paris, on the 7th of September, 1652, aged seventy-nine. Lewis de Sainte-Marthe was lord of Grelay, counsellor to the king, and historiographer of France. He died at Paris, on the 29th of April, 1656, aged eighty-five. They wrote, 1. A genealogical History of the House of France, two volumes folio. 2. *Gallia Christiana*. 3. The genealogical History of the House of Beauvau, and several other works.

SAINTE-MARTHE (DENYS DE) lord of Chandoiseau, was grandson of Scevole de Sainte-Marthe. He was born at Paris, on the 24th of May, 1650, and at length became general of the congregation of Benedictines of St. Maur. He published 1. A Treatise on auricular Confession. 2. The History of St. Gregory the Great, with a fine edition of his works. 3. The Life of Cassiodorus; and other books. He died at Paris, on the 30th of March, 1715, aged seventy-five.

SAINTES, an ancient and considerable town of France, the capital of Saintonge, with a bishop's see. It has several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are, the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge, over the river Charente. The castle is seated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has a steeple, which is one of the largest in France. There are several convents, besides a Jesuits college, and an abbey remarkable for its steeple, built with small stones, which lets the light through. It is seated on an eminence, thirty-seven miles south-east of Rochelle, fifty-eight north of Bourdeaux, and two hundred and sixty-two south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 38. W. Lat. 45. 36. N.

SAINTONGE, a province of France, bounded on the east by Angoumois and Perigord, on the north by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the west by the ocean, and on the south by Bourdeaux and Giron, being about sixty two miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The river Charente runs thro' the middle of it, and it is one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, and they make the best salt here in Europe.

SAL, an island of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verdes. It lies to the east of St. Nicholas, and is about forty-two miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from sea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is three hundred miles west of the coast of Africa. Long. 23. 5. W. Lat. 17. 0. N.

SALA, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, enters Saxony, and passing through several territories, falls into the river Elb below Dessau.

SALA, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on the frontiers of Upland. It is thirty miles west of Upsal, and fifty north-west of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of silver, but they have done working them. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

SALADIN, or SALAHEDDIN, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, and one of the greatest conquerors of the 12th century, was a native of Curdistan, and went with his brother into the service of Noradin, sovereign of Syria and Mesopotamia. These two brothers acquired such reputation in the field, that Adad, kaliff of the Fatimites in Egypt, having demanded succours of Noradin, that prince thought he could not place at the head of the army he sent into Egypt, more able generals than these captains; and on

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Saladin's arrival in Egypt, he obtained such reputation, that the kaliff made him his vizier, and general of his forces, but Adad dying soon after, Saladin immediately seized the imperial palace, with the treasures amassed by the kaliff, and caused himself to be declared sovereign of Egypt. Some time after Noradin also dying, Saladin declared himself tutor to his son, who was but eleven years of age, and made himself master of Damascus, the city of Aleppo, and several other places. After this expedition, he prepared for the siege of Jerusalem, which was then possessed by the Christians, but falling sick, his troops were entirely defeated. In 1187, he obtained a celebrated victory over the Christians, near Tiberias, in which Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, and the grand-master of the Templars, were made prisoners. He next took Naplousa, Sebasta, Ptolemais, Sidon, Barut, Ascalon, Gaza, and Ramlah. He, the same year, attacked the city of Jerusalem, which he obliged to surrender, on the 11th of October, 1188. The following year, the Christians, who had retired to Tyre, having received great succours by the arrival of Richard I. king of England, and the king of France, both of whom were at the head of powerful armies, they laid siege to the city of Acre, defeated the Musulmans, and made themselves masters of that city. In this battle, king Richard distinguished himself by the most astonishing bravery. The Christians afterwards made themselves masters of Caesarea and Joppa, and were preparing to lay siege to Jerusalem, when a dissenion arising among them, king Richard concluded a truce for three years and three months. Saladin died the following year at Damascus, at fifty-seven years of age, after he had reigned thirty-four years in Egypt, and about nineteen in Syria. This prince was endowed with the most excellent qualities; he was brave, generous, humane, and a strict observer of his word. After the great victory he obtained over the Christians, he received the king of Jerusalem, his prisoner, under a magnificent tent, made him sit by his side, and would never suffer him to be treated with the least rudeness or insult; and though the crusaders, at the taking of Jerusalem, had before made a dreadful slaughter of the Musulmans in cold blood, Saladin, at his retaking that city, treated the Christian inhabitants with the utmost mildness and benignity. Saladin, at his death, left seventeen sons, who divided his dominions between them.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, and is surrounded with strong walls. It is accounted one of the largest cities in the kingdom, there being at least eight thousand houses, many fine structures, magnificent churches, a large square, fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to its embellishment and convenience; but that which renders it the most considerable is its university, consisting of twenty-four colleges. Salamanca is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is one of the most considerable in Spain, and has a handsome steeple surrounded with galleries. Besides the churches, colleges, and other buildings, there are several handsome convents, adorned with statues and pictures. Over the river Tormes, which washes the walls of the city, is a fine stone bridge three hundred paces in length, built by the Romans. In short, it is a place of good trade, and is inhabited by a great many of the nobility. Without the walls, is a Roman causeway, which is broad and paved; and was repaired by the emperor Adrian, as appears by an inscription lately found. It is thirty-seven miles south-east of Miranda, and eighty-eight north-west of Madrid. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 41. 5. N.

SALAMANCA, a city of Mexico, in North America, in the province of Jucatan, seated near the gulph of Honduras, one hundred and forty miles south of Campeachy. Long. 63. 10. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

SALAMINE, or SALAMIS, an island in the gulph of Engia, in European Turkey, opposite to Athens, or Setines, and a little to the south-west of it. It is fifty miles in circumference. The principal town has the same name, and is seated at the bottom of a very fine harbour on the south side: but only contains about two hundred wretched huts. All their commodities are corn, barley, pitch, tar, rosin, coals, sponges, and pot ashes, which they carry to Athens. The ancient town of this name was four or five miles from thence. This island is now called Coloury. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 37. 32. N.

SALANKEMEN, a town of Selavonia, in the territory of Sermium. It is remarkable for a battle gained here by the prince of Baden over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the river Danube, twenty miles north west of Belgrade, and twenty five south east of Peterwaradin. Long. 21. 5. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

SALDEN (WILLIAM) a learned writer of the 17th century, was born at Utrecht, and was successively minister of several churches of Holland, and, at last at the Hague, where he died in 1694. The most known, and the most esteemed of his

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his works are, 1. *Otia Theologica*, 4to. These are dissertations on different subjects of the Old and New Testament. 2. *Concionator facer*. 3. *De Libris varioque eorum Usu & Abusu*.

SALEL (HUGH) an eminent French poet of the 16th century, was born at Cafals, in Quercy, and became well skilled in polite literature, Greek, and Latin. He acquired the esteem of king Francis I. who made him his valet de chambre, and gave him the abbey of St. Cheron, near Chartres, with a pension. Salel made, by that prince's order, a good translation into French verse of the twelve first books of Homer's *Iliad*, and died at St. Cheron, in 1553, aged fifty. There are also still extant a collection of his poems which are esteemed.

SALEM, a sea-port town of New England, a little to the north of Boston, said to be the first settlement the English had in New England. Long. 70. 5. W. Lat. 42. 26. N.

SALERNO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Citerior Principato, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is famous for its academy, for the bringing up of students in medicine. It is seated on a bay of the same name, in the Tuscan Sea, and is twenty-seven miles south-east of Naples, and thirty-four of Benevento. Long. 15. 26. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

SALIGNAC. See FENELO.

SALII, in Roman antiquity, an order of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, to take care of the sacred ancylia, or bucklers. They were twelve in number, and composed a college. The three seniors governed the rest; the first of them had the name of *Præful*, the second of *Vates*, and the third of *Magister*. They had their great feast in March, when they carried their sacred charge in procession about the city, each dressed with a scarlet cassock girt round him with a broad belt, and wearing a copper helmet on his head. They proceeded along dancing and singing a set of old verses called *Carmen seculare*.

SALINAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and territory of Guipuscoa. It is so called, because there are salt springs at the foot of the mountains near which it stands. It is twenty-eight miles south-east of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 54. W. Lat. 43. 18. N.

SALINAS, or **SALINES**, (FRANCIS DE) a celebrated Spanish writer, born at Burgos. He lost his sight at ten years of age; but this did not prevent his becoming well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, in mathematics, and music. He was one of the greatest geniuses Spain produced in the 16th century, and was professor of music at Salamanca. He found very illustrious protectors, and, among others, pope Paul IV. He wrote, in Latin, an excellent Treatise on Music, in folio; and an elegant translation into Spanish verse, of some of Martial's Epigrams. He died in 1590.

SALINES, a sea-port town of Cyprus, in Asia, seated on the south-side of the island, one hundred miles west of Tripoli in Syria. Here is a Greek church dedicated to St. Lazarus, whom our Saviour raised from the dead. Long. 34. 32. E. Lat. 34. 36. N.

SALINS, a considerable town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a fort which commands it. It is remarkable for its salt works, and is seated in a fertile valley, on a small river, which has its source in the town. It is twenty miles south of Dole, and two hundred south-east of Paris. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

SALIS (ULYSSES DE) a celebrated captain of the family of the barons of Salis, in the country of the Grisons, was born on the 24th of July, 1594. After having distinguished himself in the service of the Venetians, he assisted his country, in the troubles of the Valteline against the Austrians and Spaniards. Being lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of the Grisons, commanded by his eldest brother, whom France had drawn into that war, he, in 1624, distinguished himself under the command of the marquis of Cœuvres, and, on the death of his brother, in 1625, obtained that regiment. He at length raised an entire company out of the Swiss guards, and led them to the assistance of Lewis XIII. during the siege of Rochelle. Salis acquired great honour both at that siege, and at the attack of Pas-de-Susa. In 1631, he raised a new regiment of Grisons, for the security of his country, which the Austrians resolved to subdue. He served at the head of this body with great bravery, in 1635, under the duke of Rohan, and was made governor of the Chiavennes. He refused the advantageous offers made him by the count Serbelloni, general of the Spanish forces, and on the 4th of April, 1635, gained a complete victory over that general, at Mont Francesca. In 1641, he was nominated marshal de camp, when he signalized himself the same year at the battle of Coni, of which he became governor, and on the 19th of October following, took the castle of Demona. At length he quitted the service on account of his ill state of health, and died in the country of the Grisons, on the 3d of February, 1674, at seventy-nine years of age.

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SALISBURY, a city of Wiltshire, pleasantly seated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has two markets, held on Thursdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth; on Monday before April 5, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, for pedlars goods and horses; and on Tuesday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheese. It has several handsome buildings, of which the cathedral is the chief. This is a fine Gothic structure, commonly said to have as many doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days in the year; and has a lofty spire steeple that may be seen at a great distance. It has also a large cloyster of curious workmanship, and near it is the bishop's palace. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is twenty-five miles north-west of Southampton, and eighty-four west-by-fourth of London. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 51. 34. N.

SALLEE, a sea-port town, in the kingdom of Fez, has one of the best harbours in that country; but, by reason of the bar that lies all along the coast, all ships, except those that are small, are forced to unload and take out their guns before they can get into it. Here are docks to build ships, which they seldom make use of, for want of skill and materials. Here are generally a small squadron of rovers or pirates, who make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way. It is seated on the river Gueroi, which divides it into two parts, and is one hundred miles west of Fez, and one hundred and fifty south of Gibraltar. Long. 7. 20. W. Lat. 51. 3. N.

SALLENGRE (ALBERT HENRY DE) a laborious writer of the 18th century, was the son of Albert Henry Sallengre, lord of Grifoort and receiver-general of Walloon Flanders, and was born at the Hague, in 1694. He studied history, law, and philosophy, at Leyden, and, at his return to the Hague, was made advocate in the court of Holland, and became counsellor to the prince of Orange, and commissioner of the treasury to the States-General. He travelled into England and France, and died at the Hague, on the 27th of July, 1723, aged thirty. He wrote many works, which are esteemed; the principal are, 1. *The History of Peter Montmaur*, Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue, two volumes. 2. *Literary Memoirs*, two volumes duodecimo. 3. *Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*, three volumes folio, &c. 4. *The Praise of Drunkenness*, a merry and witty piece.

SALLO (DENYS DE) lord of Condraye, counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and the first author of the *Journal des Sçavans*, was born at Paris, in 1626, and was descended from a noble and ancient family. He applied himself to study with great diligence, and, in 1664, formed the plan of the *Journal des Sçavans*, and began to publish it the following year, under the fictitious name of *Sieur d'Hedouville*; but complaint being made of his criticisms, he was obliged to discontinue it, after he had finished thirteen numbers.

As the following adventure will give the reader an idea of his heart, and entitle his memory to the esteem of the benevolent, we shall relate it with all its circumstances. In 1662, when Paris was afflicted with a long and severe famine, M. de Sallo returning from a summer evening's walk, with only a little foot-boy, a man coming up to him, presented his pistol, and, with great hesitation and trembling, asked for his money. "You are come to a wrong man, answered M. de Sallo; you will have no great booty; for I have only three pistoles about me, which are not worth a scuffle; so, much good may do you with them; but you are in a bad way." The man took them, and moved off without speaking. Upon this, M. de Sallo bid the boy follow him so as not to be noticed, to see him housed, and to bring him word of every thing. Away goes the boy, and followed him into the city, and through several obscure streets; then saw him go into a baker's shop, where he observed him change one of the pistoles, and buy a huge brown loaf; about ten houses from thence, he followed him into an alley, and crept after him up four pair of stairs, and perceived him to go into a room, only enlightened by the moon, when peeping through a crevice, he perceived him throw the loaf on the floor, and bursting into tears, cry, "There, eat your fill. It is the dearest loaf I ever bought. I have robbed a gentleman of three pistoles: so let us husband them well, and let me have no more teazings; for soon or late these doings will bring me to the gallows, and all to satisfy your clamours." His lamentations were answered by those of his whole family; and the wife having at length calmed the agony of his mind, took up the loaf, and cut luncheons of it to four poor starving children.

The boy having told every thing he had seen, M. de Sallo ordered him to call him at five the next morning, when he should shew him the way to the man's lodging. This

was done, and when he was in the neighbourhood he enquired what the man was who lived in such a garret, with a wife and four children. It was answered, that he was a shoe-maker, a very good kind of man, and a very industrious and neat workman; but overburthened with a family, and had a hard struggle of it in those sad times. M. de Sallo, satisfied with this account, ascended to the shoe-maker's lofty residence, and knocked at the door, which was opened by the poor creature himself, who at first knew him to be the person he had robbed, and throwing himself on his knees, began to plead the extreme distress of his family, and to beg he would forgive his first crime. "Make no noise, answered M. de Sallo, I have not the least intention to do you any harm. You have a good character among your neighbours; but you must expect to be quickly cut short, in such freedoms as you took with me. Hold your hand, here are thirty pistoles for you to buy leather. Live close, and set your children a commendable example: and to put you farther out of temptation, as you are a neat workman, and I am not particularly engaged, you shall make for me and this boy two pair of shoes each, which he shall call upon you for." He then leaving them, withdrew. M. de Sallo left the care of the *Journal des Sçavans* to the abbé Gallois, in 1666, and died at Paris, in 1669. His work has been imitated by all the nations in Europe, and literary journals are still every where published under different titles. Sallo was also the author of several other works.

SALLUST, or **CAIUS CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS**, a celebrated Latin historian, and one of the politest writers of ancient Rome, was a native of Amiternum, now called San Vittorino, in Italy. He was carefully educated at Rome, and enjoyed there several considerable poits; but his avarice and debaucheries occasioned his being expelled the senate. Cæsar, however, restored him to the dignity of a senator; had him made prætor, and sent him into Numidia. Sallust pilaged that province, and returned to Rome so rich, that, besides his house of Tivoli, he purchased a magnificent edifice on Mount Quirinal, with gardens belonging to it, which are still called the Gardens of Sallust. Eusebius tells us, that this historian married Terentia, who had been divorced by Cicero, and that he died in the 35th year before the Christian æra. He wrote two excellent works, which are still extant; Catiline's Conspiracy, and the War of Jugurtha. We have also some fragments of his Roman History.

He ought not to be confounded with Sallust, his sister's son, who was the favourite of Augustus and Tiberius, to whom Horace addressed the second ode of his second book.

SALM, a town of Lorraine, on the frontiers of Alsace, and in the Vosgue, with a castle, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the mountain Vosgue, twenty miles from Straßburg, and fifty-three from Nanci. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

SALMACIS, in fabulous history. See **HERMAPHRODITUS**. **SALMASIUS**. See **SAUMAISE**.

SALMONASSAR, or **SHALMANESER**, king of Assyria, succeeded his father Tiglath Pilezer, in the 728th year before the Christian æra. Hoshea, king of Israel, refusing to pay him the customary tribute, he raised a powerful army; took Samaria, after a siege of three years; put an end to the kingdom of Israel; and took the inhabitants into Assyria in the 721st year before the birth of Christ, after the kingdom had been divided from the kingdom of Judah 254 years. Salmonassar was at last conquered by the Tyrians, and died the following year, in the 714th year before the Christian æra. He was succeeded by his son Sennacherib.

SALMONEUS, in fabulous history, a king of Elis, who having the presumption to personate Jupiter, by driving his chariot over a high bridge of brass, he had erected over a part of the city, and casting flaming torches from thence, to imitate thunder and lightning, that god was so provoked at his impiety, that he struck him with a thunderbolt, and cast him into Tartarus.

SALO, a important town in the republic of Venice. The Imperialists were obliged to abandon it after the battle of Calcinato, in 1706. It is seated on the lake Garda, seventeen miles north-west of Bressé, forty-five north-east of Milan, and ten miles north-west of Garda. Long. 10. 48. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

SALOBRENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour and fortified castle. It is seated on a high rock, on the side of the sea. The principal riches of this place proceeds from sugar and fish, of which they sell large quantities. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 36. 45. N.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence. This town is seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durance, and is twenty miles north-west of Aix, and twenty-eight north-west of Marseilles. Long. 5. 8. E. Lat. 43. 35. N.

SALONA, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is inhabited by Turks and Greeks, and is seated

on a small river, near the gulph of the same name, forty-two miles north-east of Lepanto. Long. 23. 5. E. Lat. 38. 50. N.

SALONA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia; seated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, a little east of Spalatta, and fifty-eight miles north-west of Ragusa. It is subject to Venice. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SALONICHI, or **THESSALONICA**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It was once a very large and famous city, and there are still remaining several triumphal arches, but all in ruins, except one, which is almost entire. It is now surrounded by very strong walls, and has several fine mosques, which were formerly churches. That which the Christians had before the Turkish empire began, was called St. Deemtrius, and is the most remarkable. The body of this church is very handsome, and supported by columns of marble, jasper, and porphyry. It carries on a very good trade, especially in silks. It is seated at the bottom of the gulph of the same name, partly on a hill and partly on its declivity, near the river Vardar, fifty-five miles north of Larissa, and two hundred and seventy west of Constantinople. Long. 24. 5. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

SALSES, a strong castle of France, in Roussillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken by the prince of Condé in 1639; the Spaniards retook it in 1640, and the French in 1642. It is seated between a lake of the same name and a mountain, ten miles north of Perpignan. Long. 2. 38. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

SALSETTA, an island in the Indian ocean, near the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of the kingdom of Decan. It is twenty-five miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruit, and sugar-canes. It belongs to the Portuguese, and the Jesuits possess the best part of it. It has a great many villages, and churches, but has no town in it, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the side of a rock. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiously carved in the rock; at present it has no inhabitants, but wild beasts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fish, because it is so near Bombay, being only separated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694 the Arabs made a descent here, and committed great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the priests. They also carried away 1400 people into slavery. In 1720 the priests wanted to disturb the English; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing a few people made them quiet. In 1722 they wanted to be troublesome again, but after forty of them were slain, the rest ran away. Long. 72. 15. E. Lat. 19. 0. N.

SALTA, a town of South America, in Tucuman, where the Spaniards carry on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It is seated on a small river, thirty-seven miles from Escribo. Long. 63. 20. W. Lat. 35. 50. S.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on February 2, and August 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which are clean washed with every shower of rain. It is a corporation which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and nine aldermen. It was formerly much larger and better frequented; however, the inhabitants have yet some trade, which is principally in malt, and good beer. It is twenty-four miles south of Launceston, and two hundred and twenty-two west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 30. W. Lat. 50. 26. N.

SALTZA, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg, where there are salt-springs. It is seated on the river Elbe, fifteen miles from Magdeburg. Long. 12. 1. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

SALTZBURG, a large city of Germany, and capital of the archbishoprick of the same name. The archbishop, who resides here, is a sovereign of the district. It is well built, populous, and defended by a castle, seated upon a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, with a very handsome garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer habitation, and in that for the winter they reckon 163 apartments, all handsomely furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houses are generally five stories high; but the streets are narrow. The university was founded in 1623, by the archbishop of Lodron, and depends on the Benedictine monks of this town, who have since built a very handsome church. It is seated on the side of the river Saltz, fifty miles south of Passaw, seventy east-by-south of Munich, one hundred and thirty-three north of Venice, and one hundred and fifty-five west-by-south of Vienna. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

SALTZBURG, an archbishoprick of Germany, which lies along the river Saltz, and is about one hundred and twenty miles

in length, and eighty in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the east by Austria, on the south by Carinthia and Tyrol, and on the west by the same and Bavaria. The greatest part of this country is surrounded by high mountains, especially on the south side. However, the earth is tolerably fruitful. There are ten large lakes abounding with fish, and in the valleys are fine meadows and fat pastures; inasmuch that they can supply their neighbours with cattle and game. In the mountains there is fine marble of different colours, of which they send large quantities to other parts of Germany.

SALVADOR, a town of Africa, the capital of Congo, with a large palace where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It is seated on a craggy mountain. Long. 15. 0. E. Lat. 5. 0. S.

SALVADOR (ST.) a large, populous, and handsome town of South America, in Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It is the residence of the viceroy, and contains several religious houses; and the Jesuits have a large and magnificent college. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and superstitious, but carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built with stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit trees, herbs, fallads, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, woods for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is just below it. Long. 38. 0. E. Lat. 13. 0. S.

SALVADOR (ANDREW) an excellent Italian poet, under the pontificate of Gregory XV. and Urban VIII. His pieces intitled *Medore Flore*, and *Sainte Ursula*, are most esteemed.

SALVAN DE SALIEZ (ANTONIETTA DE) a lady distinguished by her fine taste in polite literature, and her genius for poetry, was born at Albi in 1638, and received into the academy of the Ricovrati of Padua. She wrote several works in verse and prose, the principal of which are, 1. Paraphrases on the Penitential Psalms. 2. The Countess of Issemburg, an historical Romance, which has been translated into several languages. This lady married Antony de Fontvielle, lord of Saliez, after whose death she remained a widow, in order to apply herself with the greater liberty to the Muses, and formed a society of ingenious persons, who met weekly at her house. She died at Alvi, in 1638.

SALATERRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the frontiers of Spanish Estramadura. It is seated on the river Elia, at the foot of a mountain. It is fortified with five bastions, one of which is covered with a horn-work. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is twelve miles north-east of Alcantara, and thirty-seven south-west of Placentia. Long. 5. 47. W. Lat. 39. 33. N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. It is seated on the river Tago, in an agreeable country, fertile in corn, wine, and fruit, there is a royal palace here, which is frequented by the court from time to time. It is thirty miles north-west of Lisbon. Long. 7. 10. W. Lat. 39. 0. N.

SALVATERRA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the frontiers of Portugal. It is but a small place, and is seated on the river Minho, thirty miles north-west of Bragua, and sixty south of Compostella. Long. 8. 5. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Biscay, in the province of Alava. It is seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, thirty-two miles from Vittoria. Long. 2. 7. W. Lat. 42. 50. N.

SALVATOR ROSA, a celebrated painter, was a Neapolitan, born in 1614, and in both the arts of poetry and painting was esteemed one of the most excellent masters that Italy produced in that century. In poetry he excelled in satire, and in painting in landscapes, battles, havens, &c. with small figures. He was a disciple of Daniele Falconi, his countryman, whose instructions he much improved by his study of antiquities, and the works of the most excellent painters who went before him. He was famous for his copious and florid invention, his solid judgment in the ordering of his pieces, the genteel and uncommon management of his figures, and his general knowledge of all the parts of painting: but what gave a more particular stamp to his compositions was his inimitable liberty of pencil, and the noble spirit with which he animated all his works. He spent the greatest part of his life at Rome, where he was courted and admired by all men of rank. He also etched abundance of valuable prints with his own hand, and died in 1673, at fifty-nine years of age.

SALVIANUS, a priest of Marfeilles, who flourished in the 5th century, and was well skilled in the sciences. It is said that he lived in continence with his wife Palladia, as if she had been his sister, and that he was so afflicted at the wickedness of that age, that he was called the Jeremiah of the fifth Century. He acquired such reputation for his piety

and learning, that he was named the Master of the Bishops. He wrote a Treatise on Providence; another on Avarice; and some Epistles, of which Baluze has given an excellent edition; that of Conrad Rittershusius, in 2 vols. octavo, is also esteemed.

SALVIATI (FRANCESCO) an excellent painter, was born at Florence, in 1510, and was the disciple of Andrea del Sarto, and afterwards of Baccio Bandinelli. At length Francesco becoming a master, he was employed by cardinal Salviati, and on that account he took the name of his patron. He was soon esteemed both in Italy and France; for his manner of designing came very near Raphael's, and he performed well both in fresco, distemper, and oil. He was quick at invention, and as ready in the execution; graceful in naked figures, and genteel in his draperies; yet his talent did not lie in grand compositions. In 1554 he went to Paris, and performed several pieces for the cardinal of Lorraine, who, it seems, was not well pleased with them. At this Salviati was greatly disgusted, and he was equally offended at the favour and reputation Rosso had obtained: for he was of so jealous and sullen a disposition, that he even suffered much from his apprehensions that some young men, who were growing into reputation, would prove better artists than himself. He afterwards returned to Italy, and having finished several pictures at Rome, Florence, and Venice, died in 1563, in the fifty-third year of his age.

SALVIATI (GIOSEPPE) a Venetian painter, was born in the year 1535, and exchanged his name of Porta, which was that of his family, for that of his master, the above Francesco Salviati, with whom he was placed very young at Rome. The greatest part of his life he spent at Venice, where he generally applied himself to painting in fresco, and was often employed in concurrence with Paul Veronese and Tintoret. He was not only well skilled in designing and colouring, but was an excellent mathematician, and wrote some good treatises in that science. He died in 1585.

SALUS, or HEALTH, one of the blessings, to which the pagans erected temples and altars. Salus was represented in the form of a woman sitting on a throne, holding a globe in her hand, and near her stood an altar with a snake entwined round it. Her temple at Rome stood near the gate from thence called Porta Salutaris, and it is worthy of remark, that the priests belonging to this temple had the sole privilege of offering supplications to the gods, both for the healths of the people in general, and of every individual.

SALUZZO, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, and near the river Po, twenty-two miles south-by-west of Turin, and fifteen south-east of Pignerol. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

SAMAR, an island of the East Indies, and one of the Philippines, lies to the south-east of Luzon, from which it is separated by a small strait. It is about two hundred and twenty miles in circumference, and has a great many craggy mountains, but the plains are fertile.

SAMARCAND, a city of Usbeck Tartary, in Asia, one hundred miles north of Buchara. It is a large and populous place, fortified with a strong bulwark of earth; its houses are built only with stone, there being quarries in the neighbourhood. The country about it produces pears, apples, grapes, and melons, of so excellent a taste, and in such plenty, that it furnishes all the empire of the Great Mogul and part of Persia therewith. This is the town where the famous Tamerlane the Great formerly resided. Long. 69. 0. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

SAMARIA, an ancient city of Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey. It was the capital of the kings of Israel, and afterwards of Herod the Great, who rebuilt it, and called it Sebaste, of which there are some magnificent ruins yet remaining. It is forty-five miles north of Jerusalem. Long. 38. 10. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

SAMBALLAS, a cluster of islands in America, on the north coast of the isthmus, which joins the south and north continent. They are none of them inhabited, but are claimed by the Spaniards, because they are near the continent of Darien; and they being full of mountains and forests yield a charming view at a distance.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the confines of Picardy in France, and running for the most part north-east through Hainault, passes by Maubeuge and Charleroy, falling into the Maese at Namur.

SAMBUC (JOHN) a famous physician, and learned writer, born at Tirnau, in Hungary, in 1531. He was at the universities of Germany, Italy, and France, and became well skilled in medicine, polite literature, poetry, history, and antiquities. He was in great credit at the court of the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. to whom he was counsellor and historiographer, and died of an apoplexy.

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plexy at Vienna, on the 13th of June, 1584, aged fifty-three. He wrote, 1. An excellent History of Hungary. 2. The Lives of the Roman emperors. 3. Latin translations of Hesiod, Xenophon, Thucydides, Theophrastus, and a part of Plato's works. 4. Commentaries on Horace's Art of Poetry; with Notes on many Greek and Latin authors, and a great number of other works in verse and prose.

SAMMARTHANUS. See **SAINTE-MARTHE**.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the north by Courland, on the east by Lithuania, on the west by the Baltic sea, and on the south by Regal Prussia. It is about one hundred and seventy-five miles in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth. It is a country full of forests and high mountains, which produce great numbers of cattle, and plenty of honey. Their horses are highly esteemed for their largeness, strength, and swiftness; and the inhabitants are remarkable for being very clownish, and for drinking large quantities of strong liquors. However, they live to a very advanced age, and it is common to see among them people one hundred and twenty years old. Boscovna is the capital town, and yet is not very populous, and of no importance.

SAMOIEDES, a people who live in the most northern part of the Russian empire, between Asiatic Tartary and Archangel, and all along the sea as far as Siberia. They travel on the snow in sledges like the Laplanders, which are drawn by a sort of deer, like the rein-deer. Their stature is short and squat; they have broad shoulders and faces; with flat noses; their skin is brown; their hair is generally black, they have very little beards, and are very swift runners. Their tents are covered with the bark of birch trees, and they remove them from place to place both in winter and summer. They are made of poles set in a circle, and meeting at the top, only leaving a hole to let out the smoke. They make their fire in the middle, and at night both men and women lie naked about them; they lay their children on boxes made of birch bark sewed together, and filled with soft shavings. They have no regard to consanguinity in their marriages, and take as many wives as they can keep. Their garments are made of the skins of beasts with the hair on, and they turn the hairy side next the skin in the winter, and the smooth side in the summer. The cloathing of the women are much the same as that of the men. Their only employment is fishing and hunting.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Asia, bounded on the north by a gulph of the same name, on the south by the gulph of Ephesus, and on the east by the isle of Nicaria. It is about thirty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth, and is extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. The women are very nasty and ugly, and they never shift above once a month. They are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent muscadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with wild fowls, such as partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, and wheat-eats; besides which, their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a bishop who resides at Cora.

SAMOTHRASIA, a small island of the Archipelago, ten miles from the south coast of Romania, to the north of the island of Imbros. It is almost round, and is near eight miles in diameter. Long. 27. 5. E. Lat. 40. 34. N.

SAMPSON, or **SAMSON**, a judge and deliverer of the Israelites, famous for his prodigious strength, was born about the 1155th year before the Christian æra. He was the son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan, and, according to the orders his mother had received from an angel, was brought up a Nazarite, that is, his hair was suffered to grow, and he was allowed to drink neither wine, nor any other intoxicating liquor. Sampson married the daughter of a Philistine, whom her father soon gave to another, which injury he revenged. He on several occasions slew great numbers of the Philistines, burnt their corn in their fields, and did them more mischief than all the Israelites together; but suffering himself to be seduced by the caresses and flattery of Delilah, a lewd Philistine woman, with whom he was in love, he, though convinced, by several trials, of her treachery, let her know that his strength lay in his hair, on which she cut it off, and delivered him up to the Philistines, who put out his eyes, bound him with fetters of brass, and employed him in turning a mill in the prison of Gaza. At length the Philistines sending for him to divert

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them at a festival in honour of Dagon their god, made him the object of their sport and derision; when Sampson, whose strength was returned with his hair, embracing with his arms two columns which supported the roof of the hall, shook them with such strength, that the edifice fell, and destroyed both him and the multitudes who were in it. This happened about the 1117th year before the birth of Christ.

SAMSCHA, a province of Asia in Georgia, bounded on the south by Armenia, on the west by Gurriel, on the north by Immeretta, and on the east by Caker. It has a prince of its own, who is tributary to the Grand Seigneur.

SAMSOE, an island of Denmark, on the Baltic sea, to the north of Fionia, and to the east of Jutland. It is about eight miles in length, and three in breadth. Long. 10. 27. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

SAMUEL, a prophet, judge, and governor of Israel, was the son of Alkanah, a Levite, and Hannah, and was born about the 1155th year before the Christian æra. He was consecrated to God from his infancy, and educated in the temple, by Eli the high-priest: at which time God favoured him with a revelation. The high-priest dying, Samuel succeeded him, at forty years of age; caused the ark to be brought from Shiloh, and endeavoured with great care to make the Israelites adhere to the worship of the true God. Towards the end of his life he made his two sons judges of Israel; but the people insisting on having a king, Samuel anointed Saul; however, that prince offending the Almighty by his disobedience, he was afterwards commanded to anoint David king; soon after which Samuel died, about the 1057th year before the Christian æra, aged ninety eight. Some are of opinion that Samuel wrote the book of Judges, that of Ruth, and part of the first book that bears his name.

SANAA, a handsome, populous, and trading town of Asia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and of the kingdom of Yemen. It stands among the mountains to the north-east of Aden, where the air is extremely temperate. The walls are so broad, that eight horsemen may ride abreast. It is seventy-eight miles north-east of Aden. Long. 46. 25. E. Lat. 14. 58. N.

SANADON (**NOEL STEPHEN**) a Jesuit, born at Roan, on the 16th of February, 1676. He taught the learned languages at Caen, where he contracted a strict friendship with M. Huet, and at length was made professor of rhetoric at Paris. He was for some time intrusted with the education of the prince of Conti, and was made library-keeper of the college of Lewis the Great at Paris, where he died, on the 21st of September, 1733, aged fifty-eight. He wrote, 1. Latin Poems, which are esteemed. 2. A French translation of Horace, with notes. 3. Orations, and other works.

SANCERRE, a town of France, in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois. It is seated on a mountain near the river Loire, twenty-two miles north-west of Nevers, and one hundred and ten south of Paris. Long. 2. 45. E. Lat. 47. 16. N.

SANCHEZ (**FRANCIS**) in Latin *Sanctius*, one of the most famous grammarians of the 16th century, was born at Las Brocas in Spain, and acquired such reputation by his works, that he was considered as the Father of the Latin Tongue, and the Doctor of all the Men of Letters. He died in 1600, aged seventy-seven. He wrote, 1. An excellent treatise intitled *Minerva*, or *De Causis Linguae Latinae*. 2. The Art of Speaking, and of the Manner of Interpreting Authors, and several other works.

SANCHONIATHON, a famous Phœnician historiographer, born at Beryta, lived, according to Porphyry, in the reign of Semiramis, and according to others, was cotemporary with Gideon, the judge of the Israelites, and flourished about 1245 years before the Christian æra. He wrote in the Phœnician tongue, the History of the Ancient Religion and Antiquities of the Phœnicians. Philo Biblius, who lived in the reign of the emperor Adrian, translated his works into Greek, and there are still extant some fragments of that version in Porphyry, and Eusebius. Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Dupin, have rejected these fragments as spurious; while Mr. Fourmont, and many other learned men, consider them as authentic pieces.

SANCROFT (**WILLIAM**) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Frefingfield in Suffolk, on the 30th of January, 1616, and studied at Emanuel college in Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1642; but on his refusing to take the engagement, was ejected from his fellowship, upon which he travelled, and returning after the Restoration, was in 1660 chosen one of the university preachers, and the same year became chaplain to Dr. Cofin, bishop of Durham. The next year he was collated to the rectory of Houghton, in the county Palatine of Durham, and to a prebend in the church of Durham. In 1662 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and the same year was elected master of Emanuel college. The next year he was nominated

nated to the deanery of York, and in 1664 was installed dean of St. Paul's. In 1668 he was admitted archdeacon of Canterbury, which he held till the year 1670, and then resigned it. In 1677 he was unexpectedly advanced to the archbishoprick of Canterbury; but in 1688 was committed to the Tower with six other bishops, for presenting a petition to the king, against reading king James's Declaration of indulgence. He the same year projected a scheme for uniting the dissenters to the church of England; and upon the king's abdicating the throne, concurred with the lords in a declaration to the prince of Orange for a free parliament, and due indulgence to protestant dissenters. But that prince and his consort being declared king and queen, his grace refused to take the oaths to their majesties, on which he was suspended on the first of August, 1689, and deprived on the first of February following. He however continued at Lambeth till August 1690, and then retired to the place of his birth, where he lived in a very private manner till his death, which happened on the 24th of November, 1693. This learned divine, who was remarkable for his piety, integrity, and steady adherence to the dictates of his conscience only, published a volume in duodecimo, intitled *Modern Politics*, taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and other choice Authors: Familiar Letters to Mr. North, an octavo pamphlet; and three of his Sermons were printed together after his death.

SANCTA CLARA (FRANCIS DE) a Franciscan friar, born in England, lived in the seventeenth century, and was lecturer of divinity at Doway, in the convent of St. Bonaventure, provincial minister of the province of England, and almoner to the queen of England, the wife of king Charles I. He published several books, in which he expresses very favourable sentiments of the English episcopalians, and those who erred sincerely: these are, *Deus, Natura, Gratia, five Tractatus de Meritis & Peccatorum Remissione, &c.* and *Apoloogia Episcoporum*.

SANCTES (PAGNIN) a learned Dominican monk, born at Lucca about the year 1400. He acquired great skill in the Hebrew tongue, and spent the greatest part of his life at Lyons, where he acquired much reputation, and died in that city in 1541, aged seventy. He published, 1. A Latin Version of the bible from the Hebrew. 2. An excellent Hebrew Dictionary, intitled *Thesaurus Linguae Sanctae*, and other learned works.

SANCTESIUS (CLAUDIUS) in French *De Saintes*, bishop of Evreux, and one of the most famous controversial writers of the sixteenth century, was a native of Perche, and in 1540 took the habit of a regular canon in the abbey of St. Cheron, near Chartres, and was soon after sent to Paris, where he studied polite learning, philosophy, and divinity, in the college of Navarre. He was admitted doctor of divinity in 1555, and afterwards entered into the family of the cardinal of Lorraine. He and Simon Vigor disputed against two Calvinist ministers at the duke of Nevers's in 1566, and in 1575 he was made bishop of Evreux. He zealously opposed those of the reformed religion, and maintained that it was necessary to rebaptize such as had been baptized by their ministers. He went so violently into the party of the League, that he maintained that Henry III. had been justly assassinated, and that Henry IV. deserved the same punishment. However, he was at length made prisoner at Louviers, and conducted to Caen, where he would have suffered death, had not the cardinal de Bourbon, and some other ecclesiastics interceded for him, when his sentence was, at their entreaties, changed into perpetual imprisonment. He died in the castle of Creve Cœur, in the diocese of Lisieux, in 1591.

SANCTORIUS, or **SANTORIUS**, a celebrated professor of physic in the university of Padua, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, who being persuaded that health and sickness depend on the degree of the insensible perspiration performed through the pores of the body, made a great number of experiments on transpiration. He placed himself in a pair of scales, and weighing all the aliments he took, and whatever he evacuated by stool and urine, was enabled to discover the weight of what was carried off by insensible perspiration, and its relation to the aliments which either encrease or diminish it. He found, for instance, that if he ate and drank the quantity of eight pounds in a day, five pounds were evacuated by insensible perspiration. He composed on this subject a book intitled *Medicina Statica*, which has had many editions. He also wrote *Methodus vitandorum Errorum qui in Arte Medica contingunt, &c.* quarto.

SANDBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Easter Tuesday and the first Thursday after September 10, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the banks of the river Welock. It is but a small town, but the market is good, and in the market-place are two crosses of stone adorned with images and inscriptions. It is twenty-four miles east of Chester, and one hundred and six-

ty-two north-west of London. Long. 2. 28. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

SANDECZ, a strong town in Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. It is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, and on the rivulet Dunaiso, thirty-two miles south-east of Cracow. Long. 21. 21. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

SANDERSON (ROBERT) bishop of Lincoln, born at Rotherham in Yorkshire, on the 19th of September, 1587. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1606. He was afterwards sub-rector of his college, and in 1616 was elected senior proctor, and after his being made prebendary of Lincoln, and obtaining several preferments in the church, was, in 1631, appointed chaplain to king Charles I. In 1636 he was created doctor of divinity: in 1642 was nominated by his majesty regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and the next year was nominated by the parliament one of the assembly of divines; but never sat among them. In 1647 he had a considerable hand in drawing up The Reasons of the University of Oxford against the solemn League and Covenant, the negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship; and the same year was sent for by the king with Dr. Hammond, Dr. Sheldon, and Dr. Morley, to attend him, in order to advise with him, how far he ought to comply with the proposals of the parliament for the settlement of a peace in church and state: he also afterwards attended his majesty in the Isle of Wight. In 1648 he was ejected out of his professorship and canonry of Christ-church, by the parliament visitors, on which he retired to his living of Boothby-Pannell, which had been put under sequestration; but though he procured the sequestration to be taken off, yet he was several times plundered, and having a wife and three children, was reduced to great necessity. In 1658 Mr. Robert Boyle, who had read his book *De Juramento*, generously sent him the sum of fifty pounds, desiring him to publish his lectures *De Conscientia*, and promising to allow him that, or a larger sum annually during life, to enable him to pay an amanuensis to ease himself of the trouble of writing. However, in 1660 he was restored to his professorship and canonry, and was the same year made bishop of Lincoln. He then augmented several poor vicarages, as his fines came in, and when his friends endeavoured to put a stop to his liberality by suggesting that he was old, and had a family, he piously replied, that he left them to God, and hoped that he should be able at his death to give them a competency. He died on the 29th of January, 1663, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He published, 1. *Logica Artis Compendium*. 2. Many Sermons. 3. Nine Cases of Conscience. 4. *De Obligatione Conscientiae Praelectiones decem*; which was afterwards translated into English. 5. *De Juramenti Obligatione*. 6. Episcopacy, as established by Law in England, not prejudicial to regal Power; and several other works.

SANDERUS (ANTHONY) an eminent Flemish writer, was grandson to John Sanderus, physician to the emperor Charles V. and was born at Antwerp in 1586. He distinguished himself by the elegance of his writings, and his application to study; was curate in the diocese of Ghent, then canon of Ypres and Terouen, and died in 1664, aged seventy-eight. He wrote many works in verse and prose, the principal of which are, 1. *Flandria Illustrata*. 2. *Elogia Cardinalium*. 3. *De Clavis Antonis Hagiologium Flandriae*. 4. *De Gandavensibus Fama Clavis, &c.*

SANDIUS (CHRISTOPHER) a famous Socinian, was born at Koningberg in Prussia, and died at Amsterdam in 1680, aged thirty-six. He wrote, 1. A *Bibliotheca* of the Anti-Trinitarians. 2. *Nucleus Historiae Ecclesiasticae*. 3. *Interpretationes Paradoxae in Joannem*. 4. *De Originis Animae*. 4. *Scriptura Sanctae Trinitatis Revelatrix, &c.*

SANDO, an island of Japan, on the north coast of Nippon, with a town of the same name. It is about eighty-six miles in circumference. Long. 138. 25. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

SANDOMIR, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and capital of the palatinate of the same name. It is eighty miles north of Cracow. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

SANDRART (JOACHIM) an eminent German painter, was born at Francfort on the 12th of May, 1606. His father sent him to a grammar school, but seeing that his inclination led him to drawing and engraving, suffered him to pursue his genius. He was so eager to learn, that he travelled on foot to Prague, where he applied to Giles Sadler, a famous engraver, who persuading him not to mind engraving, but to apply to painting, he went to Utrecht. He was there some time under Gerard Honthorst, who took him to England, where he staid till the year 1627, and afterwards went to Venice, where he copied the finest pictures of Titian and Paul Veronese; and from thence went to Rome, where he stayed some years, and became one of the best painters of his time. He then went to Naples, and from thence to Sicily and Malta, and at length returned through

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through Lombardy to Francfort; but a great famine soon drove him from thence to Amsterdam. At length he settled at Augsburg, where he executed abundance of fine pieces, and afterwards going to Nuremberg, set up an academy of painting; and published several volumes relating to his profession; but the most considerable of his works is, *The Lives of the Painters, with their Effegies*. He worked till he was seventy years of age; but the time of his death is not recorded.

SANDVLIET, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant. It is seated on the river Scheldt, ten miles north of Antwerp. Long. 4. 8. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

SANDWICH, a sea-port town in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and one fair, on December 4, for drapery, haberdashery, hard-ware, and shoes. It is a town of great antiquity. It is a corporation and cinque-port, governed by a mayor and eleven jurats, and sends two members to parliament, who are called barons. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town consists of about 1500 houses, most of them old, and built with wood, though there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It has three long narrow streets paved, and thirty cross streets or allies, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular manufactory is carried on. The town is walled round, and also fortified with ditches and ramparts; but though the walls are much decayed, four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being so choaked up with sand, that a ship of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is thirteen miles west-by-south of Canterbury, and sixty-eight east-by-south of London. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

SANDYS (EDWIN) archbishop of York, and an eminent reformer, was born in the year 1519, probably at Hawkhead, his father's seat in Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college in Cambridge. He was afterwards elected master of Catharine hall, and at the time of king Edward's decease was vicechancellor of the university. As he had early embraced the protestant religion, he joined heartily with those who were for raising the lady Jane Grey to the throne, and was required by John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who came to Cambridge in his march against queen Mary, to shew the lady Jane's title in a sermon the next day before the university. He obeyed, and not only preached in a most pathetic manner, but gave a copy of his sermon to be printed. Two days after, the same duke sending him orders to proclaim queen Mary, he bravely refused; for which he was deprived of his vicechancellorship, and other preferments, and sent to the Tower, where he lay above seven months, and was then removed to the Marshalsea. However, he was afterwards, by the mediation of some of his friends, set at liberty; but it being suggested to bishop Gardiner that he was the greatest heretic in England, and one who had most corrupted the university of Cambridge, strict search was ordered to be made after him, but he had the happiness to escape out of England, and arrived at Antwerp, from whence he was obliged to fly to Augsburg; and after staying there a few days, he went and fixed his abode at Strasburg, where his wife came to him; but he had the misfortune to lose her and one child. In 1558 he travelled to Zurich, where he lodged five weeks in the house of Peter Martyr, with whom he ever after kept up a strict correspondence.

On his receiving the agreeable news of queen Mary's death, he returned to England, and was appointed one of the nine protestant divines who were to hold a disputation against so many of the Romish persuasion, before both houses of parliament at Westminster. He was likewise one of the commissioners for preparing the liturgy, and other matters relating to the reformation of the church. On the deprivation of the popish prelates, he was nominated to the see of Carlisle, which he refused; but accepted that of Worcester, and in 1565 he was one of the bishops appointed to make a new translation of the Bible, when the parts which fell to his share were the first and second book of Kings, and the first and second of Chronicles. In 1570 he succeeded Grindal in the see of London; the following year he was ordered by the queen to assist the archbishop of Canterbury in the ecclesiastical commission against the papists and puritans; and in 1576 he was translated to the bishoprick of York. The severity with which he acted against the papists, not only exposed him to their censures and invectives, but involved him in many disputes and quarrels with those of his own communion, which rendered his life a perpetual warfare. Attempts were even made to ruin his reputation and interest: one of these was of so extraordinary a nature, that we cannot forbear to mention it. As he was visiting his diocese in May, 1582, he lay at an inn at Doncaster, where, through the contrivance of sir Robert Stapleton, and other of his enemies, the inn-keeper's wife was put

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to bed to him at midnight, when he was asleep. Upon which, according to agreement, the inn-keeper rushed into the room, waked the archbishop with his noise, and as if intending to revenge the injury, held a drawn dagger to his breast. Immediately sir Robert Stapleton entered, and assuming the appearance of a friend, which he had formerly been, advised his grace to make up the affair, persuading him that notwithstanding his innocence, which the archbishop earnestly protested, and which Stapleton acknowledged, it were better to stop the mouths of needy wretches, than to bring his name into question, and prejudice the cause and credit of religion. With this advice the archbishop unwarily complied; but afterwards discovering sir Robert's malice and treachery, he, conscious of his own innocence, caused the affair to be examined before the council in the star-chamber. In consequence of which he was declared entirely innocent of the wicked imputations raised against him, and sir Robert Stapleton and his vile accomplices were imprisoned, and severely fined. In short, after a life full of troubles and contention, principally owing to the iniquity of the times, this learned archbishop died, on the 10th of July, 1588, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Twenty-two of his Sermons were afterwards collected and printed in a small quarto.

SANDYS (SIR EDWIN) the second son of Dr. Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, was born at Worcester about the year 1561, and was educated in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. Hooker, author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*. In 1581 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of York, after which he travelled into foreign countries, and at his return became famous for his learning, prudence, and virtue. In 1602 he resigned his prebend, and the next year received the honour of knighthood from king James I. and was afterwards employed by his majesty in several affairs of importance. He had a seat in the house of commons, which he constantly attended, and was esteemed by all an excellent patriot; but opposing the court with great vigour in the parliament held in 1621, he, with Mr. Selden, was committed to the custody of the sheriff of London, on the 16th of June, and was not released till the 18th of July following. This affair was highly resented by the house of commons, as a breach of their privileges; but sir George Calvert, secretary of state, declaring that neither Sandys nor Selden had been imprisoned for any parliamentary matter, a stop was put to the dispute. He died in October 1629, having first bequeathed 1500 l. to the university of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysical lecture. He was the author of a book intitled *Europæ Speculum*; or a Description of the State of Religion in the East, the best edition of which is that of 1629.

SANDYS (GEORGE) an eminent poet in the sixteenth century, was a younger brother of the former, and was born at Bishop's Thorpe in Yorkshire, about the year 1578, and educated at Oxford. In 1680 he began his travels through several parts of Europe, and then visited Constantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. After his return he published an account of his travels, and afterwards distinguished himself by his poetical works. He was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to king Charles I. and died at Broxley-abbey in Kent, in the beginning of March, 1644. His poetical works were, 1. *Ovid's Metamorphoses* Englished, folio. 2. *A Paraphrase upon the Divine Poems*, which contain a Paraphrase on Job, the Psalms of David, Ecclesiastes, the Lamentations of Jeremiah, &c. folio. 3. *A translation of Grotius's tragedy intitled Christ's Passion*.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain in the province of Navarre, seated on the banks of the river Arragon, twenty miles south of Pampeluna. Long. 0. 18. W. Lat. 42. 46. N.

SANLECQUE (LEWIS DE) an eminent French poet, was the son of James de Sanlecque, a letter-founder, and was born at Paris in 1650. He entered young into the congregation of the canons of St. Genevieve, and became professor of humanity in their college at Nanterre, near Paris. At length obtaining the friendship of the duke of Nevers, that nobleman endeavoured to procure for him the bishoprick of Bethlehem; but Lewis XIV. prevented it on account of the satires Sanlecque had written against false confessors and bishops. He spent the rest of his life in his priory of Garnai, which he has celebrated in his Poems, and died on the 14th of July, 1714, aged fifty-eight, much lamented by his parishioners, who had a greater share in the revenues of his cure than he himself. The best edition of his Poems is that of Lyons, under the false name of Harlem, in 1726, duodecimo. It contains two epistles to the king, five satires, three other epistles, a poem on bad action in preaching, several epigrams, madrigals, &c.

SAN-MATHEO, a town of Spain in the province of Valencia. It is fifty-five miles north of Valencia. Long. 0. 18. W. Lat. 40. 31. N.

SANNAZARIUS (JAMES) in Latin *Actius Sincerus Sannazarius*,

zarius, a celebrated Latin and Italian poet, born at Naples, in 1458. He, by his wit, ingratiated himself into the favour of king Frederic, and when that prince was dethroned, attended him into France, where he stayed with him till his death, which happened in 1504. Sannazarius then returned into Italy, where he applied himself to polite literature, and particularly to Latin and Italian poetry. His gay and facetious humour made him sought for by all companies: but he was so afflicted at the news, that Philibert, prince of Orange, general of the emperor's army, had demolished his country-house, that it threw him into an illness of which he died in 1530. It is said, that being informed a few days before his death, that the prince of Orange was killed in battle, he cried out, "I shall die contented, since Mars has punished this barbarous enemy of the Muses." He wrote a great number of Latin and Italian poems; among those in Latin, his *De Partu Virginis*, and Eclogues are chiefly esteemed; and the most celebrated of his Italian pieces is his *Arcadia*.

SANQUAR, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale, twenty-one miles north of Dumfries. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

SANSON (NICHOLAS) a celebrated French geographer, born at Abbeville, on the 20th of December, 1600. He applied himself for some time to commerce, but having considerable losses, quitted trade, and, in 1627, went to Paris, where he distinguished himself as an engineer and mathematician; and afterwards applying himself to geography, became geographer to the French king, and had a salary of two thousand livres per annum. He made a great number of maps, which were more exact than any drawn before his time, and also wrote several geographical works. In 1641, he had a warm dispute with father Labbé, a Jesuit, which ended to his honour. Three years before that time, Lewis XIV. being at Abbeville, lodged at Sanson's house, when he admitted him to his council, and offered him the post of counsellor of state, but he would never accept of that honour, for fear, he said, it should weaken his children's love of study. He died at Paris, on the 7th of July, 1667, aged sixty-eight.

He left three sons, of whom Nicholas, the eldest, was killed at the Barricades, in 1648, in defending the chancellor Seguier. The two others, William and Adrian, produced a great number of excellent maps. William died in 1703, and Adrian on the 7th of September, 1718. The last was geographer to the French king.

SANTA-CLARA, an island of the South Sea, in the bay of Guaiquil, near the coast of Peru, seated eighty miles south-west of the town of Guaiquil. Long. 18. 14. W. Lat. 3. 18. S.

SANTA-CROCE (PROSPER) cardinal and archbishop of Arles, in the 16th century, was nuncio in Germany, Portugal, Spain, and France. It is remarkable, that, upon his return from his nunciature in Portugal, he introduced tobacco into Italy, whence that plant obtained the name of Santa-Croce. He wrote, 1. *Decisiones Rotæ Romanæ*. 2. *Gallicarum Rerum Commentaria*. 3. Several Orations, and other works. He died at Rome, on the 4th of October, 1589, aged seventy-six.

SANTA-CRUX-DE-MARZENADO (Dom ALVARO DE NAVIA OSOREA, viscount of Puerto, marquis of) lieutenant-general of the Spanish forces. He entered into the army at 15 years of age, distinguished himself in many sieges and battles, and was sent, in 1727, to the congress of Soissons, where he was greatly admired. He was afterwards created lieutenant-general, and sent to Ceuta against the infidels, where he distinguished himself, and gained several advantages over them; but being wounded in the thigh with a musket-ball, in a fall, and thrown from his horse, on the 21st of November, 1732, the Moors, in whose hands he was left, cut off his head, and the rest of his body in pieces. He wrote, in Spanish, Political and Military Reflections, in fourteen volumes, quarto.

SANTA-CRUZ, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suz, with a harbour and a fort, the Moors took it from the Portuguese, in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas. Long. 9. 55. W. Lat. 30. 30. N.

SANTA-CRUZ, an island in the South Sea, and one of the most considerable of those called the islands of Solomon. It is two hundred and fifty miles in circumference.

SANTA-CRUZ, a sea-port town in the island of Cuba, in North America, seated on the north side of the island, sixty miles east of the Havana. Long. 85. 36. W. Lat. 22. 36. N.

SANTA CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of South America, and capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a fertile country, and on the river Guapay. Long. 59. 35. W. Lat. 20. 40. S.

SANTA-FE, a town of North America, and capital of New Mexico. It is seated among the mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte; seven hundred and fifty miles from Mexico. Long. 105. 0. W. Lat. 36. 4. N.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of South America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see, a sovereign court of justice, and an university founded in 1610. It is seated on the river Pati, near the mountains of Bogota. Long. 74. 10. W. Lat. 4. 30. N.

SANTA-MARIA, a town of Terra Firma, in America, and in the province of Darien. It is seated on a river of the same name, a little to the east of the bay of Panama. Hither the Spaniards come yearly in the dry season, which continues three months, to gather gold out of the sands of the neighbouring streams, which is there found in large quantities. Long. 80. 0. Lat. 7. 40. N.

SANTAREN, an ancient and handsome town of Portugal, in Estremadura. It is seated on an eminence, on the banks of the river Tajo, in a pleasant country, whose soil is extremely fertile in olives, wheat, and wine, and it is common to reap the corn two months after it has been sown. This town was taken from the Moors, in 1447. It is twenty miles south of Leyria, and thirty-five north-east of Lisbon. Long. 8. 20. W. Lat. 39. 18. N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church for the Roman catholics. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is a mile and half from the river Rhine, in a valley between the mountains, five miles north-west of Wesel. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

SANTERRE (JOHN BAPTIST) an excellent French painter, born at Magny, a village in Vexin, in 1657. He drew a great number of admirable pictures, among which that of Adam and Eve, is one of the finest in Europe. He was received into the Royal Academy of Painting, in 1704, and died at Paris, on the 21st of November, 1717.

SANTEUIL, or rather SANTEUL, (JOHN BAPTIST DE) in Latin *Santolius Victorinus*, an excellent Latin poet, was born at Paris, on the 12th of May, 1630. Having finished his studies in Lewis the Great's college, he applied himself entirely to poetry, for which he had an extravagant fondness, and celebrated in his verse the praises of several great men, by which he acquired universal applause. He enriched Paris with a great number of inscriptions, which are to be seen on the public fountains, and the monuments consecrated to posterity. These inscriptions are expressed in a noble, clear, and simple manner; he has not affected points, or a puerile play upon words; but seems to have discovered the true turn and genius of that kind of writing, and to have carried it to its highest perfection. At length, some new hymns being to be composed for the Breviary of Paris, Claude Santeuil, his brother, and M. Bossuet persuaded him to undertake that work, and he succeeded in it with the greatest applause. On which the order of Clugny desired him to compose some for their Breviary, he complied with their request; and that order, out of gratitude, granted him letters of filiation, with an annual pension. Santeuil was caressed by all the learned men of his time, and had for his admirers the two princes of Condé, the father and son, from whom he frequently received favours. Lewis XIV. also gave him a proof of his esteem, by bestowing a pension upon him. He attended the duke of Bourbon to Dijon, when that prince went thither in order to hold the states of Burgundy, and died there on the 5th of August, 1697, aged sixty-six, as he was preparing to return to Paris. Besides his Latin hymns, he wrote a great number of Latin poems, which have all the fire and marks of genius discoverable in the works of great poets.

He ought not to be confounded with Claude de Santeuil, his brother, a learned ecclesiastic, who wrote several hymns in the Paris Breviary under the name of Santolius Magloranus, a name given him from his having lived a long time in the seminary of St. Magloire at Paris, in quality of secular ecclesiastic. Though he was the brother of Santeuil, and also a poet, he was always mild, tranquil, and moderate, and had none of that fire and impetuosity, with which his brother was always agitated. He was esteemed not only for his poetical abilities, but also for his profound erudition, and his exemplary piety. He died at Paris, on the 29th of September, 1684, aged fifty-seven. He wrote several other pieces of poetry, besides his hymns, which are printed with his brother's works.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, and capital of the Asturias, with the title of a marquise. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, twelve miles from St. Andre, forty-five east of Oviedo, ninety-five north-west of Burgos, and two hundred north-west of Madrid. Long. 4. 43. W. Lat. 43. 30. N.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the north of Candia, and to the south-west of Naphio. It is eight miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, and is covered with

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with pumice-stone. The soil in general must consequently be dry and barren; however, it is greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes the flesh very hard. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about ten thousand in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are several little towns and villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain water in cisterns; and though they are subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Long. 25. 58. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

SANUTI (MARIN) a celebrated writer of the 15th century, was the son of Leonard Sanuti, senator of Venice. He was entrusted with important affairs in that republic, and discharged them with honour. His principal works are, 1. A History of the Magistrates of Venice, in Latin. 2. A History of the Doges of Venice, from the Year 421, to 1493. This work is printed in the 22d volume of Muratori's Collection. Sanuti's works are much esteemed.

SAONE, a considerable river of France, which has its source in the mountain of Vosgue, in Lorraine, from whence it passes through the Franche Compté, Burgundy, and Beaujolois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

SAPIENZA, an island and cape in the Mediterranean Sea, on the south west point of the Morea, in European Turkey. It is sixty miles south of the island of Zante. It is well known to the corsairs of Barbary, who lie concealed behind it, to wait for the ships which come out of the gulph of Venice. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

SAPOR, or **SAPORES**, I. king of Persia, succeeded Artaxerxes, about the year 242. He ravaged Mesopotamia, Syria, Cilicia, and several other provinces of the Roman empire; and had he not been prevented by the vigorous resistance of Odenatus, king of the Palmyrians, he would have conquered all the East. Sapor put the emperor Valerian to a cruel death, and died himself in 272. He was succeeded by his son Hermenze, whom the Latin historian calls Hormisdas.

SAPOR II. king of Persia, and the posthumous son of Hormisdas, invaded the Roman empire, and took the city of Amida, in the year 359, after his having defeated the Roman army. He afterwards began a dreadful persecution of the Christians; the armies of the emperors Constantius, Julian, and Valens; and died during the reign of the emperor Gratian, in 380. His brother Artaxerxes, or Ardezebir, succeeded him; but died four months after; when Sapor III. ascended the throne of Persia, and had Varanes for his successor.

SAPPHO, a native of Mytelene, in the isle of Lesbos, acquired such reputation by her poems, that she was surnamed the Tenth Muse. She lived about 600 years before the Christian æra, and all the ancients mention her with admiration. It is said, that being the widow of an inhabitant in the island of Andros, she conceived a violent passion for Phaon, a young poet of Erythea, and that she was so afflicted at his slighting her passion, that she threw herself from the top of a rock into the sea; but this fact is not certain. There are now extant only Sappho's hymn to Venus, one of her odes, and some fragments of his writings; but the beauty and delicacy of these precious remains make us regret the loss of her other poems.

SAR, a river of Germany, which rising in Alsace, runs north and enters Lorraine, passing by Sarverden, Sarbruck, and Sarburg, falls in the Moselle, a little above Treves, or Triers.

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia, so called from Saraa, which signifies a Desert, as the greatest part of that country is. It gave birth to Mahomet, and his disciples, who were called Saracens, conquered great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, within forty years after his death.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Arragon, with an archbishop's see, an university, and a tribunal of the Inquisition. It is very large, handsome, and well built; and the streets are long, wide, handsomely paved, neat and clean. The houses are generally better than those of Madrid, and are five or six stories high, except in some streets, where they are but three. It is adorned with a great number of magnificent buildings, there being seventeen large churches, and fourteen handsome monasteries. It is seated on the river Ebro, over which there are two very handsome bridges, the one of stone, the other of wood. This city has four gates, which look towards the four cardinal points; and, without the walls, towards New Castile, there is an old castle, surrounded with ditches, which was formerly the palace of the kings of Arragon, and now of the Inquisition. The Ebro runs through the town, dividing it in two; and its banks are bordered with a handsome quay, which is the usual walk. The convents of

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Saragossa are very fine and richly adorned. The cathedral is a very large and handsome structure, built in the Gothic taste, and the choir is embellished with curious white marble; but the finest church is that of Neufra Señora del Pilar, seated on the side of the Ebro, and is much frequented by pilgrims. The chapel, which contains the image of the Virgin Mary is very handsome and rich, and is built under ground. The virgin is placed on a marble pillar, holding a little Jesus in her arms; her garments, her crown, and the niche she stands in are covered with jewels of inestimable value; about her are angels of massy silver, who hold flambeaux in their hands, besides fifty silver lamps.

Saragossa is built upon level ground, and though the capital of the kingdom, has no fortification except a single wall. They have no spring or fountain, and therefore they have all their water from the river.

The town is very rich and populous, and is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, merchants, and bankers. Here are academies, wherein all sorts of exercises are taught. The air is pure and wholesome, though more hot than in other parts of Spain; and there are handsome houses and agreeable orchards for three miles round, among which are a great many houses of pleasure. It is fifty miles west of Lerida, and one hundred and fifty north-east of Madrid. Lon. 1. 18 W. Lat. 41. 32 N.

SARAO, a large and strong town of Turkey, in the province of Bosnia, seated on a small rivulet, one hundred and twenty miles south west of Belgrade, sixty north-east of Banialuck, and seventy-two south-east of Jaicza. Long. 18. 53. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

SARASIN (JOHN FRANCIS) a French poet and ingenious writer, was born at Hermanville, near Caen, about the year 1604. He had the art of enlivening every company in which he appeared; and at length became secretary to the prince of Conti, who using him ill, for interfering in an affair which he did not approve, Sarasin died of vexation, at Pezenas, in 1664. He wrote many ingenious poems, and several works in prose.

SARASIN (JAMES) an eminent statuary and painter, was born at Noyon. He lived a long time at Rome, and then returning to France, made a great number of fine statues and some pictures, by which he acquired a great reputation, under the reigns of Lewis XIII and XIV. He died on the 4th of December, 1600, aged sixty-eight.

SARATOF, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated near the river Wolga, on the declivity of a mountain. It is two hundred and twenty miles south of Casan, and three hundred north-west of Astracan. Long. 49. 10 E. Lat. 52. 10 N.

SARBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, eight miles south of Treves. Long. 6. 40. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

SARBRUCK, or **SARBRUG**, an ancient town of Lorraine, near the frontiers of Lower Alsace. It is seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge. It is fifteen miles east of Marfal; and two hundred and twenty five east of Paris. Long. 7. 9. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

SARBRUCK, an ancient town of Lorraine, and capital of a county of the same name. It was formerly imperial, and has been often pillaged during the wars. It is seated on the river Sare, and is eight miles from Sarguemine, and fifteen from Sar-Louis. Long. 6. 45. E. Lat. 49. 22. N.

SARDAM, a sea-port town of Holland, seated on the north side of the river Wye, seven miles north of Amsterdam, where there are the greatest magazines of ship-timber and naval stores in the world, and a vast number of shipwrights.

SARBIIEWSKI. See **CASIMIR**.

SARDANAPALUS, a famous king of Assyria, whose softness and effeminacy passed for a proverb among the ancients, was, according to some, the same prince with Phul, who is mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. He is said to have spent the day in spinning, in the midst of his wives and concubines, wearing a female dress to prevent his being distinguished. This effeminacy made Arbaces, governor of the Medes and, Belifis, governor of Babylon, take up arms against him. The rebels were however at first defeated; but at length Arbaces cutting in pieces Sardanapalus's troops, that weak and luxurious prince was obliged to shut himself up in Nineveh, where he held out a siege of two years; but being no longer able to resist the enemy, caused a magnificent funeral pile to be erected in the midst of his palace, and threw himself upon it, with his concubines, eunuchs, and treasures, in the 748th year before the birth of Christ, after a reign of twenty years; after which Arbaces reigned at Nineveh. This is the substance of the account given by the ancients of Sardanapalus; but some of the learned question the circumstances of this prince's history; and we find, in the *Observationes Hallenses*, a learned dissertation to his honour, intitled *Apologia Sardanapali*.

SARDINIA,

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SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean, bounded by the streight which divides it from Corsica on the north, by the Tuscan sea, which flows between this island and Italy on the east, and by other parts of the Mediterranean sea on the south and west. It is about one hundred and forty miles in length, and sixty in breadth. There is a pleasing variety of hills and valleys, and the soil is generally fruitful, and would produce corn, wine, and oil in abundance if it was manured; but the inhabitants are a slothful generation, and cultivate but a little part of it. On the coast there is a fishery of anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. The beeves and sheep are very common, as well as horses. This island was under the dominion of Spain till the year 1708, when sir John Leake, the English admiral, reduced it to the obedience of the late emperor Charles VI. It was afterwards allotted to the duke of Savoy as an equivalent for Sicily, with the title of king of Sardinia; under whose dominion it still remains. This island is divided into two parts; the one called Capo-di-Cagliari, lies to the south, and the other Capo-di-Lugary, which is seated to the north. The principal towns are Cagliari the capital, Oristagno, and Saffari.

SARDIS, now called **SARDO**, is an ancient town of Natolia in Asia, and is seated forty miles east of Smyrna. This town was formerly the seat of king Croesus, but is now reduced to a poor village, containing nothing but wretched huts. However, there is a large caravansary, where travellers may commodiously lodge. The inhabitants are generally shepherds, who lead their sheep into the fine pastures of the neighbouring plain. The Turks have a mosque here, which was a Christian church, at the gate of which there are several columns of polished marble. There are a few Christians, who are employed in gardening. Long. 28. 5. E. Lat. 37. 51. N.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle standing on a rock, where the bailiff resides.

SARGEL, a large and ancient town in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tremecen, with a castle and a harbour. It is twenty-five miles from Algiers. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 33. 30. N.

SARISBERY, **SALISBERI**, or **SALISBURY** (**JOHN DE**) in Latin *Sarisenensis*, bishop of Chartres, and one of the politest writers of his time, was born at Rochester, about the year 1110. At sixteen or seventeen years of age he went to France. He had at length a commission from the king his master, to reside at the court of pope Eugenius, where he had the management of the affairs of England. On his being recalled to his native country, he received great marks of favour from Thomas Becket, high-chancellor of England, and on that prelate's being made archbishop of Canterbury attended him, and was afterwards his faithful companion on his being obliged to retire to France, and on his return to England. At length when that haughty prelate was assassinated in his church, John of Sarisbery endeavouring to ward off a blow which one of the assassins aimed at the archbishop's head, received it on his arm, and had a wound, the cure of which was attributed to a miracle produced by the intercession of Thomas Becket. Some years after John de Sarisbery was elected bishop of Chartres, where he was admired for his learning and virtue, and died in 1182. He wrote several works, the principal of which is a treatise on the vanities of the court, intitled *Polycricon, five de Nugis Curialium & Vestigiis Philosophorum*, which has been translated into French.

SARK, a little island between Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy in France, which is subject to Great Britain.

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a bishop's see. It is a poor place, and is seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, twenty-seven miles south-east of Perigueux, eighty-seven east-by-north of Bourdeaux, and three hundred south-by-west of Paris. Long. 1. 5. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SAR LOUIS, a town of Lorraine, which was built in 1680, by order of Lewis XIV. and was fortified by Vauban. It is seated on the river Sare, on an isthmus formed by this river, thirty miles east of Thionville, thirty-two north-east of Metz, and two hundred and twenty-five east-by-north of Paris. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

SARNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior Principato, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Sarno, near its source, twelve miles north-east of Salerno, and twenty south-east of Naples. Long. 15. 18. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

SAROS, a very strong castle of Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Poland. It is seated on the river Thariza, five miles from Eperies. Long. 21. 53. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

SARPI, better known by the name of Father Paul. See **PAUL**.

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SARREAL, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Francoli. In its neighbourhood there are quarries of albafter, so fine and transparent, that they glaze their windows with it. Long. 2. 9. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

SARROCHIA (**MARGARETA**) a learned lady of Naples, in the 17th century, excelled in the study of philosophy, divinity, and polite literature. Her house was a kind of academy open to all men of taste. She wrote an heroic poem in Italian, on the Life of Scanderbeg, King of Albania, and several Latin Epigrams.

SAR-INA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the frontiers of Tuscany, at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, and on the river Bavia, twenty miles south-west of Rimini, thirty south of Ravenna, and one hundred and thirty-five north-west of Rome. Long. 12. 11. E. Lat. 43. 58. N.

SARTO (**ANDREO DEL**) a celebrated painter, was born at Florence, in 1478, and brought up by Peter Cosimo. After he had laboured some time for Leo X. he went to France, where he was employed by Francis I. who loaded him with wealth and honour. At length being solicited by his wife to return to Italy, he crossed the Alps, under the pretence of going for his family, in order to settle them in France: but instead of performing his promise he spent in building, and regaling his friends, a considerable sum given him by Francis I. to buy pictures for him in Italy. This base and ungenerous conduct obliged him to retire to Florence, where he drew some admirable pictures, and died there of the plague in 1530, age forty-two.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Sare, ten miles from Sarburg, five from Fenistrange, and one hundred and twenty-five from Paris. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.

SARUM, OLD. See **SALISBURY**.

SARWAR, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Rab. Long. 17. 48. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

SARZANA, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was ceded to the Genoese by the great duke of Tuscany for Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the river Macra, on the frontiers of Tuscany, ten miles north-west of Massa, thirty-two north-west of Pisa, and fifty south-east of Genoa. Long. 10. 38. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a strong town of Dutch Flanders, not far from Ghent. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, eight miles to the north. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to their city; but was taken by the Dutch in 1644, and has continued in their hands ever since. It has a haven defended by a fort, with four bastions, and is half a mile from Fort St. Antony, and two miles and a half from St. Philipine. Long. 3. 35. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

SASERON, a town of the East Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is a large place, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which there is a small island whereon is a superb mosque, and there is a way to it over a very handsome bridge. Long. 84. 45. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

SASSARI, a town of Italy, and one of the principal in the island of Sardinia. It is seated on a small river, sixty miles from Cagliari, fifteen north of Algheri, and twenty south of Villa-Aragonense. It is a pretty large place, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and has an archbishop's see. Here is a fountain, called Rossel, which is taken to be the finest in all Italy, and so esteemed by the inhabitants that they have a common proverb which says, "He that has not seen Rossel, has not seen the world." Long. 8. 37. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transylvania, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of two small rivers, which fall into the Marosck some miles below it. Long. 27. 40. E. Lat. 46. 16. N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Secchia, ten miles south-west of Modena. Long. 11. 16. E. Lat. 44. 32. N.

SATALIA, a large and strong town of Turkey in Asia, seated on the coast of Caramania, with a small harbour. It is divided into three parts, and there is a superb mosque, which was formerly the church of the Virgin Mary. It is seated in a territory abounding in all things, especially citrons and oranges, which are extremely fine. It is one hundred and thirty miles west-by-south of Cogni, and two hundred and seventy-five south-by-east of Constantinople. Long. 31. 20. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

SATURN, one of the principal of the pagan deities, was the son of Caelus and Terra, and the father of Jupiter. He deposed and castrated his father, and obliged his brother Titan to resign the crown to him, on condition of his bringing

ing up none of his male issue, that the succession might at length devolve on him. For this purpose he devoured all the sons he had by his wife Rhea or Cybele; but she bringing forth at one time Jupiter and Juno, she presented the latter to her husband, and sent the boy to be nursed on mount Ida; when Saturn being informed of her having a son, demanded the child; but in his stead his wife gave him a stone swaddled up like an infant, which he instantly swallowed. Titan finding that Saturn had violated the contract he had made with him, put himself at the head of his children, and made war on his brother, and having made him and Cybele prisoners, confined them in Tartarus: but Jupiter being in the mean time grown up, raised an army in Crete; went to his father's assistance; defeated Titan, and restored Saturn to the throne. Sometime after Saturn being told that Jupiter intended to dethrone him, endeavoured to prevent it; but the latter being informed of his intention, deposed his father, whom, by the advice of Prometheus, he bound in woollen fetters; made him suffer the punishment of castration he had inflicted on his father Cælus, and threw him into Tartarus, with Japetus his uncle; but escaping from thence he fled into Italy, where he was kindly received by Janus, king of the country, who associated him to the government, whence Italy obtained the name of Saturnia Tellus, as also that of Latium, from *lateo*, to lie hid. There Saturn, by the wisdom and mildness of his government, is said to have produced the golden age.

Saturn was represented as an old man, with a beard, but bald and bare-headed, holding in his right hand a sickle, scythe, or a key, and in his left a serpent biting its tail.

To this deity human sacrifices were sometimes offered, and particularly by the Carthaginians. Among the Romans his priests were clothed in red, and at his festivals gladiators were employed to kill each other. The abbé La Pluche has endeavoured to prove, that Saturn is of Egyptian origin. The annual meeting of the judges in that country, he observes, was made known by setting up an image with a long beard, and a scythe in his hand, the first was an emblem of the age and gravity of the magistrates, and the last was to denote that the season of their assembling was just before the hay-harvest. To this figure they gave several names as Chronos, from *keren*, splendour, which the Greeks changed to Chronos, one of the names of Saturn. They also called it Seterin, from *seterim*, judges; whence was derived the word Saturn. As this figure continued exposed till the beginning of the new solar year, Saturn was at length considered as the father of time; his scythe then was supposed to denote his cutting down all things, and the serpent the revolution of the year.

However, Bochart, and other learned antiquaries, suppose Saturn to be the same with Noah; and Dr. Cumberland has endeavoured to prove him to be Ham, one of Noah's sons.

SATURNALIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival celebrated in honour of Saturn, about the middle of December, during which all business was laid aside, and nothing but mirth and freedom was to be met with. Mutual presents were sent and received; and to shew the equality and happiness of the golden age, when the names of master and servant were unknown, the slaves were treated and waited upon by their masters at table. The festival at first lasted only one day, though it was afterwards increased to three, four, five, and some say seven days.

SATYRS, in fabulous history, a part of Bacchus's retinue, represented with disagreeable faces, their heads armed with short horns, with hairy bodies, and with the feet and legs of goats. They are represented by the poets as having their usual residence in the woods and forests, and as being of a wanton and lustful disposition.

SAVAGE (RICHARD) a poet, distinguished by his genius and his misfortunes, was born on the 10th of January, 1697-8. A little before his birth, Anne, countess of Macclesfield, his mother, having lived upon uneasy terms with her husband, had declared, that the child with which she was pregnant was begotten by the earl Rivers. This, as may be easily imagined, made her husband no less desirous of a separation than herself, and on the 3d of March he obtained an act of parliament, by which the nuptial contract was totally annulled, and the children of his wife illegitimated. The earl Rivers, however, appeared to consider him as his own son; for he was his godfather, and gave him his own name; but unfortunately left him to the care of his mother; who immediately upon his birth discovered a resolution of disowning him, committing him to the care of a poor woman, ordered her to educate him as her own, and enjoined her never to inform him of his true parents. Thus born with a legal claim to honour and to affluence, he was in two months illegitimated by parliament, and doomed to poverty and obscurity by his unnatural mother, who in a short time after was married to col.

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Bret. The lady Mason, his grandmother, and his god-mother Mrs. Loyd, still regarded him with tenderness and pity, but in his tenth year the latter died, and left him a legacy of 300*l*. but having none to prosecute his claim, her will was eluded by the executors, and no part of the money ever paid. However, the lady Mason still continued her care, and directed him to be placed at a small grammar-school near St. Alban's, where he was called by the name of his nurse. While he was thus cultivating his genius, the earl Rivers was taken ill. He had frequently enquired after his son, and had been always amused with fallacious and evasive answers; but being now on his death-bed, he thought it his duty to provide for him among his other natural children, and therefore demanded a positive account of him, with an importunity not to be denied. His mother no longer able to refuse an answer, resolved to cut him off for ever from the happiness that competence affords, and therefore declared that he was dead; on which the earl, not imagining that there could exist in a human form a mother that would ruin her son, without enriching herself, bestowed upon some other person 6000*l*. which he had in his will bequeathed to Savage. Not contented with this, she soon after endeavoured to have him sent secretly to the plantations; but being hindered by some means or other from banishing him into another country, she soon after ordered him to be placed with a shoe-maker in Holborn, that after the usual time of trial, he might become his apprentice.

About this time his nurse, who had always treated him as her own son, died; and it being natural for him to take care of those effects which he now imagined were become his own, he went to her house, opened her boxes, and examined her papers, among which he found some letters written to her by the lady Mason, which informed him of his birth, and the reason for which it was concealed. He was now no longer satisfied with his employment; but thinking he had a right to share his mother's affluence, applied to her as her son, and made use of every art to attract her regard, and awaken her tenderness; but neither his letters, nor the interpositions of those friends which his merit or distress procured him, could make any impression on her mind. He was at that time so touched with the discovery of his real mother, that it was his frequent practice to walk in the dark evenings for several hours before her door, in hopes of seeing her come by accident to the window, or cross her apartment with a candle in her hand. One evening as he was thus walking in the street, he saw the door of her house by accident open; he entered it, and finding no person in the passage to hinder him, went up stairs to salute her. She discovered him before he could enter her chamber, alarmed the family with her outcries, and when she had by her screams gathered them about her, ordered them to drive out that villain who had forced himself in upon her, and endeavoured to murder her. Savage, who, with the most submissive tenderness, had attempted to soften her rage, hearing her utter so horrid an accusation, thought it prudent to retire. Thus being neither able to soften her heart, nor to open her hand, he was reduced to the utmost misery of want, and having no other means of support, from necessity became an author. He wrote a Poem, and afterwards two plays, *Woman's a Riddle*, and *Love in a Veil*; but the author was allowed no part of the profits from the first, and from the second he received no other advantage than the acquaintance of sir Richard Steel and Mr. Wilks, by whom he was pitied, caressed, and relieved. Sir Richard with all the ardour of benevolence promoted his interest, and even proposed to establish him in some settled scheme of life, and to have contracted an alliance with him, by marrying him to a natural daughter, on whom he intended to bestow 1000*l*. but being never able to raise the sum, the marriage was delayed. In the meantime he was officiously informed, that Mr. Savage had ridiculed him, on which he was so exasperated, that he withdrew the allowance he had paid him, and never more admitted him to his house. Mr. Wilks, the actor, to whom calamity seldom complained without relief, took him under his protection, and by his interposition obtained from his mother 50*l*. and a promise of 150*l*. more; but this last sum she afterwards refused to pay. Being now a constant attendant on the theatres, Mrs. Oldfield was so pleased with his conversation, and moved by his misfortunes, that she allowed him 50*l*. a-year, during her life, though he never saw her alone, or in any other place than behind the scenes; and at her death he endeavoured to shew his gratitude by wearing mourning. He had sometimes, by the kindness of Mr. Wilks, the advantage of a benefit, on which occasions he often received uncommon marks of regard and compassion; but he had generally the mortification to hear that his mother employed her whole interest to frustrate his applications.

However, the kindness of his friends not affording him a constant supply, he wrote the *Tragedy of Sir Thomas*

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Overbury; which not only procured him the esteem of many persons of wit, but brought him in 100*l*. Afterwards Mr. Aaron Hill zealously encouraged a subscription to a miscellany of poems; and this turned out to Mr. Savage's advantage.

He was now advancing in reputation, when both his fame and life were endangered by a most unhappy event. On the night of the 20th of November, 1727, Mr. Savage, with two of his companions, entering Robinson's coffee-house, near Charing-Cross, a scuffle ensued between them and some company in the house, in which Mr. Savage killed a gentleman, named Sinclair; for this he was tried at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to suffer death; though it did not appear that there was any premeditated malice, or design of murder. Savage had now no hopes of life, but from the mercy of the crown, which was earnestly solicited by his friends; but how incredible soever it may seem, it was obstructed only by his mother; who had the wickedness to cause the queen to be informed, that he had entered her house in the night with an intent to murder her; and the queen was so persuaded of the truth of this atrocious calumny, that she for a long time refused to hear any of those who petitioned for his life: but at length the countess of Hertford demanding an audience of the queen, laid before her majesty the whole series of his mother's cruelty, and pleaded so successfully, that he was soon after admitted to bail, and on the 9th of March, 1728, pleaded the king's pardon. Some time after he had obtained his liberty, he met in the street a woman who had sworn with much malignity against him. She informed him, that she was in distress, and had the confidence to ask him for relief. When, instead of insulting the misery of one who had brought his life into danger, he reproved her for her perjury, and changing the only guinea he had, generously gave her half of it.

Savage had now lost that tenderness for his mother which the whole series of her cruelty had not been able wholly to repress, and considering her as an implacable enemy, whom nothing but his blood could satisfy, threatened to harraß her with lampoons, and to publish a copious narrative of her conduct, unless she consented to allow him a pension. This expedient proved successful, and the lord Tyrconnel, upon his promise of laying aside his design of exposing his mother's cruelty, took him into his family, treated him as an equal, and engaged to allow him a pension of 200*l*. a-year. This was the golden part of Savage's life. He was courted by all who endeavoured to be thought men of genius, and caressed by all who valued themselves upon a refined taste. In this gay period of his life he published the *Temple of Health and Mirth*, on the Recovery of Lady Tyrconnel from a languishing illness; and the *Wanderer*, a moral poem, which he dedicated to lord Tyrconnel, in strains of the highest panegyric; but these praises he in a short time found himself inclined to retract, being discarded by the man on whom they were bestowed. Of this quarrel lord Tyrconnel and Mr. Savage assigned very different reasons; one of those urged by the former was, that having given him a valuable collection of books stamped with his arms, he had the mortification to see them soon after exposed to sale upon stalls, it being usual to Mr. Savage, when he wanted a small sum, to take his books to the pawnbrokers: for indeed, having been obliged from his first entrance into the world to subsist upon expedients, affluence was not able to exalt him above them. It was Mr. Savage's peculiar happiness that he scarcely ever found a stranger whom he did not leave a friend; but it must likewise be added, that he had not often a friend long, without obliging him to become a stranger.

Savage now thought himself again at liberty to expose the cruelty of his mother, and therefore published *The Bastard*, a poem wrote with great spirit, of which editions were multiplied with unusual rapidity. His mother, to whom it was inscribed, happened to be then at Bath, where, not being able to retire from censure, she heard it repeated in all places of concourse, nor could she enter the assembly rooms, or cross the walks without being saluted with some lines from *The Bastard*: when, being unable to bear the representation of her own conduct, she hastily fled from reproach, to shelter herself among the crowds of London.

The post of poet laureat becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Eusden, Savage solicited for it, but was disappointed, the lord-chamberlain giving it to Cibber; he therefore wrote a Poem on the Queen's Birth Day, in which he begged that as she had given him life, she would enable him to support it, and to this piece he gave the odd title of Volunteer Laureat. This poem was no sooner published than her majesty sent to a bookseller for it, and a few days after sent Mr. Savage a bank bill of fifty pounds, with a promise that he should annually receive the like present, till something better could be done for him. This pension he enjoyed during her majesty's life. He afterwards published

a satire called *The Progress of a Divine*; and a Poem on Public Spirit, with regard to public Works. But from these poems he reaped no advantage, and though he regularly received his salary of fifty pounds a year, a sum found sufficient to support families above want, yet as he had never been taught to restrain his appetites, it was soon spent, and for some part of the year he ate only when he was invited to the tables of his acquaintances, and at night slept on a bulk, in a cellar, or in a glass-house. But his distresses, however afflictive, never dejected him; in his lowest state he wanted not spirit, and was always ready to repress the insolence incited by superiority of fortune.

At length the death of the queen deprived him of his pension, and of all prospect of preferment. He now raised money by subscriptions for his Poems; and some of his friends promised to allow him fifty pounds a year, on condition of his living at Swansea in Wales. But their subscriptions soon falling greatly short of that sum, he went to Bristol, where, after staying some time, he was thrown in prison for so small a sum as eight pounds, and there owed the greatest part of his subsistence to the generosity of his keeper, who studied to oblige and serve him; and after a confinement of about six months, died on the first of August, 1743. The reader may see a more complete account of this unfortunate gentleman in his *Life*, written by Samuel Johnson, LL. D.

SAVANNA, a town of Georgia in North America, seated on a river of the same name; ten miles west of the mouth of it. It was built by the trustees of Georgia, and stands on the steep bank of the river, forty five feet high above the water. Long. 81. 26. W. Lat. 32. 10. N.

SAVARY (JAMES) an eminent French writer, born at Doué in Anjou, on the 22d of September, 1622. Having raised a considerable fortune at Paris by trade, he obtained the post of secretary to the king, and in 1670 was appointed to write a merchant's code, which appeared in 1673. He also wrote in French, *The Perfect Tradesman*, which has had many editions; and *Advice and Instructions on the most important commercial Affairs*, the most complete edition of which is that of 1715. Mr. Savary died on the 12th of October, 1690.

SAVARY DES BRULONS (JAMES) surveyor-general of the customs of Paris, one of the sons of the former, laboured jointly with Philemon Lewis Savary, one of his brothers, and canon of the church of St. Maur-des-Fosses, at the *Universal Commercial Dictionary*, which was published in 1723, in two vols. folio. James Savary des Brulons died on the 22d of April, 1716, aged fifty six; and Philemon Lewis on the 20th of September, 1727, aged seventy-three. A third volume was published as a supplement to the *Commercial Dictionary*, in 1730. A fine edition was printed at Paris in three vols. folio, in 1748. This work, which is esteemed, has been translated into English by Mr. Postlethwaite.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which rises in Upper Carniola, on the frontiers of Carinthia, and running east and south-east becomes the boundary between Slavonia and Turkey, and falls into the Danube near Belgrade.

SAVERDUN, a town of France in the county of Foix. It was formerly very strong, and is divided into the Upper and Lower town. It is seated on the river Ariege, fifteen miles from Foix, and twenty-five from Toulouse. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

SAVERNE, a town of France in Lower Alsace, on the frontiers of Lorraine, with a handsome palace. It is seated at the foot of mount Vosgue, in a country fertile in wine, twelve miles north-west of Strasburg. Long. 7. 27. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

SAVERY (ROWLAND) an eminent painter, was a native of Flanders, and the son of an ordinary painter. He first imitated all sorts of animals after nature, and became so skilful in his profession, that the emperor Rodolphus II. who had a good taste, took him into his service, and sent him to Friuli to study landscapes on the mountains, in which he succeeded. His designs are generally drawn with a pen, and washed over with different colours, as near as he could to nature. Giles Sadeler, and Isaac his disciple, engraved several of his landscapes; the finest of them is a piece in which is represented St. Jerome. He was much esteemed by the lovers of the art, and died at Antwerp in a good old age.

SAVIGLIANO, a handsome and strong town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a province of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is commodiously situated on the river Maira, five miles west of Fossano, eight east of Saluces, and twenty south of Turin. Long. 7. 25. E. Lat. 44. 53. N.

SAVILE (Sir HENRY) a gentleman distinguished by his learning and abilities, was the second son of Henry Savile, esq. and was born at Bradley near Halifax in Yorkshire, on the 30th of November, 1549. He studied in Merton college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow, and being distinguished

distinguished by his skill in the Greek tongue and mathematics, in which last science he for some time voluntarily read lectures, he was chosen proctor of the university. In 1578 he travelled into France and other countries, and returning a most accomplished gentleman, became tutor to queen Elizabeth in the Greek tongue. In 1585 he was made warden of Merton college; and in 1596 provost of Eton college. King James, upon his obtaining the crown of England, would have advanced him to greater dignities either in church or state; but these he declined, and only accepted the honour of knighthood, which was conferred upon him at Windsor, on the 21st of September, 1604; about which time his son and heir dying, he bestowed great part of his estate in publishing books, and in 1619 founded a lecture on astronomy, and another on geometry, in the university of Oxford. He died at Eton college, on the 19th of February, 1622, and was interred in the chapel there, when the vice-chancellor and doctors of that university ordered a speech to be publicly made to his honour, which was afterwards published with several copies of verses, under the title of *Ultima Linea Savili*, and an honorary monument was erected to his memory in Merton college. He published, 1. A View of certaine Military Matters. 2. *Fasti Regum & Episcoporum Angliæ usque ad Willielmum Seniores*. 3. A noble edition of St. Chrysostom's Works, in Greek, with learned Notes, eight vols. folio, and several other learned works.

SAVILE (Sir GEORGE) afterwards marquiss of Halifax, and one of the greatest statesmen of his time, was born about the year 1630, and some time after his return from his travels was created a peer, in consideration of his own and his father's merits. In 1672 he was called to a seat in the privy-council, and in the same year went over to Holland with the duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington, as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to treat about a peace with France, when he met with great opposition from his colleagues. In 1676 he was removed from the council-board, by the interest of the earl of Danby the treasurer. But in 1679 he was made a member of the new council, and the same year he opposed the bill of exclusion, but proposed such limitations of the duke of York's authority, as should disable him from doing any harm, either in church or state, as the taking out of his hands all power in ecclesiastical matters, the disposal of the public money, and the power of making peace and war, and lodging these in the two houses of parliament. When the bill was brought into the house of lords, his lordship appeared with great resolution at the head of the debates against it, which so exasperated the house of commons, that they addressed the king to remove him from his council and presence for ever, but he soon after prevailed on his majesty to dissolve that parliament, and was created an earl; but on the king's deferring to call a new parliament, according to his promise to his lordship, he fell sick, through vexation of mind, and refused the post both of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1680 he continued to oppose the exclusion bill, which occasioned a new address from the house of commons to remove him. However, after that bill was rejected in the house of lords, he pressed them, though without success, to proceed to the limitation of the duke's power, and began with moving, that during the king's life, he might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England. In August 1682 he was created a marquiss, and soon after made privy-seal, and upon king James's accession, president of the council; but on his refusing to consent to the repeal of the test, he was dismissed from all public employments. In that assembly of the lords, which met after king James's withdrawing himself the first time from Whitehall, the marquiss was chosen their president, and upon the king's return from Feversham he was sent, together with the earl of Shrewsbury and lord Delamere, from the prince of Orange, to order his majesty to quit his palace at Whitehall. In the convention parliament he was chosen speaker of the house of lords, and strenuously supported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive sovereignty of the prince and princess, upon whose accession he was again made privy-seal. Yet in 1683 he quitted the court, and became a zealous opposer of the measures of the government till his death, which happened in April 1695. The rev. Mr. Granger observes, that "he was a person of unsettled principles, and of a lively imagination, which sometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never lose his jest, though it spoiled his argument, or brought his sincerity, or even his religion in question. He was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents; and in the famous contest relating to the bill of exclusion, was thought to be a match for his uncle Shaftesbury. The pieces he has left us shew him to have been an ingenious, if not a masterly writer; and his Address to a Daughter contains more good sense in fewer words, than is, perhaps, to be found in any of his cotem-

porary authors." His lordship also wrote *The Anatomy of an Equivocal*; *A Letter to a Dissenter*; *A Rough Draught of a New Model at Sea*; and *Maxims of State*: all which were printed together in one volume octavo. Since these, were also published under his name, *The Character of King Charles II.* octavo; *The Character of Bishop Burnet*, and *Historical Observations upon the Reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II.* with Remarks upon their faithful Counsellors and false Favourites.

SAUL, the first king of Israel, was the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, and was anointed king by the prophet Samuel, about the 1095th year before the birth of Christ. The tallness of his stature, and the graces of his person, made him respected by the people. He defeated Nabal king of the Ammonites, and gained several victories over other nations; but having offered a sacrifice without waiting for Samuel, and having spared the best part of the flocks of the Amalekites, with Agag their king, contrary to the express orders of the Almighty, he was rejected, and Samuel anointed David king, who having some time after killed the giant Goliath, married Michal, Saul's daughter. Saul then became jealous of David's power, and sought in vain to destroy him. He consulted the witch of Endor to know the issue of a battle he was going to give the Philistines, and soon after his army was cut in pieces, when believing his death inevitable, he desired his armour bearer to slay him; but the latter refusing to commit so barbarous an action, Saul fell upon his sword, and died about the 1055th year before the Incarnation. Jonathan, the son of Saul, an amiable youth, and the friend of David, was slain in this battle, on which David succeeded to the throne.

SAULIEU, a town of France in Burgundy, capital of the bailiwick of Auxois. It is seated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn and abounding in cattle, twelve miles south-west of Samur, forty-five west of Dijon, one hundred north-by-west of Lyons, and one hundred and forty south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 19. E. Lat. 47. 17. N.

SAUMAISE (CLAUDE DE) in Latin *Salmasius*, a famous critic and learned writer, was descended from a noble and ancient family, and was born at Samur in Auxerois, on the 15th of April, 1588. He studied at Dijon, Paris, and Heidelberg, where he was admired for the vivacity of his wit, his prodigious memory, and his extensive learning: but his having openly embraced Calvinism, prevented his being raised to the posts for which he was designed. He however succeeded Scaliger in the place of honorary professor at Leyden, and cardinal de Richelieu offered him a pension to retain him in France to write his history, which he refused to accept. Christina, queen of Sweden, invited him to Stockholm, where he stayed a year, and at length returned to Holland. He died at Spa in Germany, on the 3d of September, 1653. He wrote many works, in which he discovered his skill in critical learning, the principal of which are Commentaries on the Writers of the History of Augustus; on Solinus, on Tertullian de Pallio, &c.

SAUMUR, a town of France in Anjou, and capital of the Saumurois, with an ancient castle. There are three churches in this place, and several convents both for men and women. There was formerly a celebrated academy here, but it was suppressed at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is twenty-two miles south-east of Angers, and one hundred and forty south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 10. E. Lat. 47. 17. N.

SAUNDERSON (Dr. NICHOLAS) a celebrated professor of the mathematics in the university of Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Society, was born in January 1682, at Thurston, in Yorkshire; where his father had a small estate, and a place in the excise. When he was a year old the small-pox deprived him not only of his sight, but of his eyes, which came away in the abscess, and hence he retained no more idea of light and colours than if he had been born blind. Yet being early sent to the free-school at Peniston, he there laid the foundation of that knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, which he afterwards improved so far as to be able perfectly to understand the works of Archimedes, Euclid, and Diophantus, when read to him in the original Greek. On his leaving the grammar-school, his father began to instruct him in the common rules of arithmetic; and here his genius first appeared: he was soon capable of working the common questions, of making long calculations by the help of his memory, and of forming new rules to himself for the more readily solving of such problems as are frequently proposed to learners, rather to perplex than instruct. When eighteen years of age, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Richard West, of Underbank, esq. This gentleman generously took the pains to instruct him in the principles of algebra and geometry; and soon after Dr. Nettleton took the same pains with him, and to these gentlemen he owed his introduction into the mathematical sciences; they instructed him by the sense of feeling, furnished him with books, and often read

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and expounded them to him; but he soon surpassed his masters.

His eagerness for learning growing with him, his father resolved to encourage it, and sent him to a private academy at Attercliff, near Sheffield; but logic and metaphysics, the principal learning of that school, were not agreeable to his genius, he therefore made but a short stay. He now prosecuted his studies at home, without a master; indeed he needed only a good author, and some person that could read it to him, being able by the strength of his own abilities to surmount all the difficulties that occurred. His father having a numerous family, at length grew uneasy at the charge of keeping him. His own inclinations led him to Cambridge; but the expence of an education there was a difficulty not to be got over. At last it was resolved that he should try his fortune there, but in a way very uncommon; not as a scholar, but as a master; for his friends observing that he was peculiarly happy in conveying his ideas to others, hoped that he would teach the mathematics with credit even in the university. Accordingly, Mr. Joshua Dunn, a fellow-commoner in Christ college, brought him to Cambridge in the year 1707, when he was twenty-five years of age, and he resided in the college with his friend without being admitted a member. The society pleased with so extraordinary a guest, allotted him a chamber, and allowed him every privilege that could be of advantage to him. But yet he laboured under many difficulties; he was young; he had no fortune; and though untaught himself, was to teach philosophy in an university where it reigned in the greatest perfection. Mr. Whiston was then professor of mathematics, and read lectures, so that an attempt of this kind looked like an encroachment on his office; but as a good natured man, and an encourager of learning, he readily gave his consent. The *Principia Mathematica*, *Optics*, and *Aritmetica Universalis* of sir Isaac Newton, were the foundations of his lectures, and afforded him a noble field for the display of his genius; and great crowds came to hear a blind man speak lectures on optics, discourse on the nature of light and colours, explain the theory of vision, the effect of glasses, the phenomenon of the rain-bow, and other objects of sight. This must appear extremely surprising; but if we consider, that this science is altogether explained by lines, and is subject to the rules of geometry, it is not difficult to conceive that he might become a master of these subjects.

As he instructed youth in the principles of the Newtonian philosophy, he soon became acquainted with its incomparable author, who had several years before left the university, and frequently conversed with him on the most difficult parts of his works; he also lived in friendship with the other eminent mathematicians of the age, Halley, Cotes, De Moivre, &c. Upon Mr. Whiston's removal from the professorship, Mr. Saunderson's mathematical merit was so superior to that of any of his competitors, that an extraordinary step was taken in his favour: in order to qualify him with a degree which the statutes require, the heads of colleges applied to the duke of Somerset their chancellor, who procured a mandate from queen Anne, for conferring on him the degree of master of arts, and he was then chosen Lucasian professor of the mathematics in November 1711. When he began with an inauguration speech in very elegant Latin, and a style truly Ciceronian. He continued at Christ's college till the year 1723, when he took a house in Cambridge, and soon after married a daughter of the rev. Mr. Dickons, rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1728, when the university was honoured with a visit from king George II. that prince was pleased to express his desire of seeing so remarkable a person, and accordingly Mr. Saunderson waited on his majesty in the senate-house, where, by the royal favour, he was created doctor of laws.

Mr. Saunderson had much wit and vivacity in conversation, and was an excellent companion. He had a great regard to truth, and was such an enemy to disguise, that he thought it his duty to speak his thoughts at all times with unrestrained freedom. Hence his sentiments on men and opinions, his friendship or disregard, were expressed without reserve; but this sincerity raised him many enemies. He at first acquired most of his ideas by the sense of feeling; and this, as is commonly the case with the blind, he enjoyed in great perfection. Yet he could not, as some are said to have done, distinguish colours by that sense; for, after having made repeated trials, he used to say, it was pretending to impossibilities. But he could with great nicety and exactness observe the least degree of roughness or defect of polish in a surface. Thus, in a set of Roman medals, he distinguished the genuine from the false, though they had been counterfeited with such exactness as to deceive a connoisseur who had judged by the eye. By the sense of feeling also, he distinguished the least variation in the atmosphere; and the author of his Life says, that he

has been seen in a garden, when observations have been making on the sun, to take notice of every cloud that interrupted the observation, almost as justly as they who could see it. He could also tell when any thing was held near his face, or when he passed by a tree at no great distance, provided the air was calm, merely by the different impulse of the air on his face. His ear was also equally exact. He could readily distinguish to the fifth part of a note. By the quickness of this sense he could judge of the size of a room, and of his distance from the wall; and if ever he walked over a pavement in courts, piazzas, &c. which reflected a sound, and was afterwards conducted thither again, he could exactly tell in what part of the walk he stood, merely by the note it founded. He had naturally a strong healthy constitution, but too sedentary a life at length brought on a numbness in his limbs, which at last ended in the mortification of one of his feet, of which he died on the 10th of April, 1739, in the fifty-seventh year of his age; and the next year was published by subscription, his *Elements of Algebra*, in two volumes quarto, which he had left perfect, and transcribed for the press.

SAVOLAXIA, a province of Finland, is full of lakes, with little islands, which are generally nothing but desert rocks. The peasants burn a great deal of wood, and sometimes whole forests, and manure the land with the ashes. The lake Lakwes, which is 175 miles in length, crosses this province, lying north and south, and discharges its water into the great lake Ladoga, by the river Woxen, with great rapidity.

SAVONA, a large, populous, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with two castles, and a bishop's see. It contains several handsome churches and well built structures. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, and had a capacious harbour; but the people of Genoa being afraid it should hurt their own trade, have choked it up, and rendered it impassable. It is seated on the Mediterranean sea, in a well cultivated country, abounding in silk, and all sorts of good fruit. It is twenty-five miles south-west of Genoa. Long. 8. 14. E. Lat. 44. 21. N.

SAVONAROLA, (JEROM) a famous dominican friar, was born at Ferrara, on the 21st of September, 1452. He distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner, by the austerity of his life, his pretending to divine revelations, and the fervent eloquence with which he preached against immorality, without sparing the irregularities of the clergy, or even the court of Rome, for which he was excommunicated by the pope, and degraded from his ecclesiastical orders. These disputes raised the other orders against him, and he having maintained in his sermons, that as a testimony of the truth of his predictions, he would, when there should be occasion, obtain of God the favour of passing unhurt through the midst of fire, the dispute was carried to such a height, that one of the friars who adhered to Savonarola, named Dominico de Pescia, and one of the Minorite friars, agreed to go into a fire before all the people, in order to prove the truth of their respective doctrines; many Franciscans offered themselves for this trial, and the Dominicans engaged in writing, to undergo the same test. The magistrates of Florence having thoroughly considered these challenges, and the commotions this affair caused in the city, ordered that they should proceed to the execution of these offers, on Saturday the 7th of April, 1498. At the day appointed, not only all the people of Florence, but of several of the neighbouring cities, assembled. The Minorite friar, attended by only one of his brethren, came to the place before the hour appointed; and soon after Dominico de Pescia came in procession with the cross and host, together with Savonarola, and all his brethren, and a vast multitude of people. The Minorite friar then declared to the magistrates, that he did not doubt his being burnt, but desired them not to determine the point in favour of Savonarola, unless the Dominican came out of the fire unhurt. This they promised, and some suspecting that one or other of the friars, and perhaps both, had concealed some charm under their gowns, they were ordered to pull off their cloaths, and take others, to which the Minorite friar agreed, but the Dominican making use of subtleties, in order to keep his gown, it was allowed him. The Dominican then protested that he would not enter the fire without his wooden crucifix, and this was also granted him at the desire of the Minorite friar. The Dominican then being prompted by Savonarola, asked as a new favour, that he might be allowed to enter into the fire with the host, and declared, that without this he would not undergo the trial; but this the magistrates refused, and every body returned home, when the people being greatly exasperated, took up arms on the Monday following, and being supported by the authority of the chief magistrates, broke forcibly into the convent of St. Mark, where Savonarola resided, and carried him thence with Dominico of Pescia, and another of his

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his brethren, to the public prison, and soon after they were all three, by order of pope Alexander VI. hanged and then burnt. Savonarola, who was then forty-six years of age, had published many of his sermons, and other works on pious subjects, both in Latin and Italian.

SAVOY, a sovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, bounded on the north by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the east by the Alps, which part it from Piedmont and Vallais; on the west by the river Rhone, which divides it from Brugey and Bresse, and on the south by Dauphiny and part of Piedmont. It is eighty-three miles in length, and sixty-eight in breadth. The air is cold on account of the high mountains which are almost always covered with snow. However, the soil is tolerably fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life. They have indeed no superfluities, for they can spare nothing to their neighbours, but chestnuts and turnips. Some of the mountains which are covered with snow in the winter, yield good pasture in the summer, which feed a great number of cattle. There is plenty of game, and among the rest are stags, fallow-deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, and marmots, white hares, and red or grey partridges, wood-hens, pheasants, and the like. There are several lakes which are full of fish. The principal rivers are the Isere, the Arche, and the Arva. The inhabitants are laborious, sober, good soldiers, and faithful subjects. The duke, who is their sovereign, is also king of Sardinia.

SAVOY, (THOMAS FRANCIS DE) prince of Carignan, grand master of France, and general of the French king's forces in Italy, was the son of Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy, and Catharine of Austria, and was born on the 21st of December, 1596. He gave proofs of his courage and prudence at sixteen years of age, and afterwards shewed an eager desire to settle in France, but being prevented by the Cardinal de Richelieu's aversion to his family, he engaged in the interest of Spain. In 1634, he surprised Treves, made the archbishop prisoner, and the next year conducted him to Namur; but on the 15th of May the same year, he was defeated by the French at the battle of Avein. To efface the memory of that battle, he, in 1636, obliged the Dutch to raise the siege of Breda, and afterwards entered Picardy, where he made himself master of several towns. During the minority of the prince, his nephew, he laid claim to the regency, marched into the Milanese, and declared war against his sister-in-law, the duchess of Savoy. He took Chivas, and several other towns, and at length agreed to an accommodation with Lewis XIII. on the 2d of December, 1640; but that treaty being soon broken, he again engaged in the interest of Spain. In 1642, he concluded a treaty with the duchess of Savoy, and another with his most Christian majesty. At length he was declared generalissimo of the forces of Savoy and France in Italy, where he carried on the war with various success, and died at Turin on the 22d of January, 1656, aged sixty.

SAVOY, (PRINCE EUGENE OF). See EUGENE.

SAURIN, (ELIAS) a famous minister of the Walloon church at Utrecht, was born at Uffaux, in the valley of Pragelas, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, on the 28th of August, 1639. His father, who was minister of that place, educated him with extraordinary care. He studied at the universities of Die, Nismes, and Geneva. In 1662, he was chosen minister of Venterol; and, in 1661, of Embrun. He was going to be made professor of divinity at Die, when accidentally meeting a priest who was carrying the host to a sick person, he refused to pull off his hat, and this affair made such noise, that Saurin was obliged to retire into Holland, where he arrived in June, 1664; however, the following year he was made minister of the Walloon church at Delft, and had a great share in the deposition of the famous Labadie. In 1671, he was invited to Utrecht, to be minister of the Walloon church in that city. He there acquired a great reputation by his works, and had a very warm literary dispute with Jurieu, which made much noise. He died at Utrecht, on the 8th of April, 1703, aged sixty-four. He wrote, 1. An Examination into M. Jurieu's Divinity, two volumes octavo. 2. Reflections on the Rights of Conscience against Jurieu and Bayle's Philosophical Commentary. 3. A Treatise on the Love of God, in which he maintains that it ought to be entirely disinterested. 4. A Treatise on the Love of our Neighbour.

SAURIN, (JAMES) an eminent protestant minister, was born at Nismes in 1677, and educated with great care, but for some time interrupted his studies by entering into the army, when he obtained a pair of colours, but returned to Geneva, where he resumed the study of philosophy and divinity. In the year 1700, he went into Holland, and afterwards into England, where he married in 1703, and preached with great applause till his death, which happened on the 30th of December, 1730. He was the author of, 1. Eight volumes of Sermons, which are written with great candour

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and elegance. 2. Discourses on the Old and New Testament, two volumes folio. This work was continued by Mess. de Beaufobre and Roques. 3. The State of Christianity in France. 4. An Abridgement of the Christian Divinity and Morality, in the Form of a Catechism.

SAUSSAY, (ANDREW DE) doctor of law and divinity, curate of St. Leu at Paris, official and grand vicar in the same city, and at length bishop of Toul, was born at Paris about the year 1595. He acquired the esteem of Lewis XIII. who made him his chaplain in ordinary, and by that prince's order, composed the *Martyrologium Gallicanum*, two volumes folio. He was made bishop of Toul in 1649, and died in that city on the 9th of September, 1675, aged eighty. Besides the above work, he wrote several others, in which he discovers much erudition, but little critical learning.

SAUVEUR, (JOSEPH) an eminent mathematician, born at La Fleche, on the 24th of March, 1653. He was entirely dumb till he was seven years of age; the organs of his voice then disentangled themselves, but by slow degrees, and were never entirely free. At that early age Sauveur was a mechanic; he formed little mills, made siphons with reeds, fountains, and other machines. He learnt geometry without a master, and afterwards diligently attended at M. Robault's conferences. From that time he applied himself entirely to the study of mathematics; taught geometry at twenty-three years of age, and had prince Eugene for his scholar. He calculated the chances at basquet, lansquenet, and several other games of cards, and was one of the first who calculated the advantages and disadvantages of the game at hazard. In 1680, he became master of the mathematics to the Dauphiness's pages. He afterwards employed himself in writing a Treatise on Fortification; and, in order that he might the better succeed in that work, went, in 1691, to the siege of Mons, where he every day mounted the trenches, and after the siege was ended, visited all the fortified places in Flanders, and at his return became mathematician in ordinary to the court. In 1686, he was professor of mathematics in the Royal College; and, in 1696, was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. At length he was made examiner of the engineers, and the king granted him a pension. He died on the 9th of July, 1716, aged sixty-six. He wrote several learned pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

SAULX DE TAVANNES. See TAVANNES.

SAXE (MAURICE, count DE) marshal-general of the camps and forces of France, and one of the greatest generals of the 18th century, was born at Dresden, on the 19th of December, 1696. He was the natural son of Frederic Augustus II. elector of Saxony, king of Poland, and grand duke of Lithuania, and the countess Aurora of Koningmarc. He was educated with the same care as the electoral prince, and gave, from his infancy, incontestible proofs of his fondness for arms. At his leaving the cradle, he was delighted with the noise of drums and trumpets; in proportion as he advanced in years, he ran with extreme eagerness to see the troops exercised; and, at his return to his apartment, sent for children of his own age, with whom he imitated in little what he had seen executed at large. He would not hear study or Latin mentioned; but horses and fencing took up all his thoughts. His preceptor had even the greatest difficulty in the world to make him learn to read and write, and there was no other way of making him study in the morning, but promising that he should ride in the afternoon. He loved to have Frenchmen about him, and on that account French was the only language he had an inclination to learn. The count de Saxe at length followed the elector in all his military expeditions. At twelve years of age, he was at the siege of Lille, in quality of adjutant-general to the count de Schullemburg, general of the Saxon troops, and several times mounted the trenches both of the city and citadel, under the eye of the king his father, who admired his intrepidity, of which he gave equal proofs the following year, where he was twice in danger of being slain. On the 11th of September, 1709, he performed prodigies of valour at the bloody battle of Malplaquet. The campaign of 1710 was not less glorious with respect to him; for the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene publicly applauded him. In 1711, he followed the king of Poland to Stralsund, where he swam across a river, within sight of the enemy, with a pistol in his hand, and during his passage saw three officers, and above twenty soldiers, fall by his side, without seeming moved at his danger. At his return to Dresden, the king made him raise a regiment of horse, on which he spent the winter in teaching that regiment some new evolutions he had invented, and the next year led them against the Swedes. On the 20th of December, 1712, he was present at the bloody battle of Gadelbusch, in which his regiment, with which he thrice charged the enemy, suffered greatly. After that campaign, he married Victoria, the young countess of Loben, a very amiable lady with a great fortune; but

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but after having one son by her, who died young, he had his marriage dissolved in 1721; but this was a step, which he afterwards repented. He continued to distinguish himself in the war against the Swedes, and, in December, 1715, was at the siege of Tralsund, which was defended by Charles XII. in person, when the desire of seeing that hero made him expose himself by being one of the first in all attacks, till having taken an horn-work, he had the satisfaction he wanted. He afterwards served in a campaign in Hungary, under prince Eugene, against the Turks; and, at his return to Poland, in 1718, the king made him a knight of the White Eagle. In 1720, he went to France, where the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, made him marshal of the camp; and having obtained the consent of his Polish majesty for his serving in France, he purchased, in 1722, a German regiment, which has since borne his name. This regiment he taught a new exercise; and the count de Saxe, during his residence in France, learned fortification and mathematics, till prince Ferdinand, duke of Courland, falling dangerously ill, he resolved to endeavour to obtain the sovereignty of that duchy. For this purpose, he went to Mittaw, where he was received with open arms by the states, and had afterwards several private interviews with the duchess dowager, who falling in love with him, made use of all her interest to promote his design; and on the 5th of July, 1726, the count de Saxe was unanimously elected to succeed duke Ferdinand in the duchy of Courland and Semigallia. The duchess dowager was Anna Iwanowna, the second daughter of the czar Iwan Alexiowitz, the brother of Peter the Great; and this princess so warmly espoused his interest, that the Moscovites and Poles opposing his election, she herself went to Riga and Peterburg, where she redoubled her solicitations in favour of his election; and there is no doubt but that he might have shared with her the throne of Moscovy, to which she was afterwards raised, had not their marriage been broken off by an intrigue which was discovered between him and one of her women. From that instant, the count de Saxe's affairs declined; and in 1729, he was obliged to return to Paris. It is remarkable, that the count, while in Courland, writing to France for a supply of men and money, mademoiselle Le Couvreur, a celebrated actress, pledged her jewels and plate, and sent him the sum of forty thousand livres. The count de Saxe, at his return to Paris, applied himself again to the study of mathematics and to mechanics. In 1733, he refused the command of the Polish army offered him by the king his brother, and distinguished himself on the Rhine, under the command of the duke of Berwick, particularly at the lines of Etlingen, and the siege of Philippsburg, after which he was made lieutenant-general. A war being kindled on the death of the emperor Charles VI. the count de Saxe took the city of Prague by storm, on the 26th of November, 1741, and afterwards Egra and Ellebogen. He at length raised a regiment of Ulanes, brought back the marshal de Broglie's army to the Rhine, and made himself master of the lines of Lanterburg. He was made marshal of France, on the 26th of March, 1744, and was commander in chief of the army in Flanders, when, by his vigilance, he reduced the army of the allies to a state of inaction. On the 11th of May, 1745, he gained the battle of Fontenoy, and followed that victory by taking Tournay, Ghent, Bruges, Oudenard, Ostend, Aeth, &c. and when the campaign was thought to be concluded, took Brussels, on the 28th of February, 1746. In the next campaign, he gained the battle of Roucoux. The French king rewarded his success on the 12th of January, 1747, by making him marshal general of his camps and forces. The Dutch now trembled, and on the 4th of May following, created prince William of Nassau stadtholder; but the marshal de Saxe marched into Zealand, and gained the battle of Lawfeldt, on the 2d of July following; he approved the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, which was taken by M. de Lowendahl, and made himself master of the city of Maastricht, on the 7th of May, 1748. This great success was followed by a peace, which was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 18th of October following. The marshal de Saxe afterwards resided at Chambord, an estate given him by the French king; and some time after went to Berlin, where he was magnificently received by the king of Prussia, who spent several nights in conversing with him. At his return to Paris, he projected the settlement of a colony in the isle of Tobago; but that being opposed by the English and Dutch, he gave up his design. At last, in the midst of wealth and honour, and in the enjoyment of the highest reputation, he died, at Chambord, after an illness of nine days, on the 30th of November, 1750, aged fifty-four. As he was educated and died in the Lutheran religion, the clergy of France refused to allow him Christian burial, on which his body was carried to Strasburg, and deposited in the new church dedicated to St. Thomas. On this occasion, a virtuous princess of the Romish religion said, "that it was a great pity they could not

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say *De profundis* for a man who had caused *Te Deum* to be so often sung. His Life was printed in 1752, in three volumes duodecimo.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schawenburg, seated twenty miles north-west of Hanover. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 52. 41. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Holy Thursday and September 23, for toys. It is a small place; but the market is pretty good. It is thirty-six miles east of Bury, and thirty-nine north-east of London. Long. 1. 38. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany, divided into three parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Saxony. The circle of Upper Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the east by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silesia, on the south by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia, on the west by the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Lower Saxony, on the north by the Baltic Sea and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the landgraviate of Thuringia, the margravate of Misnia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania, and these again are subdivided into many lesser districts, taken notice of in their proper places.

The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea and the duchy of Sleswick, on the west by the German Ocean and the circle of Westphalia, on the south by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony, which also bounds it on the east. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunswick-Lunenbourg. It comprehends the archbishoprick of Magdeburg, the bishoprick of Hildesheim, the archbishoprick of Bremen, the bishoprick of Halberstadt, the bishoprick of Schwerin, the bishoprick of Ratzeburg, the bishoprick of Lubeck, and the bishoprick of Sleswick. All these have been secularized, except Lubeck and Hildesheim. The other territories are the duchies of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Reinsteim and Blanburg; as also the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goslar, Mulhausen, and North-hausen, which see in their proper places.

The duchy of Saxony is bounded on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the east by Lower Lusatia, on the south by Misnia, and on the west by the principality of Anhalt. It is about seventy-five miles in length, and sixty-two in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elb. This is commonly called the electoral circle of Saxony, and Wirtemberg is the capital.

SAYBROOK, a sea-port town of New-England, in America, and in the province of Connecticut, eighty miles south-west of Bolton. Long. 72. 15. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Japan, which is divided from the great island of Nippon by a narrow channel. On the west side of this island lies the little island of Dinsia, where the Dutch factors are permitted to reside. Long. 130. 15. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

SCÆVOLA. See **MUTIUS**.

SCAGEN, or **SCAGERIF**, a promontory or cape of North Jutland, in Denmark, lying at the entrance or passage out of the ocean into the Baltic sea. Long. 10. 6. E. Lat. 58. 5. N.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior Principato. It is seated on the gulph of Salerno, twenty miles south of Naples. Long. 15. 2. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

SCALA-NOVA, a handsome town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, with a castle and a harbour. It is seated in a country abounding in wine, eight miles from Ephesus. Long. 27. 31. E. Lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALIGER, (**JULIUS CÆSAR**) a learned critic, poet, physician, and philosopher, was born at the castle of Ripa, in the territories of Verona, on the 23d of April, 1484, and is said to have been descended from the ancient princes of Verona, though this is not mentioned in the letters of naturalization he obtained in France in 1528. He learned the first rudiments of the Latin tongue in his own country, and in his twelfth year was presented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He served that emperor seventeen years, and gave signal proofs of his valour and conduct in several expeditions. He was present at the battle of Ravenna in April 1512, in which he had the misfortune to lose his father Benedict Scaliger, and his brother Titus, on which his mother died with grief: when being reduced to necessitous circumstances, he entered the order of the Franciscans, and applied himself to study at Bologna;

Bologna; but soon after changing his mind with respect to his becoming a monk, he took arms again, and served in Piedmont. At which time a physician persuaded him to study physic, which he did at his leisure hours, and also learned Greek; but at last the gout determined him, at forty years of age, to abandon a military life. He soon after settled at Agen, where he married, and began to apply himself seriously to his studies, and learned first the French tongue, which he spoke perfectly in three months; and then made himself master of the Gascon, Italian, Spanish, German, Hungarian, and Slavonian; but the chief object of his studies was polite literature; mean while he supported his family by the practice of physic. He did not publish any of his works till he was forty-seven years of age; when he soon gained a great name in the republic of letters. He had a graceful person, and so strong a memory even in his old age, that he dictated to his son two hundred verses which he had composed the day before, and retained without writing them down. He was so charitable, that his house was as it were an hospital for the poor and sick; and he had such an aversion to lying, that he would have no correspondence with those who were subject to that vice; but on the other hand he had much vanity, and a factitious spirit, which created him many enemies, among whom were Gaspard Scioppius and Cardan. He died of a retention of urine, on the 21st of October, 1558, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He wrote in Latin, 1. A Treatise on the Art of Poetry. 2. Exercitations against Cardan: these works are much esteemed. 3. Commentaries on Aristotle's History of Animals, and on Theophrastus on Plants. 4. Some Treatises on Physic. 5. Letters, Orationes, Poems, and other works, in Latin.

SCALIGER (JOSEPH JUSTUS) one of the most learned critics and writers of his time, was the son of the former, and was born at Agen, in France, on the 4th of August, 1540. He studied in the college of Bourdeaux, after which his father took him under his own care, and employed him in transcribing his poems, by which means he obtained such a taste for poetry, that, before he was seventeen years old, he wrote a tragedy upon the subject of Oedipus, in which he introduced all the poetical ornaments of style and sentiment. His father dying in 1558, he went to Paris the year following, at nineteen years of age, with a design to apply himself to the Greek tongue. For this purpose, he for two months attended the lectures of Turnebus; but finding, that in the usual course, he should be a long time in gaining his point, he shut himself up in his closet, and having cursorily read over the Greek conjugations, began to read Homer with the translation, and understood him perfectly in one and twenty days. From this reading, he himself formed a grammar, which was the only one he ever used afterwards. He read over the other Greek poets in four months, and then the orators and historians, and by constant application for two years, gained a perfect knowledge of the Greek tongue. After which he applied to the Hebrew, which he learned by himself with great facility. He made no less progress in the sciences, and his writings procured him the reputation of one of the greatest men of that or any other age. He embraced the reformed religion at twenty-two years of age. In 1563, he attached himself to Lewis Chasteignier de la Roche Pozay, whom he attended in several journeys; and, in 1593, was invited to accept of the place of honorary professor of the university of Leyden, which he complied with, and died of a dropy in that city, on the 21st of January, 1609, aged sixty-eight. He was a man of great temperance, was never married, and was so close a student, that he often spent whole days in his study without eating; and though his circumstances were always very narrow, he constantly refused the presents that were offered him. He published many works, the principal of which are, 1. Notes on Seneca's Tragedies, on Varro, Aufonius, Pompeius Festus, &c. 2. His Latin Poems. 3. A Treatise de Emendatione Temporum. 4. Eusebius's Chronicle, with Notes. 5. *Canones Isagogici*, and many other works. The collections entitled *Scaligeriana* were collected from his conversations by one of his friends, and, being ranged into alphabetical order, were published by Isaac Vossius.

SCALITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Pöson, and on the confines of Moravia. It is seated in a very commodious road from Moravia into Hungary, fifty miles north of Presbourg, and forty-five north-west of Leopoldstadt. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

SCALLOWAY, a town on the west side of Mainland, one of the islands of Shetland, in the county of Orkney, in Scotland one hundred and thirty miles north-east of Cathness. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 61. 12. N.

SCANDERBEG, which, in the Turkish language, signifies Lord Alexander, was the name given by the Turks to George Castriot, king of Albania, one of the greatest of the Christian heroes. He was born in 1404, and given by John Castriot his father as a hostage to Amurat, or Amurath II.

with his three brothers Reposes, Stanifer, and Constantine. These three princes perished by a slow poison given them by the sultan; but George Castriot was spared on account of his youth. Amurat caused him to be circumcised, had him carefully educated, and at length gave him the command of some troops with the title of sangiac. Scanderbeg instantly acquired a high reputation for valour and prudence, which gave him great credit at the sultan's court; but his father dying in 1432, he had the mortification to see Albania in the power of the Turks, which induced him to form the design of recovering his hereditary dominions, in the execution of which he had the dexterity to prevent the Turks entertaining the least suspicion of his views. He made himself master of Croya, the capital of Albania, in 1443; obtained several victories over the Turks, and, in 1450, made them raise the siege of Croya, after the death of Amurat, who carried it on in person. In 1461, Scanderbeg concluded a peace with the Turks, and afterwards marched into Italy, to the assistance of Ferdinand of Arragon, who was besieged in Barri, when he raised the siege of that city, and contributed greatly to the victory obtained by that prince over the count of Anjou and general Piccinini. Ferdinand rewarded him, by giving him the cities of Frank, Siponte, and St. John le Rond. Some time after, the Turks having rekindled the war, Scanderbeg obliged them twice to raise the siege of Croya and defeated them in several battles. He died at Lium, a city in the state of Venice, on the 17th of January, 1657, aged sixty-three, after his having gained twenty-two battles. He left a son, named John, who ought to have succeeded him in the kingdom of Albania; but he was deprived of it by the Turks, and only possessed the places in the kingdom of Naples, which Ferdinand had given to his father. Scanderbeg gave such extraordinary instances of his strength in battle, that a supernatural virtue was attributed to his scymitar, on which account the sultan Mahomet II. is said to have sent to him to obtain it; but having received it, and finding it was only a common scymitar, he sent it back, saying, that he had much better of his own, though nobody could do such great things with them: to which Scanderbeg replied, that was because he had not sent him his arm with his scymitar. Father de Poucet published the Life of Scanderbeg, in the year 1709.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDINAVIA is a country formerly consisting of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, which had but one sovereign; though they are at present under the dominion of the kings of Sweden and Denmark.

SCARA, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, sixty-six miles north-east of Gottenburg. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 58. 25. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on Holy Thursday and November 22, for toys. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs, that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock, is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water springing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented, on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December, 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of some trade, and has a very good harbour, and sends two members to parliament. It is forty-three miles north-east-by-east of York, and two hundred and forty-one north of London. Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 54. 18. N.

SCARBOROUGH (sir CHARLES) first physician to Charles II. James II. and William III. was, by his strong and lively parts, uncommon learning, and extensive practice, eminently qualified for that station. He was one of the greatest mathematicians of his time; and Mr. Oughtred informs us, that his memory was so tenacious, that he could recite, in order, all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient mathematicians, and apply them on every occasion. He assisted the famous Dr. William Harvey in his book *De Generatione Animalium*, and succeeded him as lecturer of anatomy and surgery. He read the lectures founded by Dr. Richard Caldwell, in Surgeons-hall, during sixteen or seventeen years, with great applause. In this course, he explained the nature of the muscles, and was the first that attempted to account for muscular strength and motion upon geometrical principles. His *Syllabus Musculorum* is printed with the Anatomical Administration of all the Muscles, &c. by Mr. Molins. He was also author of several mathematical treatises, of a Compendium of Lilly's Grammar, and an Elogy on his friend Mr. Cowley. He was a man of amiable manners, and great pleasantry in conversation. Seeing the duchess of Portsmouth eat to excess, he said to her, with his usual

usual frankness, "Madam, I will deal with you as a physician should do: you must eat less, use more exercise, take physic, or be sick." He was knighted in 1669, and died about the year 1702. *Mr. Granger's Biographical Dictionary.*

SCARDONNA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, forty-five miles north of Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Long. 17. 31. E. Lat. 43. 49. N.

SCARLINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the province of Piombino, with a castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, eight miles south of Massa, and ten from Piombino. Long. 10. 57. E. Lat. 42. 58. N.

SCARO, a town of the island of Santorin, in the Archipelago, with a bishop's see. Long. 25. 58. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

SCARPANFO, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying south-west of the isle of Rhodes, and to the north-east of that of Candia. It is about twenty-two miles in length, and eight in breadth, and is full of mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble, mines of iron, and several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, whose chief officer is a cali. The town of the same name, and the only one in it, is situated in Lon. 27. 5. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the province of Artois, and, running north, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falling into the river Scheld a little below Mortaigne.

SCARRON (PAUL) a famous French burlesque poet of the 17th century, was the son of Paul Scarron, counsellor to the parliament of Paris, and was descended from a noble and ancient family. He was born at Paris, in 1610, and having taken orders, became canon of Mons, but being seized with a kind of paralytic disorder, at twenty-seven years of age, he, in a great measure, lost the use of his limbs, and became very crooked. He had naturally a gay and lively turn, and attached himself to a burlesque way of writing both in verse and prose. His house was frequented by a great number of persons of wit and quality, who took pleasure in his conversation. He at length, when advanced in years, married mademoiselle d'Aubigné, who was afterwards well known under the name of madam de Maintenon. He lived happily with that young lady, obtained a pension from court, and died on the 14th of October, 1660. He wrote many works in verse and prose, the principal of which are his *Novels*, *Virgil Travesti*, and several comedies.

SCEVOLA. See MUTIUS.

SCHAAF (CHARLES) a learned writer, was born at Nuys, in the electorate of Cologne, on the 28th of August, 1646. He studied at Duisburg, where he at length became professor of the oriental languages, and when he had enjoyed that place three years, was invited to Leyden, where he had the same employment, which he discharged with great applause. He died in 1729. His principal works are, 1. *Opus Aramæum*. 2. *Novum Testamentum Syriacum*, with a Latin translation. 3. *Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale*. 4. *Epitome Grammaticæ Hebrææ*.

SCHIAFFHOUSEN, a capital town of a canton of the same name in Switzerland. The streets are broad, long, handsome, and neat, and the houses are almost all painted, and have each of them a sign. It has but two considerable churches, one of which, called the Minster, is a handsome structure, supported by twelve thick columns, each of one stone, erected to the honour of the twelve apostles. The parish church of St. John is the largest in Switzerland. This place is pretty well fortified, and surrounded with walls. Here is a fine bridge, consisting of eight arches. It is seated very commodiously on the bank of the Rhine, twenty-two miles north of Zurich, twenty-two west of Constance, and forty east of Basil. About one hundred paces below this town the Rhine falls down from very high rocks, with a terrible noise. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

SCHIAFFHOUSEN, a canton of Switzerland, and one of the thirteen republics which compose the whole body. It lies between Zurich, Thurgaw, and Suabia. It is but twenty miles from east to west, and about ten from north to south. The soil is tolerably fertile, and there are vineyards on the hills. It is divided into eleven bailiwicks, which all depend on the principal town. The protestant religion is professed here.

SCHALKEN (GODFREY) a painter whose merit was confined to giving objects with a singular effect of light. He was born at Dort in 1643, and his father, who was a school-master, was desirous of bringing him up to the same profession; but finding the boy's inclination to painting, he placed him with Solomon Van Hoogstraten, and afterwards with Gerard Dou, from whom he caught a great delicacy in finishing; but his chief practice was to paint candle-lights. He placed the object and the candle in a dark room, and looking through a small hole, painted by day-light, what he saw in the dark chamber. Sometimes he did portraits, and with that view came to England, but found the business too much engrossed by Kneller, Closterman, and others. Yet

he once drew king William, but as the piece was to be by candle-light, he gave his majesty the candle to hold, till the tallow ran down upon his fingers. As, if to justify this ill-breeding, he drew his own picture in the same situation. Delicacy was no part of his character. Having drawn a lady who was marked with the small pox, but had handsome hands, she asked him when the face was finished, if she must not sit for her hands. "No, replied Schalken, "I always draw them from my house-maid." Robert, earl of Sunderland, employed him at Althorp; at Windsor is a well known picture of his in the gallery. He came twice to England, the last time with his wife and family, when he stayed long, and got much money. He returned to Holland, and was made painter to the king of Prussia, with a pension, which he enjoyed two or three years, and died at Dort, in 1706. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

SCHALHOLT, a town of Iceland, and capital of the whole, though it is little better than a large village; however, it has a bishop's see, and a college. Long. 19. 5. W. Lat. 64. 31. N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Persia, and capital of Schirvan. They manufacture here very large quantities of silks and cottons. It is seated in a valley between two mountains. Long. 50. 16. E. Lat. 41. 14. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, seven miles south of Passau. Long. 13. 27. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

SCHEDIUS (PAUL MELISSUS) a celebrated Latin poet, was born at Meristad in Franconia, on the 20th of December, 1539, and died at Heidelberg on the 3d of February, 1602, aged sixty-three. He is esteemed one of the best Latin poets Germany has produced. His lyric verse is particularly admired.

SCHAEFFER (JOHN) one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Strasburg in the year 1621, and was not thirty years old when queen Christina of Sweden invited him into her dominions, and made him professor of eloquence and politics in the university of Upsal, and settled upon him a considerable pension, which she continued to him even after she had renounced her kingdom. He was afterwards appointed library-keeper to the university of Upsal, royal honorary professor of the law of nature, and member of an academy which was wholly employed in illustrating the antiquities of Sweden. He died on the 26th of March, 1679. He wrote, 1. A treatise *De Philosophia Pythagorica*. 2. *De Militia Navali veterum*. 3. *Lapponia sive Gentis Regionisque Lapponum Descriptio accurata, cum Figuris*, quarto, which has been translated into English. 4. *Upsalia Antiqua*, and many other learned works.

SCHAEFFER (PETER) a native of Gernsheim, deserves to be considered as the first inventor of printing; for it was he who invented moveable letters, in which the art of printing principally consists. John Faust, his master, who discovered the art of printing from wooden blocks, was so delighted with this happy improvement of his discovery, that he gave him his daughter in marriage. This happened about the middle of the fifteenth century.

SCHAEINER (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, who first discovered the spots on the sun, was born at Schwaben. When he was twenty years of age he entered into the society of the Jesuits, and afterwards taught Hebrew and the mathematics at Ingolstadt, Friburg, Brisac, and Rome. While he was at Ingolstadt in 1611, he discovered through his telescope certain spots in the sun, and afterwards made observations on these solar phenomena for many years at Rome; and having at length reduced them to order, published them in one vol. folio, in 1630, under the title of *Rosa Ursina: sive, Sol, ex admirando Foculorum & Macularum suorum Phænomeno varius, &c.* adorned with cuts. He afterwards became rector of the Jesuit's college at Neisse in Silesia, and confessor to the archduke Charles. He died at Neisse in 1650. He wrote some smaller works on mathematics and philosophy, and among the rest, *Oculus, sive Fundamentum Opticum*, which was reprinted at London in 1652, quarto.

SCHELD, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the confines of Picardy, and runs north-east by Cambray, Bouchin, Valenciennes, Condé, Tournay, and Oudenarde; and receiving the Lis at Ghent, runs east by Dendermond, and then north by Antwerp, below which city it divides into two branches, one called the Wester-Scheld, which separates Flanders from Zealand, and discharges itself into the sea, near Flushing. The other is called the Oster-Scheld, which runs north by Bergen-op-Zoom, and afterwards west between the islands of Beveland and Schowen, and a little below falls into the sea.

SCHLESTADT, an ancient and strong town of France, in Upper Alsace, which was formerly an important place. It is seated on the river Ill, ten miles north-west of Colmar. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 48. 17. N.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria,

Bavaria, seated on the Danube, near Donawert, twenty-two miles west of Ingolstadt. It is remarkable for a victory obtained there by the Confederates, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. Long 11. 10. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

SCHELLING, an island of Holland, seated at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, between Fly island and Ameland.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the Mine Towns. This place is well built, and has three handsome churches, and three castles. There are a great many mines here, some of which are very remarkable. There is likewise found a red substance, which is called cinnabar of silver, and when ground is very good vermilion. It is fifty miles from Preiburg. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortress of New York in America, seated on Hudson's river, in the province of Albany, adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, one hundred miles north of New York town, and is subject to Great Britain. Long. 73. 55. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

SCHENING, a small town of Sweden in Ostrogothland, formerly more considerable than it is at present. It is agreeably seated in a fertile country, eight miles south-east of Wastena. Long. 15. 47. E. Lat. 58. 12. N.

SCHENKENSCHANS, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Waal, twelve miles east of Nimeguen, and subject to the king of Prussia. Long. 5. 40. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

SCHERTLIN (SEBASTIAN) one of the greatest generals of the sixteenth century, was born at Schorndorff, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 17th of January, 1495. After he had for some years served the emperor in Hungary and the Netherlands, he went into Italy, and distinguished himself in such a manner in the defence of Pavia, that the viceroy of Naples created him a knight. After that campaign he returned to his native country, and enjoyed the post of major-general in Franconia, during the war of the Peasants; but having drawn upon himself the hatred of the circle of Suabia, he returned to Italy in 1526, and served in the German army at the taking of Rome and Narni, and in succouring Naples in 1528. The following year several princes offered him an annual revenue to secure his assistance in case they should be obliged to take arms; when Schertlin attached himself to the service of the senate of Augsburg, and in 1530 bought the lordship of Burtensbach. In 1536 he commanded the troops belonging to the circle of Suabia against France, and in 1544 Charles V. nominated him grand-marshal of his army, captain and commissary general of his troops, in his expedition against Francis I. Yet in 1546 he openly espoused the party of the league of Smalkald against the emperor, and that party he served to the utmost of his power. He first attacked the county of Tirol; but the protestants called him from thence just when he had cut a passage to the imperial troops that were marching from Italy. Three attempts were made upon his life. However, the city of Augsburg being threatened with a siege, entrusted its preservation to him; but at length having concluded a peace with the emperor, Schertlin, whom that prince had excluded from the treaty, was obliged to abandon Augsburg, and to retire to Constance, when entering into the service of France, the emperor, in 1549, put him under the ban of the empire. In 1551 Schertlin contributed to the conclusion of an alliance between the French king Henry II. and the elector of Saxony, and was again excluded from the treaty of peace made at Passaw. He then accompanied Henry II. in his expeditions on the Rhine, and into the Netherlands; but in 1553 Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand received him to favour, and restored to him all his honours and employments, after which he served the emperor Ferdinand I. with great zeal; was ennobled in 1562, and died in 1577.

SCHEUCHZER (JOHN JAMES) doctor of physic, and an eminent professor of mathematics and natural history at Zurich, was born in that city in 1672, and distinguished himself by being the author of many works, among which is *A Natural History of the Bible*, four vols. folio. He died at Zurich, in 1733.

John Gaspard Scheuchzer, his son, was well skilled in antiquities and natural history, and published an English Translation of Kœmpfer's History of Japan. He died on the 10th of April, 1729. John Scheuchzer, the brother of John James, was professor of physic in ordinary at Zurich, doctor of physic, and first physician to the republic of Zurich. He also wrote several works, and died on the 8th of March, 1735.

SCHIAVONE (ANDREA) a celebrated Venetian painter, thus called from the place of his birth, was born in 1572. On his being brought to Venice, he served the painters who kept shops; when his mind opening, his genius served him instead of a master. He studied hard, and took infinite

pains, and this, with the assistance he received from the prints of Parmegiano, and the paintings of Giorgione and Titian, raised him to a very surprising degree of excellence. It is true, that being obliged to earn his daily bread, he had not time to perfect himself in designing; but this defect was so well concealed by the singular beauty and sweetness of his colouring, that Tintoret used often to say, No painter ought to be without one piece of his at least. His principal works were performed at Venice, some of them in concurrence with Tintoret, and others under the direction of Titian, in the library of St. Mark. But so unfortunate was poor Schiavone, that his pictures were but little valued while he lived; and being only paid as an ordinary painter, he was ill fed, and meanly clad; though after his decease, which happened in 1582, they were esteemed but little inferior to the works of his most famous cotemporaries.

SCHILLING (DIEBOLD) a native of Solothurn in Switzerland, was secretary to one of the tribunals of the city of Bern. He wrote an History of the War of the Swiss against Charles the Rash, Duke of Burgundy. This work deserves the greater credit, for the author's being present at all the battles and warlike events he describes. It is written in German, and was first printed in 1743, folio.

SCHINDLERUS (VALENTINE) a celebrated professor of the Eastern languages in the sixteenth century, was the author of an excellent *Lexicon Pentaglotton*, the best edition of which is that of 1612, in folio.

SCHLESTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alsace, eighteen miles south of Strasbourg, and subject to France. Long. 7. 36. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

SCHLICHTING (JONAS DE BUCOWIEC) a learned writer among the Socinians, was of a noble family, and born in Poland in 1587. He was at first pastor at Rocovia, and afterwards at another town in Poland, but was driven from thence in 1647, by the diet of Warsaw, where they caused his *Confessio Fidei Christianæ* to be burnt. He was a person of great learning, probity, humanity, and moderation; but his attachment to Socinianism drew upon him very severe treatment, which he bore with great constancy. He at length retired into Moscow, and afterwards visited several towns in Germany. It was he who under the name of John Simplicius, published a small work against Grotius, upon the second chapter of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians. He wrote many works, most of which are Commentaries on several books of the Holy Scriptures, and were printed at Amsterdam in 1666, in folio. He died at Zullichaw in 1661.

SCHNEIDER, in Latin *Sartorius* (JOHN FRIEDEMANN) a learned professor of philosophy at Hall, was born in 1669, at Cranichfeld, a small town of Thuringia, and was the author of several works, the principal of which are, 1. *Philos. rationalis Fundamenta*. 2. *De vero Logicæ Usu*. 3. *De affectatâ Moralium omnis Scientiâ*. 4. *De Logicâ non otiosâ*. 5. *De Avosio seu Ascensu Hominis in Deum Pythagorico*.

SCHOMBERG (HENRY DE) earl of Nanteuil and Duretal, marquis of Epinay in Brittany, and marshal of France, was the son of Gaspard de Schomberg, earl of Nanteuil, and was descended from a noble and ancient family in Germany. He distinguished himself by his valour and conduct, and was made marshal of France in 1625. He defeated the English in the Isle of Rhée, on the 8th of November, 1627, commanded the king's army, with other generals, at the siege of Rochelle in 1628; forced the pass of Suza in 1629, and took Pignerol in 1630: he gained the battle of Castelnaudary, on the 1st of September, 1632, and died of an apoplexy at Bourdeaux, on the 17th of November following, aged forty-nine. He wrote an account of the war he conducted in Italy.

SCHOMBERG (CHARLES DE) the son of the former, was duke of Halluin, peer and marshal of France, colonel-general of the Swiss and Grisons, governor of Metz, &c. He was educated with Lewis XIII. who had a particular esteem for him. On his defeating the Spaniards near Leucate in Roussillon, on the 27th of September, 1637, he was made marshal of France, after which he obtained many advantages over the Spaniards, and died at Paris, on the 6th of June, 1656, aged fifty-six.

SCHOMBERG (FREDERIC ARMAND DE) marshal of France, grandee of Portugal, duke and peer of England, knight of the Garter, and one of the most able generals of the 17th century, was descended from a noble family in Germany, and born in the year 1608. He gave the first proofs of his valour in defence of the United Provinces, and afterwards went into the service of France, whence he was sent into Portugal in 1661, and commanded the Portuguese army with such success, that he obliged Spain to agree to a peace in 1668, and to acknowledge the house of Braganza as lawful heirs to the crown of Portugal. In 1672 he commanded the French army in Catalonia; was made marshal of France in 1675, notwithstanding his being a protestant,

and raised the siege of Maestricht. The protestant religion being abolished in France in 1683, he desired leave to return to Germany, which was denied him, and all the favour he could obtain was to go to Portugal. But though he had preserved that nation from falling under the yoke of Castile, yet now, on his going thither for refuge, the inquisition represented to the king, his giving refuge to a heretic in so odious a light, that he sent the marquis away.

He then went to Holland, and entered into the particular confidence of the prince of Orange. Being invited to Berlin by the elector of Brandenburg, he made him, when there, governor of Prussia, and gave him the command of all his armies. He accompanied the prince of Orange to England in 1688, and upon that prince's being advanced to the throne of England, he was appointed master of the ordnance, and general of his majesty's forces; and on the 3d of April, 1689, was made knight of the Garter; the same month he was naturalized by act of parliament; and on the 16th of May following was created baron, earl, marquis, and duke of this kingdom, by the name and title of baron Teys, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg. The house of commons likewise voted him the sum of 100,000*l.* for the services he had done; but he received only a small part of that sum, the king, after his death, paying his son 5000*l.* a-year for the remainder.

In August following he failed for Ireland, to command the troops there, when he hindered king James from making himself master of that kingdom. The next year he was joined by king William in person, when he distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, on the first of July, 1690. He passed the river in his station, and immediately rallied and encouraged the French protestants, who had been left exposed by the death of their commander, by this short speech, *Allons, monsieurs, voilà vos persecuteurs.* But these words were scarce uttered when fifteen or sixteen of king James's guards, who returned full speed to their main body, after the slaughter of their companions, and whom the French refugees, thinking them to be of their own party, suffered to pass, fell furiously upon the duke, and gave him two wounds on the head, which, however, were not mortal. The French regiment then seeing their error, committed a greater; for firing rashly on the enemy, they shot the duke through the neck, of which wound he instantly died.

SCHONEN, a province of Sweden, which is the most southern part of Gothland, bounded on the west by the strait called the Sound, which separates it from the isle of Zealand, on the north by Haland and Smaland, on the east by Bleckingia and by the Baltic sea, which bound it also on the south. It is very fertile, and formerly belonged to Denmark. Lunden is the capital.

SCHONICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nym, thirty miles from Treves, and twenty-three south from Limburg. Long. 6. 6. E. Lat. 50. 17. N.

SCHOOCKIUS (MARTIN) a learned and laborious writer, was born at Utrecht, on the 1st of April, 1614, and was successively professor of languages, eloquence, history, logic, and experimental philosophy, at Utrecht, Deventer, Groningen, and Franckfort upon the Oder, where he died in 1665, at fifty-one years of age. He was fond of writing upon singular subjects, and we have wrote by him a great number of critical, philosophical, and historical works, the most singular of which are, 1. Upon Butter. 2. Upon the Averion to Cheese. 3. Upon Eggs and Fowls. 4. Upon Inundations. 5. *De Harengis seu Halcibus.* 6. *De Signaturis Fætus.* 7. *De Ciconis.* 8. *De Nibilo.* 9. *De Stermatione, &c.*

SCHOONHOVEN, a town of the United Netherlands, in the province of Holland, seated on the river Leek, fourteen miles east of Rotterdam. It has a very commodious harbour. Long. 4. 46. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

SCHORNDORF, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a good castle. It was taken by the French in 1647; but was rendered back to the duke of Wirtemberg in 1648, by the peace of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Rems, fifteen miles north east of Stuttgart. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

SCHOREL (JOHN) a Flemish painter, was born at Schorel, a village near Alkmaer, in Holland, in 1495, and worked some time with Albert Durer. He afterwards travelled into Germany, where meeting with a friar who was a lover of painting, and was going to Jerusalem, he accompanied him, and employed himself in designing at Jerusalem, on the banks of the river Jordan, and in other places honoured by the presence of our saviour. In his way home he worked some time at Venice, and desiring to see Raphael's painting, he went to Rome, and there copied his and Michael

Angelo's works, and drew antique sculptures, and the ruins of ancient buildings. Adrian VI. gave him the office of superintendant of the buildings at Belvidere; but after that pontiff's death he returned to the Low Countries, and staying awhile at Utrecht, drew several fine pieces there. He was endowed with various accomplishments; for he understood Latin, French, Italian, and German, and was a musician, a poet, and an orator. He died in the year 1562, lamented by his friends, who esteemed him for his good humour, and other amiable qualities.

SCHORUS (ANTHONY) one of the best grammarians in the 16th century, was born at Hoogstraten, in Brabant; embraced the protestant religion, and taught polite literature at Heidelberg, where causing a dramatic piece to be acted by his scholars, in which Religion was introduced, desiring a lodging from the great, who shut their door against her; and then addressing herself to the lowest of the people, she met with a favourable reception; he was obliged to fly, and some of his scholars were sent to prison. He died at Laufanne, in the year 1552. He wrote, *Thesaurus Ciceronianus*, and several excellent grammatical works.

SCHOTTIUS (ANDREAS) a very learned writer, was born at Antwerp, in 1552, and was educated at Louvain, after which he studied at Douay and at Paris. On his leaving the last mentioned city he went into Spain, and in 1580 obtained a Greek professorship at Toledo. In 1584 he was invited to Saragossa to teach rhetoric and the Greek tongue, and two years after entering into the society of the Jesuits, was called by the general of the order to teach rhetoric at Rome. He continued there three years, and then returned to his own country, where he spent the remainder of a long life in reading and writing books, and being not only a man of extensive learning, but of the greatest candor and generosity, the protestants have every where spoken well of him. He gave editions of, and wrote notes upon many of the classics; among which were Aurelius Victor, Pomponius Mela, Seneca Rhetor, Cornelius Nepos, Valerius Flaccus, &c. He also laboured upon many of the Greek fathers, and in particular published an edition of Basil. He died at Antwerp, on the 23d of January, 1629.

SCHOUEN, one of the islands of Zealand, in the Netherlands, seated between the island of Goree and Beveland, being fifty miles in length, and six in breadth. The chief town is Zirickzee.

SCHOUTEN, the name of fifteen islands in the South sea, pretty near the coast of New Guinea, they were discovered by William Schouten in 1616.

SCHREVELIUS (CORNELIUS) a laborious Dutch writer in the 17th century, who published editions of Homer, Hesiod, and several other ancient authors, which are esteemed very fine ones, though performed without taste and judgment. Schrevelius also published a Lexicon in Greek and Latin, which is a very useful one to those who begin to study Greek; and is reckoned the most valuable of his works. He died in 1667.

SCHULTENS (ALBERT) professor of Hebrew and of the Eastern languages at Leyden, and one of the most learned men of the 18th century, was born at Groningen, where he studied till the year 1706, and from thence continued his studies at Leyden and Utrecht. Schultens at length applied himself to the study of Arabic books, both printed and in manuscript, in which he made great progress. A short time after he became minister of Wassenar, and two years after professor of the Eastern tongues at Franeker. At length he was invited to Leyden, where he taught Hebrew, and the Eastern languages, with extraordinary reputation till his death, which happened in 1750. He wrote many learned works, the principal of which are, 1. A Commentary on Job, in two volumes, quarto. 2. A Commentary on the Proverbs, quarto. 3. A book intitled *Vetus & Regia via Hebraizandi*, quarto. 4. A Latin translation of the Arabic book of Hariri. 5. *Animadversiones philologicae & criticae ad varia Loca Veteris Testamenti.* 6. An excellent Hebrew grammar. 7. The Life of Saladin, translated from the Arabic, &c. Schultens discovered in all his works found criticism, and much learning and erudition. He maintained against Gouffet and Driessen, that in order to have a perfect knowledge of the Hebrew, it is necessary to join with it, not only the Chaldee and Syriac, but more particularly the Arabic.

SCHURMAN (ANNA MARIA A) a very ingenious and learned lady, was descended from a noble and ancient family, and was born at Cologne, on the 5th of November, 1607; she discovered from her infancy such an extraordinary dexterity of hand, that at six years of age, it is said, she cut with her scissors out of paper all sorts of figures, without any pattern, and that, when ten years old, she was but three hours in learning to embroider. She was afterwards taught vocal and instrumental music, painting, sculpture, and engraving, and succeeded equally in all these arts. Her writing in all languages was inimitable, and the curious

rious preserved specimens of it in their cabinets. She drew in miniature with admirable skill, and made portraits on glass with the point of a diamond. Her father perceiving her capacity for learning, applied himself to cultivate it, and assisted her in gaining that knowledge which has made her so celebrated. The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages were so familiar to her, that she not only wrote, but even spoke them, in a manner which surprised the most learned men; she also made a great progress in the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic; and with respect to the living languages, understood perfectly and spoke readily the French, English, and Italian. She was sufficiently conversant in geography, astronomy, philosophy, and the other sciences, to be able to discourse and judge of them with great exactness; but as she had a very religious turn of mind, she principally applied herself to the study of the Holy Scriptures. It is remarkable, that with all these uncommon accomplishments, she always spoke of learned subjects with extreme modesty, and never but when she was obliged to do it. This would have occasioned her merit and learning to continue unknown, if Rivetus, Vossius, and Spanheim, had not produced her, contrary to her own inclinations, upon the stage of the world: Salmasius, Beverovicius, and Huygens, valued themselves upon their correspondence with her by letters, shewed her answers, and spread her fame in foreign countries; which procured her letters from Balzac, Gassendi, Merfennus, Bochart, Conrart, and many other learned men. At last her name became so famous, that persons of the highest rank, and even some princesses, on their passing through Utrecht, honoured her with a visit. Towards the end of her life she embraced the sentiments of the famous Labadie, which resembled those of the Quakers, and lived some time with him at Altona in Holstein, where she attended him at his death, after which she retired to Wiewart in Friesland, where she died on the 5th of May, 1678, aged sixty-one. It is said, that she was extremely fond of eating spiders. There have been published, 1. Several of her Latin Letters. 2. *Dissertatio de ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam, & meliores Literas aptitudine*: which is translated into French. 3. *ΕΥΚΑΡΠΙΑ, seu melioris Partis Electio*; which is a defence of her attachment to the sect of the Labadists. 4. *Opuscula Hebraea, Graeca, Latina, Gallica, Praefata, & Metrica*.

SCHUT, an island of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, on the confines of Austria, being thirty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth.

SCHUT (CORNELIUS) an eminent painter, born at Antwerp. He had naturally a lively imagination, and a great talent for painting; these are visible in his works, which are always enlivened by poetical ideas. He had, however, but little business, and imputing it to Rubens's superior reputation, he was very angry with that painter, whom he frequently railed at; but Rubens wisely took no other revenge but to procure him work.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Naffau, eight miles north of Mentz. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

SCHWART (BERTHOLD) a famous Cordelier, at the end of the 13th century, is esteemed the inventor of gunpowder and fire-arms. He is said to have discovered this invention by accident, when making some chemical preparations, while he was in prison.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill, ten miles north-east of Inspruc, and eight south-east of Rottenburg. Long. 11. 26. E. Lat. 47. 6. N.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Schwartz, twenty miles south-east of Erford, and thirty-five north of Cullembach. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

SCHWARTZEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is seated on the river Lec, five miles north-west of Nuremberg, and twenty east of Wertzburg, subject to its own prince. Long. 10. 22. E. Lat. 49. 43. N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is the handsomest town of Silesia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church is fine, and the houses well built. The fortifications are not very considerable; the royal palace is turned into a convent. All the magistrates are Roman Catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town; as also a public school and bells. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weistritz, twenty-seven miles south-east of Lignitz, and twenty-two south-west of Breslaw. Long. 16. 25. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are protestants, and carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, and feathers. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Fionia, twenty miles south-east of Odensee. Long. 10. 55. E. Lat. 55. 8. N.

SCHWITZ, a canton in Swisserland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the west by the lake of the four cantons, on the south by the canton of Uri, on the east by that of Glaris, and on the north by Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches consist of cattle. Schwitz, the chief town, is large and handsome, and is seated in a pleasant country, among high mountains. There are handsome buildings, as well public as private, and among the first are the parish church of St. Martin, two convents of Capuchins, one of nuns, and the town-house. It is here the general assemblies of the country meet. It is ten miles south-east of Lucern, and twelve south of Zug. Long. 8. 41. E. Lat. 47. 2. N.

SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, almost at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica. It is about twenty-two miles in length, and eight in breadth. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 39. 29. N.

SCIERIA, *Σκίρεια*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival celebrated at Alea, in Arcadia, in honour of Bacchus, whose image was expoted under an umbrella. At this time the women were scourged in the same manner as the boys at the altar of Diana Orthia.

SCILLY, a number of islands and rocks, lying about thirty miles to the west of Cornwall. The largest is called St. Mary's, and is the best cultivated, as well as the most populous. In all these islands there are about 1000 inhabitants. The air in general is pretty healthy, though sea-fogs are more frequent here than in larger tracts of land. They have several good harbours where small ships may ride very safely; but some of the rocks are very dangerous, as they are hid under water, and have been very fatal to many ships of our own nation, particularly admiral Shovel, with three other men of war, were cast away here on the 22d of October, 1707; and there were 1000 people on board the admiral, several of them gentlemen of quality, both of Spain and England.

SCIO, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos, to the south of Metelin, and to the north-west of Samos. It is about thirty-three miles in length, and fifteen in breadth; and though it is mountainous and rough, it is nevertheless agreeable on account of its oranges, citrons, mulberries, and other fruits. It produces a large quantity of wine; but silk makes the principal revenue of the island. The town of Scio, which stands on the sea shore, is large, delightful, and the best built of any in the Levant. The houses are beautiful and commodious, they being built after the Genoese manner, and the streets are paved. The castle is an old citadel, built by the Genoese on the sea shore, and commands both the town and harbour. This last is the rendezvous of all ships that go to or come from Constantinople. The number of the inhabitants is very considerable. The Genoese were in possession of this island for a considerable time, till the Turks drove them away in 1595. The Venetians became masters of it in 1694, but the Turks retook it the next year. The town of Scio is forty-eight miles west of Smyrna, and two hundred and ten south-west of Constantinople.

SCOPPIUS (GASPAR) one of the most formidable critics of the 17th century, was born in the Palatinate, on the 27th of May, 1576, and studied at Amberg, Heidelberg, and afterwards at Altdorf, where he made such a rapid progress, that at sixteen years of age he published some critical works, which rendered him admired. In 1599 he abjured the protestant religion, and embraced that of popery; notwithstanding which he was the great enemy of the Jesuits, and was extremely satirical upon them in several books: while, on the other hand, he wrote with the utmost fury against the protestant party, and even persuaded the princes to extirpate them by the most sanguinary methods; he particularly vented his rage against Joseph Scaliger, Casaubon, and Du Pleffis Mornai: he even attacked James I. king of England, but the book he wrote against that prince cost him dear; for the domestics belonging to king James's ambassador at the court of Spain, attacked him, in 1614, at Madrid, gave him several wounds, and left him for dead. He did not spare the person of Henry IV. of France in his book intitled *Ecclesiasticus*, which was burnt at Paris, by the hands of the hangman. In short, Scioppius having drawn upon himself universal hatred, and being justly apprehensive of some attempt upon his life, sought for shelter at Padua, where he died on the 19th of November, 1649, aged

aged seventy-four. One of the things on which he valued himself most was his elegant Latin style: he discovered barbarisms in the writings of those of the moderns who were most esteemed, and did not even spare the most elegant writers of antiquity. It cannot be denied but that he was a man of great abilities, and his application to study, his memory, the multitude of his writings, his fire and eloquence would have justly ranked him among the heroes in the republic of letters, had his moderation been equal to his wit and learning. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. *Verisimilium Libri IV.* 2. *Commentarius de Arte Critica.* 3. *De sua ad Catholicos Migratione, &c.* 4. *Notationes Criticae in Rhodum, &c.* 5. *Suspectarum Lectorum Libri V.* 6. *Classicum Belli Sacri.* 7. *Collyrium Regium, &c.*

SCIPIO (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS) surnamed Africanus, one of the greatest generals of ancient Rome, was the son of Publius Cornelius Scipio, consul in the second Punic war. He was but eighteen years of age when he saved his father's life at the battle of Tefin, and after the defeat of Cannæ he, by his entreaties, prevailed on the Roman nobility not to abandon Rome. His father and uncle losing their lives in fighting against the Carthaginians, he was sent into Spain at twenty-four years of age; when he conquered that country in less than four years; defeated the enemies army, and took New Carthage in one and the same day. The wife of Mardonius, and the children of Indibilis, who were some of the principal persons of the country, being found among the prisoners, Scipio caused them to be honourably conducted to their relations. On this occasion Scipio refused to indulge the dangerous pleasure of looking at a female captive, whose beauty filled the Romans with admiration, and insisted that the money offered for her ransom, should serve to augment the fortune that had been promised to be given with her to a young lord to whom she was contracted. Scipio's generosity and virtue in these noble instances greatly contributed to the success of his arms. He put an end to the war with Spain by a great battle fought in Betica, now called Andalusia, in which he defeated above 50,000 foot, and 4000 horse. Scipio at length carried the war into Africa, where he conquered in two famous battles the Carthaginians, commanded by Syphax, king of Numidia, in the 203d year before the Christian æra. The following year he defeated Hannibal, at the battle of Zama; on which Carthage submitted on terms that were very advantageous to the Romans. After this victory Scipio entered Rome in triumph, in the 201st year before the Christian æra, when he received the name of Africanus. He was consul a second time, and followed his brother into Asia, in the 184th year before the same period. At his return the tribunes of the people had the boldness to accuse him of embezzling the public money, and even of carrying on a secret correspondence with king Antiochus: but Scipio instead of replying, reminded the people that, "That was the day in which he had defeated Hannibal, and that it was but just he should go and return thanks to the Gods." When forgetting the accusation, and looking upon him as their principal defender, they accompanied him to the temples, as if that had been the day of his triumph. Some time after, being offended at the ingratitude of the Romans, he retired to Linternum, in the Campania of Rome, where he spent the rest of his days in study, and the conversation of men of learning.

Publius Cornelius Scipio, his son, was a man of learning, and an excellent orator. He was prisoner in the Asiatic war, and adopted the son of Paulus Æmilius, who was named Scipio Africanus the Younger. See SCIPIO (PUBLIUS ÆMILIANUS).

SCIPIO (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) surnamed Asiaticus, was the son of Publius Scipio, and the brother of Scipio Africanus, whom he accompanied into Spain and Africa, and was consul in the 189th year before the Christian æra. He then commanded the Roman army in Asia against Antiochus, with whom he fought a bloody battle in the Magnesian Fields, near Sardis, in which the enemy lost 50,000 foot, and 4000 horse. This victory procured Scipio the honour of a triumph, and the surname of Asiaticus. At length he was accused by Cato of embezzling the public treasure; but when he came to seize his wealth, they found so little, that his poverty justified his innocence, and turned the public hatred against his accuser.

SCIPIO NASICA, the son of Cneius, and the cousin of Scipio Africanus, was eloquent, courageous, and endued with such extraordinary virtue, that he was esteemed the most worthy man in the republic, on which account he was ordered by the senate to receive into his house the statue of the mother of the gods. By his prudence and excellent endowments he merited the title that was given him of being the Delight of the Roman People.

SCIPIO (PUBLIUS ÆMILIANUS) surnamed Scipio Africanus Minor, was the son of Paulus Æmilius, and was adopt-

ed by Scipio the son of Africanus. He united in his person all the virtues of Scipio Africanus, his father by adoption, and of Paulus Æmilius his own father, and, in short, was one of the greatest men of his age. He obtained in Spain a mural crown, for being the first who scaled the ramparts belonging to one of the enemies towns attacked by the Romans, and defeated, in a single combat, a Spanish general of a prodigious stature. He at length marched into Africa, where the Romans had begun the third Punic war, and by his valour obtained the dignity of consul, before the age required, in the 147th year before the Christian æra. The following year he took and burnt Carthage, and put an end to the third Punic war. He was made consul for the second time in the 134th year before the Christian æra, and sent into Spain, where he took and rased Numantia: but a short time after his return was found dead in his bed, where it is supposed he was assassinated by Gracchus. He was well skilled in polite literature; he loved the sciences and learned men, and had always with him, both at Rome and in the army, Polybius and Panætius, two of the greatest geniuses, and most judicious writers of antiquity.

SCIRO, an island of the Archipelago, to the east of Metelin, to the north-east of Negropont, and to the south-east of Sciati. It is fifteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, and has a small town of the same name. It produces excellent wine. Long. 25. 10. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

SCLAVONIA, including Ratzia, is bounded by the rivers Drave and Danube, which separate it from Hungary on the north-east; by the river Save, which divides it from the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bosnia on the south-west; and is two hundred miles in length, and sixty in breadth. It is a fine level fruitful country where it is cultivated, but having been for many years a frontier province against Turkey, and subject to the ravages of armies, it has produced but little corn or wine. Pofega is the chief town. This province is subject to the house of Austria, and the people are a mixture of Greek and Latin Christians. The Ratzians inhabit the eastern division of this country.

SCOON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth; remarkable for being the palace where the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned. It is thirty miles north of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 56. 28. N.

SCOPAS, a celebrated architect and excellent Greek sculptor, was born in the isle of Paros, and was employed in erecting the famous mausoleum, which Artemisia caused to be erected for her husband at Halicarnassus. He flourished about 430 years before the Christian æra.

SCOPELO, an island of the Archipelago, five miles east of Sciati, and seventeen north of Negropont, at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica. It is about ten miles in length, and five in breadth, and is very fertile, particularly in good wine. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks. Long. 24. 37. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

SCOPIA, or USCOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Servia, with an archbishop's see of the Greek church. It is the residence of sangiac, and is seated on the river Vardar, seventy miles south-by-west of Nissa, seventy west-by-south of Sophia, and three hundred and fifteen north-west of Constantinople. Long. 22. 20. E. Lat. 42. 26. N.

SCORZA (SINIBALDO) an excellent painter and engraver, was born at Voltaggio, in the territory of Genoa. He perfectly imitated the impressions of Albert Durer, and excelled in painting animals, flowers, and landscapes. He died at Genoa in 1631, at forty-one years of age.

SCOT (MICHAEL) a learned mathematician and astrologer, in the 13th century, was beloved by the emperor Frederic II. to whom he dedicated all his works. Some authors pretend that he was a magician; but other judicious writers, as the learned friar Bacon and Pitseus, give him great encomiums. He wrote a Treatise on Physiognomy, a book of questions upon Sacrobosco's Sphere, and a History of Animals.

SCOT (REGINALD) a judicious writer, in the 16th century, was the younger son of sir John Scot of Scot's Hall, near Smeeth in Kent, and was born in that county. He studied at Hart-hall in the university of Oxford, after which he retired to Smeeth, where he lived a studious life, and died in 1599. He published, *The Perfect Platform of a Hop Garden*, and a book intitled, *The Discoverie of Witchcraft*, in which he shewed that all the relations concerning magicians and witches are chimerical. This work was not only censured by king James I. in his *Dæmonology*, but by several eminent divines, and all the copies of it, that could be found, were burnt.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the north part of the island of Great Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the south, from which it is separated by the river Tweed, towards the east by Cheviot-hills, and the river Esk, and Solway Frith towards the west. It is generally reckoned three hundred and eighty miles in length,

length, from Aldermouth-head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchanefs, and one hundred and ninety in breadth, where it is broadest. There are three hundred islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the western islands, the Orkneys, and the Shetland isles. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern parts the days are very long, and in the summer solstice the night is not above an hour and half long in the Isle of Sky. The soil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in such plenty. In the Lowlands there is but little timber, but in the most northern parts there are forests of fir-trees, which might afford masts for the largest men of war; but it is difficult to bring them to the sea-side. They burn coals in several parts, and in the Highlands have plenty of wood: however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze. They have large flocks of sheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for sale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very small. They have also a great number of horses, which, though small, will bear great fatigue. The soil produces great plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places; and at Edinburgh particularly, they have brought all sorts of linen to the greatest perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids; but now that custom is pretty much laid aside. This was likewise the chief dress of the Highlanders, but by a late act of parliament they have been obliged to lay them aside, and conform to the Lowland dress. No country in the world has greater plenty of fish, eggs, and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fisheries. They have mines of several sorts, and particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; inasmuch, that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is said of their precious stones, gold and silver mines, and other uncommon productions, we shall pass over in silence. The established religion in Scotland is Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at. As for the rivers and lakes we shall take notice of the principal in their proper places.

SCOTT (Dr. JOHN) an eminent English divine, was the son of Mr. Thomas Scott, a grafter, and was born in the parish of Chippenham in Wiltshire, about the year 1638. He was about three years apprentice in London; but being of a studious disposition, left his trade, and became a commoner of New Inn, Oxford; after which he took orders, and at length became minister of St. Thomas's in Southwark. In 1677 he was made rector of St. Peter le Poor in London. In 1684 he was collated to a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral; and in 1685 accumulated the degrees of divinity, he having before taken no degrees in arts, or any other faculty. In 1691 he became vicar of St. Giles's in the Fields, and the same year was made canon of Windsor. He was eminent for his kindness and humanity, his amiable disposition, affability, pleasantness of temper, condescension, sincerity, and readiness to do all good offices for any that had recourse to him, and was at the same time an excellent preacher. He died on the 10th of March, 1695, and was interred in the vault under St. George's church. He published, 1. *The Christian Life*, in four volumes. 2. *Certain Cases of Conscience resolved, concerning the Lawfulness of joining with Forms of Prayer in Public Worship*. 3. *An Examination of Bellarmine's Eighth Note, concerning Sanctity of Doctrine*. 4. *The Texts which Papists cite out of the Bible for the Proof of the Doctrine of Prayer in an unknown Tongue, examined*. 5. *Several Sermons*.

SCOTUS. See **DUNS**.

SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, an ancient physician in the reign of Augustus, or Tiberius, was the author of several works, the best edition of which is that of John Rhodius.

SCRIVAN, a sea-port town in the province of Darien, in South America, and in Terra Firma, fifty miles east of Porto-Bello. Long. 82. 5. E. Lat. 10. 12. N.

SCUDERY (GEORGE DE) a French poet, and one of the most fruitful writers of the French Academy, was born of a distinguished family at Havre de Grace in 1601, and became governor of Notre Dame de la Garde in Provence. He published sixteen Dramatic Pieces, and several Poems, on which Boileau set but little value. He died at Paris, on the 14th of May, 1667, aged sixty-six. Besides these poetical pieces, he wrote *Observations on the Cid*, and other works.

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SCUDERY (MAGDALEN DE) a lady celebrated for her romances and other writings, by which she acquired such reputation, that she was surnamed the Sappho of her Age. She was the sister of the former, and was born at Havre de Grace in 1607. She gained the prize of eloquence from the French Academy in 1671, by her *Discourse on Glory*. The cardinal Mazarine left her an annuity by his last will. The chancellor Boucherat granted one under the seal, and the king allowed her another of 2000 livres. Mademoiselle de Scudery carried on a literary correspondence with several learned men, to whom she wrote in verse and prose, and was a member of the Academy of Ricovrati at Padua, and of all the other academies to which persons of her sex are admitted. She died at Paris, on the 2d of June, 1701, aged ninety-four. Her principal works are, 1. *Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus*. 2. *Clelia*. 3. *La Promenade de Versailles*. 4. *Ibrahim, or the Illustrious Bassa*. 5. *Almahide, or the Royal Slave*. 6. *Celinda*. 7. *Matilda of Anguilar*. 8. *Conversations*, ten volumes, &c. All of which are written into French.

SCUTARI, a large populous town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania. It is seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana, sixty miles south-east of Ragusa, twenty north-east of Antivari, and ninety-five north-west of Albanopoli. Long. 20. 5. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

SCUTARI, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour. It is seated on the east side of Constantinople, to which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over against it. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Long. 29. 5. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

SCYLAX, a celebrated mathematician and geographer in the isle of Caryanda, in Caria, flourished under the reign of Darius, the son of Hytaspes, about 522 years before the Christian era. Some have attributed to him the invention of geographical tables. We have under his name a geographical work published by Hæschelius, but it is written by a much later author, and is only, perhaps, an abridgment of the ancient Scylax's geography.

SCYLLA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Phorcys, who being beloved by Glaucus, that marine deity, after endeavouring in vain to gain her affections, applied to Circe, and besought her by her art to inspire the disdainful virgin with the same pangs he endured. Circe now vowed her own passion for Glaucus, and endeavoured to win him to her love; but finding her endeavours fruitless, avowed revenge, and by her magic spells so infected the fountain in which Scylla bathed, that on her entering it her lower parts were turned into dogs, when being affrighted at herself, she plunged into the sea, where she was changed into a rock, famous for the shipwrecks it has occasioned.

This rock lies between Italy and Sicily, and the noise of the waves beating on it is generally supposed to have given rise to the fable of the barking of dogs, and howling of wolves, ascribed to the imaginary monster.

SCYLLA, in fabulous history, the daughter of Nyfus. See **NYFUS**.

SCYTHIA, the ancient name of the northern parts of Europe and Asia, which was afterwards changed into Tartary.

SDILLES, a famous island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is still to be seen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings. Near this island there is another called Little Sdilles.

SEATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the firth of Forth, nine miles east of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 44. W. Lat. 56. 0. N.

SEBASTIAN (ST.) a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour is secured by two moles, which leave just room enough for the entrance of ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, fortified by bastions and half moons. The streets are long, broad, strait, and paved with large white flag-stones. The houses are handsome, and the churches neat, with small pictures representing the actions of their patron St. Sebastian. It carries on a great trade, and is very populous. On the top of the mountain is a citadel which commands the town, and at a small distance from it is a very pretty nunnery. The chief trade of St. Sebastian is in iron and steel, of which there is here a great quantity. They also deal in wool, which is brought from Old Castile, and is extremely fine. It is fifty miles east of Bilboa. Long. 1. 56. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

SEBASTIAN (ST.) a large and handsome town of Brazil, in South America, and in the capitane of Rio Janeiro, on the western coast of the gulph made by that river, five miles from its mouth, with a bishop's see, and a large haven. The Jesuits and Benedictine monks have magnificent houses. There are a vast number of sugar engines about it. Though this town is defended by four forts, yet it could not stand

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but against the French, who plundered it in 1712. It is the residence of the governor of the province. Long. 42. 0 W. Lat. 23 45. N.

SEBASTIAN, king of Portugal, was the posthumous son of prince John, and the daughter of the emperor Charles V. He was born in 1554, and succeeded his grandfather John III. in 1557. In 1574 he sailed into Africa against the Moors, and afterwards Mahomet, desiring assistance from him against his uncle Abdemelek, king of Fez and Morocco, Don Sebastian landed at Tangiers, with the flower of the Portuguese nobility, on the 9th of July, 1578, and a great battle was fought at Alcázar, on the 4th of August following, in which Sebastian's army was totally defeated. In this battle Abdemelek died in his litter, Mahomet perished in a morass, and it was never certainly known what became of king Sebastian.

SEBASTIANO, called DEL PIOMBO, from an office in the lead mines, given him by pope Clement VII. was an excellent painter at Venice, where he was born in the year 1485. His father designed him for the profession of music, which he practised for some time with reputation, till at last following the more powerful influences of his genius, he betook himself to drawing and painting: he became a disciple of Giovanni Bellini; continued his studies under Giorgione, and having attained an excellent manner of colouring, went to Rome. He there insinuated himself so far into the favour of Michael Angelo, by siding with him against Raphael, that, pleased with the sweetness and beauty of his pencil, Michael immediately furnished him with some of his own designs, and letting them pass under Sebastiano's name, cried him up for the best painter in Rome. And so universal was the applause he gained by his piece of Lazarus raised from the dead, the design of which had been given him by Michael Angelo, that nothing but the celebrated transfiguration, done by Raphael, could eclipse it. He is said to have been the first who invented the art of preparing plaster-walls for painting in oil, with a composition of pitch, mastic, and quick lime: but he was generally so slow and indolent, that other hands were often employed to finish what he had begun.

SEBENICO, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a country of the same name, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a castle. The Turks have several times attempted to become masters of it. It belongs to the Venetians, and stands near the mouth of the river Cherca, forty-five miles north-west of Spalatro. Long. 17. 26. E. Lat. 43 46. N.

SEBONDE (RAYMOND) professor of physic, philosophy, and divinity at Toulouse, in the fifteenth century, was greatly esteemed for his genius and learning, and wrote some books, the most considerable of which is that intitled *Theologia Naturalis, five Liber Creaturarum*, which Montaigne translated into French. He died in 1432.

SEBOURG, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, seated six miles east of Valenciennes, and five south of Condé. Long. 3. 20. E. Lat. 50. 22. N.

SECANDRA, a town of India, in the province of Agra, subject to the Great Mogul. This place is said to terminate the bounds of Alexander the Great's conquests in this country; it having been built by him, and was first called Alexandria. Long. 79. 10. E. Lat. 27. 5. N.

SECHIA, a river of Italy, which runs from south to north through the duchy of Modena and part of Mantua, and falls into the river Po a little below St. Benedetto.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and in Styria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gayle, eight miles north-east of Judenburg, forty west of Gratz, and ninety south-west of Vienna. Long. 15. 18. E. Lat. 47. 15. N.

SECKENDORFF (LEWIS DE) a learned writer, was descended from a noble and ancient family, and born in Franconia in 1626. He became well skilled in the learned languages, in law, history, and divinity, and was made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, aulic counsellor, first minister, and director in chief of the regency, chamber of accounts, and consistory. Afterwards he was privy counsellor, and chancellor to Maurice duke of Saxe-Weitz. After that prince's death Seckendorff accepted the post of privy counsellor at the court of Eisenach. In 1691 he was made privy counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and chancellor of the university of Hall. He died in 1692, aged sixty-six. He wrote a learned History of Lutheranism, and other works in Latin, which are esteemed.

SECKER (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sibthorpe, a village near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, in 1693. His father was a dissentor, and lived upon a small patrimony. He was sent to school, first at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, which he left about the year 1708, and went to a dissenting academy in Yorkshire, from which in about a year's time he removed to another in Gloucester, where he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Butler, afterwards

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bishop of Durham. Having made considerable progress in classical learning, he applied himself early to critical and theological subjects, and about the year 1716 applied himself to the study of physic. This he pursued in London till 1719, when he went to Paris, and there attended lectures on all the various branches of the medical art, yet never wholly discontinued his application to divinity. Here he first became acquainted with Mr. Martin Benson, afterwards bishop of Gloucester. Having now an unexpected offer made to him by Mr. Edward Talbot, (through Mr. Butler) of being provided for by his father, the bishop of Durham, if he chose to take orders in the church of England; he took some months to consider of it, and, after mature deliberation, resolved to embrace the proposal. In 1720 he returned to England, and Mr. Butler introduced him to Mr. Edward Talbot, to whom he was before unknown. To facilitate his obtaining a degree at Oxford, he went in January, 1721, to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in physic, and published a dissertation *De Medicina Statica*. Having staid at Leyden about three months, he returned to England, and entered himself a gentleman commoner in Exeter college, Oxford, and being soon after ordained priest by bishop Talbot, became his lordship's domestic chaplain. On the 12th of February, 1723-4, he was instituted to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, and in October, 1725, married the sister of his friend Dr. Martin Benson, and chiefly on account of her health, two years after exchanged Houghton for a prebend in the church of Durham, and the living of Ryton near Newcastle, and afterwards obtained the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1732 he was made chaplain to the king, and the next year resigned the living of Ryton for that of St. James's, Westminster. His eminent abilities as a preacher and divine, his exemplary discharge of his parochial duties, with that of diffusive benevolence and generosity which made him privately remove the distresses of many poor families, who strove to conceal their wants, soon recommended him to a more exalted station; in 1734 he was made bishop of Bristol; in 1737 was translated to Oxford, and in 1750 was made dean of St. Paul's, and then resigned his prebend of Durham, and the rectory of St. James's. In short, the great talents he continued to display, and his high reputation for piety, and the most noble acts of beneficence, at length pointed him out as a person ever way worthy of being raised to the supreme dignity of the church, and he was confirmed archbishop of Canterbury in April 1758. The manner of his grace's death was too singular to be omitted; he was for several years much afflicted with the gout, and in the winter before he died he had frequently violent pains in his shoulder, which at length removed to his thigh, and there fixed with continual and almost unremitted severity till the 31st of July, when, as he was turning himself in his couch, he broke his thigh-bone; but though it was immediately set, he fell into a slight kind of delirium, in which he lay without any pain till the 3d of August, when he expired with great tranquillity, in the seventy fifth year of his age. After his death it was found that the thigh bone was quite carious, and that the excruciating pains he had so long felt, and which he bore with wonderful patience and fortitude, were owing to the gradual corrosion of this bone, by some acrimonious humour. He left his Catechetical Lectures, and a number of manuscript Sermons to be published by his two chaplains.

SECKINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, and one of the four forest towns. It has nothing remarkable but a large square, and it belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated in an isle formed by the river Rhine, seven miles south-east of Rheinfeld. Long. 8. 4. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

SECONDAT (CHARLES) baron of Montequieu. See MONTESQUIEU.

SECUNDUS (JOHN) a Latin poet, was born at the Hague in 1511, and wrote many elegies, epigrams, lyric poems, and other pieces of poetry that are esteemed. He died at Utrecht in 1536, aged twenty-five.

SEDAN, a town of France in Champagne, on the confines of Luxemburg, and capital of a province of the same name. It is said to be the key of France, and consequently is very important; for which reason it is as well fortified as any in the kingdom. The castle is very strong, and is seated on a rock, with large towers and strong walls. The town is not large, but has a manufacture of cloth nearly as good as the English broad cloth. It is seated on the river Maese, thirty-two miles south-east of Charlemont, and one hundred and thirty-five north-east of Paris. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 49. 42. N.

SEDLEY (Sir CHARLES) an English poet, was the son of Sir John Sedley, of Aylesford in Kent, and was born about the year 1639. He studied some time at Wadham college, Oxford, and then returned home, without either travelling or going to the inns of court. But at the Restoration he

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came to London, in order to join the general jubilee, and immediately commencing courtier, wit, poet, and rake, met with such admiration and applause, that he became a kind of oracle among the poets, and no performance was either approved or condemned, till sir Charles Sedley had given judgment. But while he thus encreased in reputation for wit, and in favour with the king, he grew poor and debauched; for by engaging in low and ridiculous frolics, his estate became impaired, and his morals corrupted. We shall here mention one of these mad adventures, which is related by Mr Wood. In June 1663, sir Charles Sedley, lord Buckhurst, sir Thomas Ogle, and others, were at an eating-house in Covent-Garden, where having enflamed themselves with liquor, they went out into a balcony, and as Mr. Wood expresses it, excrementized in the street. This being done, sir Charles stripped himself naked, and then preached to the people in a most profane and scandalous manner. Upon this a riot was raised, and the mob grew very clamorous, insisting upon having the door opened; and this being not complied with, they were not to be appeased till they had driven the preacher and his company from the balcony, and broke all the windows of the house. This outrage on decency being soon spread abroad, and justly giving offence to all parties, they were summoned to appear in Westminster-hall, where being indicted for a riot, they were all severely fined, and sir Charles sentenced to pay 500 l. He then observed that he was the first man that ever paid for sh—ing; when the judge asking him if he had ever read the book called *The Complete Gentleman*; sir Charles rudely answered, That he had read more books than his lordship. Sir Charles however afterwards applied to Mr. Henry Killigrew, and another gentleman, desiring them to persuade the king to remit his fine; this they promised; but instead of getting it off, begged it for themselves, and had it paid to a farthing.

The disagreeable consequences of this scandalous frolic, happily gave sir Charles's mind a more serious turn, and he began to apply himself to the study of politics. He had been chosen to serve for Romney in Kent in the long parliament, which began on the 8th of May, 1661, and continued to sit for several parliaments after. Though he had received favours from king James II. he was extremely active for the Revolution; but James, who was remarkable for not being enamoured with beauty, had an amour with one of sir Charles's daughters, who was not handsome, and had created her countess of Dorchester. This, so far from pleasing, shocked sir Charles; for as great a libertine as he had been himself, he could not bear his daughter's dishonour, which he considered as made more conspicuous by this exaltation. Therefore being one day asked, Why he appeared so warm for the Revolution, he is said to have answered, "From a principle of gratitude: for since his majesty has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do all I can to make his daughter a queen." He lived till the beginning of the reign of queen Anne.

In 1719 his works were printed in two vols. octavo, and consist of plays, translations, songs, prologues, epilogues, and small occasional pieces.

SEED (JEREMIAH) an excellent divine, was born at Clifton, near Penrith, in Cumberland, of which place his father was rector, and was educated at Queen's college in Oxford, of which he was chosen fellow in 1732. The greatest part of his life was spent at Twickenham, where he was curate to Dr. Waterland. In 1741 he was presented by his college to the living of Enham in Hampshire, at which place he died, in the year 1747, without ever having obtained any higher preferment. He published in his life-time, Discourses on several important Subjects, in two vols. octavo. His posthumous works, consisting of sermons, letters, essays, &c. have been also published in two vols. octavo. He was a benevolent man, an upright Christian, and a very elegant writer. His works contain the greatest delicacy of sentiment, an exact knowledge of human nature, much zeal for religion, and solicitude for the happiness of mankind.

SEEZ, a considerable town of France in Lower Normandy, with a bishop's see and a rich abbey of Benedictines. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Orne, in an agreeable country, abounding in all the necessaries in life, twelve miles north of Alençon, and one hundred and three west of Paris. Long. 0. 26. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

SEFFIE, king of Persia, succeeded his grandfather Abas the Great in 1629. He is said to have come into the world with his hands bloody, whence it was predicted that he would live to bathe his hands in the blood of his subjects. This prediction was but too plainly verified; for he began his reign by ordering the eyes of his only brother to be cut out, and casting from a rock his two uncles who had been blinded by order of shah Abas. The instances of his cruelty were innumerable. He buried alive forty-four women of his harem; though when he was not hunting, or over his

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cups, he used to pass his time with them; and he interfered so little in the affairs of the government, that the Persians would scarcely have perceived that they had a king, had it not been for the frequent instances of barbarity which stained his reign with blood.

Before the time of shah Abas, the children of the Persian kings appeared abroad, and had governments allowed them on their coming of age; but at length Abas entirely altered that method, and Seffie his grandson was educated in the harem, which afterwards became a rule for the education of the king's sons. Seffie being shut up in the harem, where he had enjoyed no conversation, except that of the eunuchs, was taught nothing more than to read and write, and was allowed no other diversion than shooting with a bow, and riding in the gardens on an ass: it is therefore no wonder that he was so unfit to govern. This prince, by his own folly, lost Kandahar and Babylon, two of the most important places on his frontiers.

He had ordered an eunuch to run an iron over the eyes of his son Abas; the purport of this commission was well understood; but the eunuch having compassion on the prince, and recollecting that the king had no other heir to the throne, he made use of a cold iron; and the prince acted the blind man so well, that the king really believed he had lost his sight. When Seffie saw death approaching, and imagined that by depriving his son of sight, he had deprived himself of an heir to the crown, he was extremely afflicted, and expressed with what satisfaction he should expire, if he had a son to succeed him. The eunuch assured him that he had a secret to restore sight to the prince. Transported with this expectation, the king sent one of the grandees with the eunuch to bring the prince to him, when finding that he could see, his joy, it is said, prolonged his life till the next year. He died in 1642, after a reign of twelve years, and was succeeded by Abas II. *Travels into Persia*, vol. iii. by *Jonas Hanway*, &c.

SEFFIE (MYRZA) also named SULIMAN, king of Persia, succeeded Abas II. in the year 1666; but he had not been seated on the throne above two years, when his health being much impaired by drunkenness and women, his physicians were at a loss what remedies to apply in order to restore it; and therefore laying the blame on the stars, pretended that the astrologers had not chosen a happy day for his coronation. This ridiculous opinion had its weight; the king was crowned a second time, and took the name of Suliman.

Under this prince Persia began to decline to that low state in which the now languishes. His reign was remarkable for nothing but a slavish indolence, and a savage and inhuman cruelty. When he was intoxicated either by wine or anger, he frequently ordered the hands, feet, ears, and nose of those near him to be cut off, their eyes to be plucked out, or their lives to be sacrificed, as if it was his pastime. Seffie reigned twenty-eight years, leaving two sons, of whom Hussein succeeded to the throne, in 1694. *Mr. Hanway's Travels*, vol. iii.

SEGEBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a castle seated on a mountain, composed of lime-stone; of which they transport a large quantity to Hamburg and Lubeck. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is seated near the river Trave, twenty-seven miles north east of Hamburg. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 54. 35. N.

SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, with a castle. The Imperialists took it from the Turks after a long siege, in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Mafrock, five miles south-east of Colocza. Long 21. 5. E. Lat. 46. 21. N.

SEGRS (GERRARD) an eminent Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in the year 1591, and bred up under Abraham Jansens, a painter of note in that city. At the request of several lovers of the art he travelled to Rome, where, with great diligence, he copied some of the works of the most famous Italian painters; and his copies were esteemed not much inferior to the originals. After having for some time studied the principles of his art, he gave himself up entirely to Manfredi's manner, and at last excelled him in the force and union of his colouring. He was so ravished with the wonderful paintings he beheld at Rome, that he could not be induced to leave it till cardinal Zapata, the king of Spain's ambassador at that city, with great importunity prevailed upon him to accompany him to Madrid, where he presented him to the king, who conferred upon him several honours. Segers, at his return to Antwerp, finding that Rubens's and Vandyck's manner were generally approved of, was obliged to change his own, or his pictures would have lain upon his hands. His good sense, and the knowledge he had of his art, made the change easy to him, and he succeeded in his new style, as may be seen by his works in most of the churches at Antwerp. He performed for the

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the duke of Newburg a picture of the blessed Virgin, with which he was so extremely pleased, that he rewarded him with a gold chain and a medal, over and above the full price of his work. Segers built himself a stately house at Antwerp, which he adorned with a fine collection of paintings, assembled from all parts, and peaceably ended his days there in 1651, at about sixty years of age, leaving behind him a son of his own profession.

SEGRS (DANIEL) a celebrated Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, and was the brother of the former. He was the disciple of John Brughel, and had not his equal either among the ancients or moderns, in painting flowers, which appear as lively and gay as those produced by nature. Having a desire to enter into the society of the Jesuits, he was admitted into their convent at Antwerp, as a lay-brother, when his superiors desiring to take advantage of his industry, set him to paint those histories of their society which are to be seen over the confessionals in their church at Antwerp. His works are no where to be found but in the cabinets of princes, and among the Jesuits. Henry Frederick, prince of Orange, was so desirous of having something done by his hand, that he sent his painter Willeborts to Antwerp, on purpose to procure some. Upon which Segers, by permission of his superiors, made him a present of the picture of an oval bason filled with flowers, upon which he painted here and there several butterflies, and other small insects, done so curiously as to add much beauty to the picture; with which the prince was so pleased, that he sent the society ten massy pieces of fine gold, in the form of oranges, richly enamelled; and to the painter himself a painter's pallet, with several handles for pencils, all of fine gold. The prince of Orange had also presented to her, the picture of a bason filled with flowers, mingled with branches of the orange-tree, laden with oranges, with which she was so charmed, that she sent the fathers a cross of gold enamelled, of above a pound weight.

SEGESWART, a town of Transylvania, and capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill near the river Kokel, fifty miles north-west of Constat. Long. 24. 10. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

SEGEWOLD, a town of the Russian empire, in the province of Lettia, seated on the river Triden, five miles south-east of Triden, and twenty-seven north-east of Riga. Long. 25. 13. E. Lat. 57. 14. N.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy in the campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see and the title of a duchy. It is supposed that organs were invented here. It is seated on a mountain, twelve miles south-east of Palestrino, and thirty-two south-east of Rome. Long. 13. 36. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

SEGNI, or **SEGNA**, a sea-port town of Croatia, on the coast of the gulph of Venice, and in Morlachia, with a good fort and a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an eminence. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SEGORBA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy and a bishop's see. It is seated on the declivity of a hill in a valley between the mountains, and on the banks of the river Morviedro. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, by James king of Arragon. The land about it is fertile in wine, wheat, and fruits. There are also quarries of marble so fine that some of it was carried to Rome to adorn the structures of that city. It is twenty-seven miles north-west of Valencia, and one hundred and fifty east of Madrid. Long. 0. 56. W. Lat. 39. 56. N.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain in Old Castile, and one of the most considerable in the kingdom; has a bishop's see and a castle. It is seated on a mountain between two large hills, adorned with handsome structures, and contains about 7000 houses, including the suburbs. It is surrounded with a strong wall, flanked on all sides with towers and ramparts. In this place they manufacture the best cloth in Spain, and the land about it is very fruitful, and feeds flocks of sheep which bear wool so fine that it is in high esteem in foreign countries. They have so good a trade that most of the inhabitants are rich, and there is not a beggar to be found among them; for the manufacture of cloth and paper employ all their hands. The cathedral is on one side of the great square; and on the high altar is the statue of the Virgin Mary, in massy silver. The mountain is covered with religious houses, and two of which, that is the convents of St. Vincent and St. Jerom, have very fine walks. The alcazar is seated on a rock in the highest part of the town, and is commonly called the royal castle. Next to this is the royal chapel, magnificently gilt and adorned with pictures. Nothing can equal the grandeur and beauty of the aqueduct, built here by the Romans in the reign of the emperor Trajan, to conduct the water into this town; it reaches from one mountain to another, is three miles in length, and supported by seven arches of a prodigious height, composed of two rows, one above another. It crosses the suburb, and

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conducts the water into all parts of the city. It is thirty-five miles north-west of Madrid. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 40. 56. N.

SEGOVIA (New) a town of North America in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimalia, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Long. 84. 0. W. Lat. 13. 25. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of America in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is seated near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, fifteen miles from Tuqueyo. Long. 65. 45. W. Lat. 7. 55. N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in the north part of Catalonia, and runs south-west through that province, passing by Balaguer and Lerida, and discharging itself into the Ebro at Mequinenza.

SEGRAIS (JOHN RENAULD DE) a celebrated French poet, and one of the forty of the French Academy, was born at Caen in 1624. He applied himself to poetry from his infancy, and was but nineteen or twenty years of age when the count de Fiesque retiring to Caen, took a fancy to him, and at his leaving that city carried him to court. He was afterwards entertained in the family of the princess Anna Maria Louisa of Orleans, in quality of her gentleman in ordinary; and at length, in 1672, had an apartment in the house of Mary Magdalen de la Fayette, where he wrote his *Zaide* and his *Princess of Cleves*, two romances that are esteemed. At length retiring from the great, he went to live at Caen, where he married a rich heiress to whom he was related, and died on the 25th of March, 1701, aged seventy-six. He wrote poems and other works, the most considerable of which are, 1. A Translation in French verse of Virgil's *Aeneid* and *Georgics*. 2. *Eclogues*, &c. the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, in 1723. 3. A collection intitled *Diverses Poësies*. The work intitled *Segresiana* was collected from his conversations.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, and territory of Castelbranco, on the confines of Spanish Estremadura, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated near the Tagus, eight miles south-east of Castelbranco. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 39. 26. N.

SEGURA, a town of Spain in the province of New Castile, and territory of la Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, thirty-five miles north-east of Baeza. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 38. 41. N.

SEJANUS (ÆLIUS) favourite and minister of state to the emperor Tiberius, was the son of a Roman knight, and was born at Vulturnum in Tuscany. He was to appearance humble and modest; though filled with the most insatiable ambition. He had the art of pleasing the emperor Tiberius so effectually by his artifices and flattery, that that prince gave him a power equal to his own. Drusus, the emperor's son, not being able to see with patience a favourite invested with such authority, gave him one day in a dispute with him a box on the ear. At this affront Sejanus was so enraged, that he revenged himself by corrupting Livia, Drusus's wife, who afterwards poisoned her husband. Agrippina, Germanicus, and his sons, also suffered death by the artifices of Sejanus. At length he carried his audacity so far as to turn Tiberius's defects into ridicule on the public stage; when that prince being provoked by his insolence, ordered the senate to proceed against him, on which he was seized and strangled in prison on the 18th of October, in the year 31.

SEINE, a river of France, which has its source in Burgundy, near Chaceaux, and after having watered part of France, runs by Paris, and falls into the ocean through a large mouth at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, seated thirty-five miles north-west of Nuremberg. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

SEIR, or **HOR**, a mountain of Arabia Petraea in Asia, between Egypt and Palestine. Long. 35. 0. E. Lat. 29. 30. N.

SELBY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays and three fairs, on Easter Tuesday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, wool, linen, tin, and copper ware. It is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable for small vessels to York, on which account it is a town of some trade, and the market is good for merchandize and provisions. It is twelve miles south of York, and one hundred and eighty-two north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 53. 48. N.

SELDEN (JOHN) a learned lawyer, and one of the most judicious critics of the seventh century, was the son of Mr. John Selden, and was born at Salvington in Suffex on the 16th of December, 1584. He was educated at the free-school at Chichester, whence he was sent to Hart-Hall in the university of Oxford, where he staid four years. In 1612 he entered himself in Clifford's Inn, in order to study the law, and about two years after removed to the Inner Temple, where he soon acquired great reputation by his learning.

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He had already published several of his works, and this year wrote verses in Latin, Greek, and English, upon Mr. William Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*. In 1614 he published his *Titles of Honour*, and in 1616 his *Notes on Sir John Fortescue's book De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*. In 1618 he published his *History of Tythes*, which gave great offence to the Clergy, and was animadverted upon by several writers; and for that book he was called before the high-commission court on the 28th of January, 1619, and obliged to make a public acknowledgment of his sorrow for having published it. In 1621 being sent for by the parliament, though he was not then a member of that house, and giving his opinion very strongly in favour of their privileges, in opposition to the court, he was committed to the custody of the sheriff of London, but was set at liberty after five week confinement. In 1623 he was chosen burgess for Lancaster, but amidst all the divisions of the nation kept himself neuter, prosecuting his studies with such application, that though he was the next year chosen reader of Lyons Inn, he refused to perform that office. In 1625 he was chosen burgess for Great Bedwin in Wiltshire, to serve in the first parliament of king Charles I. in which he declared himself warmly against the duke of Buckingham; and on his grace's being impeached by the house of commons, was appointed one of the managers of the articles against him. In 1627 and 1628 he opposed the court party with great vigour. The parliament being prorogued to January 20, 1629, Mr. Selden retired to the earl of Kent's house at Wrest in Bedfordshire, where he finished his *Marmora Arundelliana*; and the parliament being met, he, among others, again distinguished himself by his zeal against the court, when the king dissolving the parliament, ordered several of the members to be brought before the King's Bench bar, and committed to the Tower. Among these was Mr. Selden, who insisting on the benefit of the laws, and refusing to make his submission, was removed to the King's Bench prison, where being in danger of his life on account of the plague then raging in Southwark, he petitioned the lord high treasurer at the end of Trinity term, to intercede with his majesty that he might be removed to the Gate-house, Westminster, which was granted; but in Michaelmas term following the judges objecting to the lord treasurer's warrant, by which he had been removed to the Gate-house, an order was made for conveying him back to the King's Bench, whence he was released in the latter end of the same year; but fifteen years after the parliament ordered him 5000*l.* for the losses he had sustained on this occasion. He was afterwards committed with several other gentlemen for dispersing a libel, but the author, who was abroad, being discovered, they were at length set at liberty. In 1634 a dispute arising between the English and Dutch concerning the herring fishery on the British coast, he was prevailed upon by archbishop Laud to draw up his *Mare Clausum*, in answer to Grotius's *Mare Liberum*, which greatly recommended him to the favour of the court. In 1640 he was chosen member for the university of Oxford, when he again opposed the court, though he might by complying have raised himself to very considerable posts. In 1643 he was appointed one of the lay members to sit in the assembly of divines at Westminster, and was the same year appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1645 he was made one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and unanimously elected master of Trinity college, Cambridge, which last office he declined accepting. He died on the 14th of December, 1654, in White-Friars, at the house of Elizabeth, countess dowager of Kent, and was interred in the Temple church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Dr. Wilks observes, that he was a man of uncommon gravity and greatness of soul, averse to flattery, liberal to scholars, charitable to the poor, and though he had great latitude in his principles with regard to ecclesiastical power, yet he had a sincere regard for the church of England. He wrote many learned works besides those already mentioned, the principal of which are, 1. *De Jure Naturali & Gentium juxta Disciplinam Hebræorum*. 2. *De Nuptiis & Divorciis*. 3. *De Anno Civili veterum Hebræorum*. 4. *De Nummis*. 5. *De Diis Syris*. 6. *Uxor Hebræica*. 7. *Jani Anglorum Facies altera*, &c. All his works were printed together in 1726, in three vols. folio.

SELEMNUS, in fabulous history, a beautiful shepherd, with whom the nymph Argyra fell so deeply in love, that she arose from the bottom of the sea to lie with him; but his beauty being at length decayed by time, she ceased visiting him, when dying with grief, Venus metamorphosed him into a river of Achaia, granted him the favour of forgetting that nymph, and gave his waters the virtue of making those who bathed in them forget the object of their affections.

SELEUCUS I. surnamed Nicanor, or the Victorious, king of Syria, was the son of Antiochus and Laodicea. He was one of Alexander the Great's most famous generals, after whose death he settled at Babylon, but was driven from

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thence by Antigonus, and retired to Ptolemy in Egypt. At length having passed through Persia, and received a reinforcement from Sandroctus, king of the Gangarides, he entered into a league with Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lyfimachus against Antigonus king of Asia Minor, whom they defeated and killed in the battle of Ipsus, fought in the 301st year before the Christian æra. Seleucus divided among the conquerors those provinces they had obtained by their victory, and began the kingdom of Syria, which from his name was called the kingdom of the Seleucides. Some time after he made war on Demetrius, received the eunuch Phileterus under his protection, and killed in battle Lyfimachus, that eunuch's enemy, in the 281st year before the Christian æra. After that victory he resolved to conquer Thrace and Macedon, but was assassinated in the city of Argos by Ptolemy Ceraunus in the 280th year before the same æra, at seventy eight years of age, after his having reigned thirty-two years, and built sixteen cities to immortalize his memory, and that of those who were dear to him. Seleucus was a mild, courageous, and politic prince, endowed with many noble qualities, and was succeeded by his son Antiochus Sotor.

SELIM I. emperor of the Turks, was the second son of the emperor Bajazet II. against whom he revolted, and obliged him to resign his crown to him, to the prejudice of Achmet, his elder brother, who having lost a battle, was taken prisoner and put to death by Selim's order. He also caused Corchut, his other brother, who was a peaceable prince, and the protector of learned men, to be murdered. In 1514 Selim made war on the Persians, when a great battle was fought on the 26th of August, in which he lost about 50,000 men. In 1616 he marched against Campson, sultan of Egypt, whom he defeated in battle, and by that victory became master of Syria. The following year he gained two great victories over Thomumbei, Campson's successor; took him prisoner; caused him to be murdered on the 13th of April, and made himself master of Grand Cairo, Alexandria, and all Egypt, which he reduced into a province. Thus ended the dominion of the Mamelucs in Egypt, after it had lasted about 267 years. Selim, elated with his great success, then proposed to carry his arms into Europe against the Christians; but death put a stop to his projects at Ciuri in Thrace, on the 21st of September, 1520, when he was forty-six years of age, in the very place where he fought against and put to death his father. He was succeeded by his only son Soliman II.

SELIM II. emperor of the Turks, the son of Soliman II. and the grandson of Selim I. succeeded his father in 1566. The following year he concluded a truce for eight years with the emperor Maximilian II. and in 1570 declared war against the Venetians, from whom he conquered the island of Cyprus, by his general Mustapha, in 1571; but lost it again on the 7th of October in the same year, by the famous battle of Lepanto, in which Haly Bassa was slain, with 35,000 of the Infidels, which threw Constantinople into the greatest consternation. Selim afterwards concluded a peace with the Venetians, and died of an apoplexy in 1574. This prince, who delivered himself up to pleasure and debauchery, was succeeded by his eldest son Amurath III.

SELINGINSKOY, or **SELINGA**, a town of the empire of Russia, in Great Tartary, seated on a river of the same name, in the province of Siberia. It is on the road from Tobolskoy to China, and is the nearest fortress the Russians have to the Chinese dominions. Long. 95. 16. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

SELINGSTADT, a town of Germany in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the south side of the river Maine, seven miles south-west of Francfort. Long. 8. 49. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

SELIVREA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora. It is almost ruined, and is thirty-five miles west of Constantinople. Long. 28. 7. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland in the county of Tweeddale. It is a pretty large place, and is seated in a fertile valley, where there is very good pasture for sheep, thirty-two miles south of Edinburgh. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 55. 26. N.

SELLES, a town of France in Berry, with a handsome castle and an ancient abbey. It is seated on the river Cher, over which there is a fine bridge, twenty-two miles east of Amboise, and one hundred and five from Paris. Long. 1. 40. E. Lat. 47. 15. N.

SELTZ, a town of France in Lower Alsace, and the diocese of Spire, seated on the Rhine, two hundred and seventy miles east of Paris. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 48. 53. N.

SEMELE, in fabulous history, the daughter of Cadmus king of Thebes, and the mother of Bacchus, being beloved by Jupiter, who had rendered her pregnant, Juno enraged, accosted her in the form of Beroe, a decrepid old woman, that prince's nurse, and insinuating that she might be deceived in her lover, persuaded her to desire him, when he next

courted the rights of love, as a proof of his divinity, to descend in the pomp of all his majesty, and encompassed by those celestial charms with which he embraced Juno. To this Semele consented, and having prevailed on Jupiter to swear by the river Styx, that he would grant her request, made her demand. The god with reluctance complied, when the unhappy fair one, unable to bear the dazzling effulgence of the lightning with which he was encompassed, perished in his arms. On which Jupiter, to preserve his offspring, took it from her blasted womb, and inclosed it in his thigh, where it lay the full time, and when the infant came into the world he was called Bacchus.

SEMELIER (JOHN LAWRENCE LE) a learned priest of the Christian doctrine, was born at Paris, and taught divinity in his order with reputation. He died at Paris on the 2d of June, 1725, aged sixty-five. He wrote in French, 1. *Conferences on Marriage*, the best edition of which is that of Paris in 1715, in five vols. duodecimo, which was revised and corrected by many doctors of the Sorbonne. 2. *Conferences on Usury and Restitution*, four vols. duodecimo. 3. *Conferences on Sins*, three vols. duodecimo.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, where a Turkish fangiac resides. It is defended by a good citadel. It is seated on the river Danube, twenty five miles south-east of Belgrade. Long. 22. 15. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria. It is fifty-five miles north-east of Reggio. Long. 16. 8. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

SEMIAMIS, a famous queen of the Assyrians, succeeded her husband Ninus, as queen regent, during the minority of her son Nynias. She extended her dominions, and built or completed the walls and gardens of Babylon, which were esteemed the wonder of the world. It is said that she tarnished the glory of her great actions by her lewdness, and that having solicited her son Nynias to commit incest with her, that prince caused her to be put to death, about the 1200th year before the Christian æra. Others say that Semiramis laid the foundations of the kingdom of Babylon, some years before the famous Trojan war. But we have nothing certain either with respect to the history of Semiramis, or the time in which she lived.

SEMLIN, or **ZEMLIN**, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the west side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, seventy miles south-east of Essek, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, remarkable for a battle fought there in 1306, when archduke Leopold was defeated and killed by the Swiss. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

SEMUR, a town of France in Burgundy, and capital of the Auxois. It is divided into three parts; the Town, which contains a magnificent church; the Donjon, which serves as a citadel to the town; and the Castle, which makes the third part. It has a good manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handsome bridges; seventeen miles east of Avelon, and one hundred and thirty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 47. 24. N.

SEMUR-EN-BRIENNOIS, a town of France in Burgundy, and capital of the Briennois. It is two miles from the river Loire, and one hundred and seventy-five from Paris. Long. 4. 5. E. Lat. 46. 14. N.

SENDOMIR, or **SANDOMIR**. See **SANDOMIR**.

SENECA (LUCIUS ANNÆUS) a rhetorician born at Cordoua in Spain, some of whose Orations are still extant, and falsely attributed to his son Seneca the philosopher. Seneca the orator married a Spanish lady named Elbia, by whom he had three sons, Seneca the philosopher, Annæus Novatus, and Annæus Mela, the father of Lucan.

SENECA (LUCIUS ANNÆUS) the philosopher, was the son of the former, and was born at Cordoua, about the year 13. He was taught eloquence by his father, and by Hyginus, Cestius, and Afinius Gallus; and philosophy by Socrion of Alexandria, and Photinus, two celebrated Stoic philosophers. He at length gave proofs of his wit and eloquence in several causes; but quitted the bar for fear of offending Caligula, by the freedom of his expressions. Some time after, being suspected of having behaved with too much familiarity towards the widow of Domitius, his benefactor, he was banished to the island of Corsica, where he wrote his books of Consolation, addressed to his mother, and some other works. Agrippina having married the emperor Claudius, recalled Seneca from his exile, and intrusted him with the education of her son Nero, whom she proposed to raise to the empire. While that young prince followed Seneca's instructions and advice, he obtained universal admiration; but when Poppæa and Tigellinus got the ascendancy over his mind, he became a disgrace to human nature. Seneca's virtue then appeared to him as a perpetual censure of his vices, and therefore he ordered Cleonice, one

of his freedmen, to poison him; but not being able to succeed, either through that domestic's repentance, or the distrust of Seneca, who lived only on fruit, and drank nothing but water, Nero involved him in Piso's conspiracy, to which Seneca was privy, and was charmed with finding that opportunity of getting rid of him. Seneca, to whom the emperor left the choice of his death, caused his veins to be opened, and while he was bleeding exhorted and comforted his weeping friends; till being wearied out by the flowiness of his death, he desired Statius Annæus, his physician and friend, to give him poison, which not taking effect, from his veins being exhausted, they were obliged to stifle him with the vapour of a hot bath. Thus died Seneca, in the year 65, and in the 12th year of Nero's reign. He had been honoured with the posts of quaestor and prætor. Tacitus, on mentioning his death, observes that as he entered the bath, he took of the water, and with it sprinkled some of his nearest domestics, saying, that he offered those libations to Jupiter the Deliverer. These words are an evident proof that Seneca was not a Christian, as some have imagined him to have been, and that the thirteen Epistles from Seneca to St. Paul, and from St. Paul to Seneca, are supposititious pieces. There are several of his works on moral philosophy, according to the principles of the Stoics, still extant; the principal of which are, 1. *De Ira*. 2. *De Consolatione*. 3. *De Providentiâ*. 4. *De Tranquillitate Animi*. 5. *De Constantiâ Sapientis*. 6. *De Clementiâ*. 7. *De Brevitate Vitæ*. 8. *De Vita beatâ*. 9. *De Otio Sapientis*. 10. *De Beneficiis*; and 11. Many Moral Letters. In all these works there are found much wit and genius; but the style is affected, and very different from that which prevailed among the Latins in the time of Augustus. With respect to the Latin tragedies which bear Seneca's name, they are composed in an inflated style, and are neither written by Seneca the orator, nor by Seneca the philosopher; but by different authors. The best edition of these tragedies is that published by Gronovius.

SENEF, a village of the Netherlands in Brabant, five miles from Nivelles, and famous for a battle in which the French gained the victory over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 50. 26. N.

SENEGAL, or **SENEGA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land, seated on a river of the same name, which some suppose to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is forty days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent thirty men up this river, who rowed one thousand miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil is sandy and barren; for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and they get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and they were entire masters of the gum trade. It is called Fort-Louis, and was taken by the English on the 1st of May, 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

SENEZ, a poor town of France in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated among the mountains, in a rough barren country, ten miles from Castellane, and three hundred from Paris. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

SENLIS, an ancient town of the Isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the declivity of a hill on the river Nonette, near a large forest, five miles from Chantilly, and twenty-seven north-east of Paris. Long. 2. 40. E. Lat. 49. 13. N.

SENNACHERIB, king of Assyria, succeeded Salmanassar about the 717th year before the Christian æra. He conquered Egypt, and took that kingdom from Sethon priest of Vulcan, and after he had ravaged Judea, sent to threaten king Hezekiah, and to ridicule his confidence in the protection of God. At length he laid siege to Jerusalem with a prodigious army; but during the night God sent an angel who slew 185,000 of his men; upon which Sennacherib, being filled with horror, fled into his own dominions, and was killed in a temple at Nineveh by his two eldest sons, about the 709th year before the birth of Christ. He was succeeded by Asarhaddon his youngest son.

SENNAR, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name in Nubia. It is near five miles in circumference, and is very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. It stands to the west of the river Nile, upon an eminence. The houses are only one story high, and ill built, with flat roofs, which however are very convenient in that hot country. The king's palace is surrounded with high walls of brick baked in the sun, but consists of nothing

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but a confused heap of buildings. Their bread is made of a small grain called dora, which is good when new. The commodities of this country are elephant's teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. They have a market every day in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods; and here also they expose the slaves to sale, the men and boys on one side, and the women on the other. They are sold very cheap, and the Egyptian merchants buy a great number of them every year. The heats are so insupportable from January to the end of April, that a man can hardly breathe; and then they are succeeded with plentiful rains, which continue three months, and often cause a great mortality. The inhabitants are of the Mahometan religion. The women of quality are covered with a garment of silk, or very fine callico, with large sleeves that hang down to the ground. Their hair is plaited and set off with rings of silver, copper, brass, and ivory. They have likewise rings in their nostrils, fingers, and other parts. The ordinary women and girls are naked from the waist upwards as well as the men, and are all black. The merchandizes brought into this kingdom are spices, paper, brass, iron ware, brass-wire, vermillion, and beads. Long. 29. 0. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, and runs north into Brabant, passing by Halle and Brussels, and falling into the river Demer below Mechlin.

SENS, an ancient town of France, in the government of Champagne, and capital of the Senonois, with an archbishop's see. The front of the metropolitan church is embellished with different figures, and on it are two large square towers. The windows are of painted glass, and are very beautiful. There are several convents, and two abbeys; but neither of them so considerable as one in the suburbs. It is seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, sixty miles south-east of Paris. Long. 3. 23. E. Lat. 48. 6. N.

SEPULVEDA (JOHN GENES DE) a famous Spanish writer, born at Cordoua in 1491. He became historiographer to the emperor Charles V. and quarrelled with that worthy prelate Bartholomew de Las Casas, on the subject of the ill-treatment and cruelties exercised by the Spaniards against the Indians. Sepulveda authorized these barbarities, and even wrote a book to prove that they are permitted by divine and human laws, and by the right of war; but a morality so contrary to Christianity, and every principle of humanity, ought to point him out as a very bad divine, and as one whose venal pen was without the least degree of modesty, sold to those who resolved not to suppress these cruelties, because they reaped advantage from them. He was canon of Salamanca, and also distinguished himself by being one of the most famous interpreters of Aristotle. He also wrote several treatises, 1. *De Regno & Regis Officio*. 2. *De Appetendâ Gloriâ*. 3. *De Honestate Rei militaris*. 4. *De Fato & libero Arbitrio contra Lutherum*. 5. Latin Letters, &c. He died at Salamanca in 1572, in the eighty-second year of his age.

SERAPIS, among the Pagans, an Egyptian deity, whose worship was introduced at Rome, where this god and Isis had a joint temple, the priests of which were called *Isiaci*. These priests abstained from pork and mutton, wore a linen vest, and paper shoes, and eat no salt. Serapis, who with the Egyptians, was the same with Osiris, was probably at first no more than one of their hieroglyphic figures, though he was afterwards adored by that people, and in the opinion of many of the learned, the different manner in which Serapis was represented, gave rise to several different deities among the Greeks and Romans, as Saturn, Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Apollo, Bacchus, and Æsculapius.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, and twenty-four miles north of that city. Long. 19. 50. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

SERBELLONE (GABRIEL) knight of Malta, grand prior of Hungary, and one of the greatest warriors of the sixteenth century, was descended from an ancient and illustrious family in Italy. He gave proofs of his valour by defending Strigonia against the Ottoman forces; signalized himself at the famous passage of the Elbe, and was lieutenant-general in the battle fought immediately after, in which Charles V. triumphed over the duke of Saxony, who was at the head of the German protestants. He afterwards distinguished himself in the wars in Italy; had a great share in obtaining the victory of Lepanto in 1571, and was made viceroy of Tunis, where he was besieged by the Turks, who after being repulsed in fourteen assaults, at last took the place, and carried him prisoner to Constantinople; but he was afterwards exchanged for six and thirty Turkish officers, who had been taken at the battle of Lepanto. In 1576 he governed the Milanese in quality of lieutenant-general, and died in 1580. He was an excellent military architect, and employed his skill in fortifying several important places.

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SERBELLONE (FABRICIUS) a man remarkable for his inhumanity, was brother to the former, and general of the pope's forces in the country of Avignon, during the civil wars under Charles IX. He was at first captain of an independent company, and governor of Pavia for the emperor Charles V. afterwards he exercised the office of commissary-general of the army in Piedmont, and in 1560 was governor of the state of Avignon, and general of the army of pope Pius IV. He warmly supported the popish party against the protestants, and by the most diabolical cruelty rendered himself odious to the latter, at the sacking of Orange, in which he was furiously assisted by the French troops. He invested that city when the garrison was gone out. During the assault, the Catholics who remained in Orange opened a gate to him, by which he entered, and his soldiers at first killed all whom they found in arms; which being done, they, with the most refined cruelty, employed their industry in contriving that those who had been so unhappy as to escape their first rage, might suffer a lingering death. They threw them down upon flakes, halberds, swords, and pikes: they hung them up in chimneys, and burnt them by slow fires; they took pleasure in cutting off their secret parts; and their fury spared neither infants, nor old men; sick people, or the reapers, though they had no other weapons than their sickles. The women and maids were not suffered to escape after they had lost their honour; they were prostituted to the rabble; then set up as marks to be shot at, and hung out at the windows. Those ladies who chose to die rather than satiate the lust of the conquerors, were exposed naked to public derision, and some of both sexes were larded with slips of paper cut out of the Geneva Bible; and even those very papists who opened the gates, were at last cut to pieces. Serbellone enjoyed the same posts under pope Pius V. and died about the end of the year 1566.

SERCELLI, a sea-port town of Algiers, on the coast of Barbary in Africa, a little to the west of the city of Algiers. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

SEREGIPPE-DEL-REY, a town of South America in Brazil, and capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the river Vazabaries, on the Atlantic ocean, one hundred and twenty miles north-east of St. Salvadore, and is subject to Portugal. Long. 37. 30. W. Lat. 11. 7. S.

SERENUS SAMMONICUS, a celebrated physician in the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla, in about the year 200. He wrote several treatises on history and the works of nature; but there is only one of them extant, which is a very indifferent poem on the Remedies of Diseases. He was murdered at a festival by the order of Caracalla. He had a library that contained 62,000 volumes, which Quintus Serenus Sammonicus, his son, gave to Gordian the Younger, to whom he was preceptor.

SERFO, or SERFANTE, an island of the Archipelago, fifty miles north-west of Naxia, and seventy-five from the eastern coast of the Morea, to the south-east of the gulph of Engia, being eight miles in length and five in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and load-stones. The inhabitants are so proud of their fine onions, that it never enters their heads to catch the partridges which devour their corn and grapes. They are extremely indolent, as well as their ancestors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. The women are very fond of strangers, and in their dances they use all sorts of lascivious postures, in order to tempt them. Long. 25. 1. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

SERGIUS I. a native of Palermo, was elected pope after the death of Conon in 687. He quarrelled with the emperor Justin the Younger, and ordained the singing of the *Agnus Dei* in public worship. He died on the first of September, 701, and was succeeded by John VI.

SERGIUS II. a Roman, was elected pope after the death of Gregory IV. on the 10th of February, 844, and died on the 27th of January, 847. He was succeeded by Leo IV.

SERGIUS III. a priest, was elected by a part of the Romans to succeed pope Theodore, who died in 898; but John the Ninth's party prevailing, he was driven from Rome, and kept himself concealed during seven years. At length however he was recalled, and placed in the papal chair in the room of pope Christopher, by the faction of the marquis Adalbert, or Albert. Sergius considering John IX. as an usurper who had been preferred before him, and looking upon the three popes who succeeded John in the same light, degraded the memory of pope Formosus, and approved the proceedings of Stephen VI. who had caused Formosus's body to be dug up out of his grave, and shamefully abused. Sergius led a very scandalous life with a woman of quality named Marozia, and died in 911. He was succeeded by Anastasius II.

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SERGIUS IV. succeeded pope John XXVIII. on the 17th of June, 1009. He shewed great liberality to the poor, and died in 1012. He was succeeded by Benedict VIII.

SERGIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was born in Syria. He possessed the see of Constantinople in 610; was declared the chief of the Monothelites in 629, and persuaded the emperor Heraclius that there is but one will, and one operation in Jesus Christ. This opinion that prince authorized by an edict, which Sergius caused to be approved by a synod held at Constantinople, and to spread through several dioceses. He even engaged pope Honorius to embrace and countenance his doctrine, and died in 639. He was condemned in the sixth general council held in 681, and in several other councils.

He ought not to be confounded with another patriarch of Constantinople of the same name, who succeeded Sisinnius in 999, and defended the schism of Photius against the Roman church.

SERLIO (SEBASTIAN) a famous architect of the sixteenth century, born at Bologna, was the author of a book on architecture which is much esteemed. He flourished in the year 1544, and died in the service of king Francis I. who had prevailed on him to settle in France.

SERMENT (LOUISA ANASTASIA) a lady celebrated for her erudition, her taste for polite literature, and philosophy, was born at Grenoble. Mr. Quinault and other learned men frequently consulted her on their works. She was received into the Academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, and died at Paris about the year 1692, at about fifty years of age. She was the author of some small works, which are written with great purity and elegance of style.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is seated on a rocky eminence, three miles from the river Guadiana, and forty south of Evora. As it is a frontier town they have fortified it, and keep a small garrison therein. The country about it is very agreeable, and planted with groves of fig and olive trees. Long. 8. 20. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

SERRES (JOHN DE) in Latin *Joannes Serranus*, a famous Calvinist, who was one of the most laborious writers of the sixteenth century, studied at Laufanne, and acquired great reputation. He escaped at the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, and in 1582 was minister at Nismes. King Henry IV. employed him in several important affairs, and asked him, whether he might be saved in the Romish church, to which he answered in the affirmative. He afterwards wrote several pieces against popery, and at length undertook to reconcile the two communions, in a large work intitled, *De Fide Catholica, sive de Principiis Religionis Christianæ Communi omnium Christianorum Consensu semper & ubique ratis*. But that work was despised by the papists, and treated with great contempt by the Calvinists of Geneva. He died in 1598, aged fifty, after he had written many other works, the principal of which are, 1. *Statu Religionis & Reipublicæ in Francia*. 2. The History of France, three vols. 3. Memoirs of the third Civil War, and the last Commotions in France under Charles IX. 4. A Collection of memorable Things which happened in France under the Reigns of Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. octavo. This work is known by the title of *L'Histoire des cinq Rois*; from its being continued till the year 1597, under the reign of Henry IV. 5. An edition of Plato in Greek and Latin, with Notes. 6. A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, &c.

SERTORIUS (QUINTUS) a famous Roman captain, born at the city of Nucia. After he had distinguished himself at the bar by his eloquence, he followed Marius into Gaul, where he was quæstor, and lost an eye in his first battle. He afterwards joined Cinna and Marius, whom he assisted in their taking Rome, in the 87th year before the Christian æra: but upon Sylla's return, he escaped into Spain, where he made himself master of Lusitania, and bravely defended himself against Metellus, Pompey, and the other Roman generals who were sent against him. At length he was assassinated at a feast in Huesca, by Marcus Perpenna, prætorian of his party, in the 73d year before the Christian æra. It is said, that in order to obtain the veneration of the Lusitanians, he pretended in all his affairs to consult a white hind which he had made tame.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the north by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary; on the east by Bulgaria, on the west by Bosnia, and on the south by Albania and Macedonia. It is about one hundred and ninety miles in length from east to west, and ninety-five in breadth from north to south, and is divided into four sangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Christians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are, Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

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SERVETUS (MICHAEL) a learned Spaniard, famous for his suffering martyrdom for opposing the doctrine of the Trinity, was born at Villaneuva in Arragon in 1509. His father who was a notary, sent him to study the civil law at the university of Toulouse; and the Reformation then making a great noise in France, he there first began to read the scriptures, and was soon convinced that the church wanted reforming, and, among the rest, thought the Trinity was one of the doctrines that ought to be rejected. Having spent two or three years at Toulouse, he went to Basil, where he had some conferences with Œcolampadius, and at his departure left a manuscript, entitled *De Trinitati Erroribus*, with a bookseller, who sent it after him to Hagenau, where Servetus got it printed in 1531. The next year he also printed in the same town *Dialogorum de Trinitate*, in an advertisement to which he observes, that his former book on the Trinity was imperfect and confused, and written as it were by a child for the use of children. Thus Servetus published two books against the doctrine of the Trinity in less than two years, without scrupling to put his name to them. He was very young, extremely zealous in promoting his new opinions, and perhaps unacquainted with the principles of the reformed. He doubtless thought that he had the same right to publish his sentiments, on his separating from the church of Rome, as Luther and Calvin, and that he might write as freely against the doctrine of the Trinity as they did against transubstantiation.

Servetus not understanding the German language, left Germany, and went to Basil, and from thence to Lyons, where having resided two or three years, he went to Paris, and studied physic under Sylvius, Fernelius, and other professors; and having taken up his degree of doctor of physic in that university, went to practise in some other place: he resided two or three years in a town near Lyons, and in the mean time corrected the proofs of a Latin Bible that was printing in the last mentioned city, and also added a preface and some marginal notes under the name of Villanovanus, for he was called in France Villeneuve, from Villaneuva, the place of his birth. Servetus then removed to Vienne in Dauphiny, where he staid ten or twelve years.

In the mean while Servetus's books against the Trinity had raised a great tumult among the German divines, and spread his name through Europe; but in Italy they were approved by many who had thoughts of forsaking the church of Rome. All this while Calvin, who was at the head of the church of Geneva, carried on a constant correspondence with Servetus by letters; and he himself tells us that for the space of sixteen years he endeavoured to reclaim that physician from his errors. Servetus wrote to that reformer from Lyons and Dauphiny, and not only consulted him about several points, but sent him a manuscript to have his judgment upon it. Calvin however made an ungenerous, and even base, use of this confidence, for he not only answered him by sharp and angry letters, but afterwards produced his private letters and manuscript against him at his trial.

Servetus continued so fond of his antitrinitarian notions, that in 1553 he published another work in favour of them, intitled *Christianismi Restitutio*, &c. which is probably the book he sent to Calvin. Servetus did not put his name to the work, but Calvin informed the Roman catholics in France that he was the author of it. Upon this Servetus was imprisoned at Vienne, and would certainly have been burnt alive had he not made his escape, for this cruel sentence was passed against him, and his elixies, after being carried to the place of execution, and fastened to a gibbet, were burned, with five bales of his books. Servetus was in the mean time retiring to Naples, where he hoped to practise physic with the same high reputation as he had done at Vienne; but though he knew that Calvin was now his mortal enemy, he had the imprudence to take Geneva in his way. When Calvin being informed of his arrival, acquainted the magistrates with it, upon which he was seized and cast into prison, and a prosecution commenced against him for heresy and blasphemy. Though that reformer was doubtless persuaded that he was actuated by a pure zeal for the cause of God, and the good of the church, he pursued him with a malevolence that was manifestly personal. The articles of accusation were numerous, and not confined to his book called *Christianismi Restitutio*, but all his other writings were ransacked for every thing that could be strained to a bad sense. Thus one of his accusations was, that he had published at Lyons an edition of Ptolemy's geography, with a preface and some notes, and that in his preface he says that "Judæa has been falsely cried up for beauty, richness, and fertility, since those who have travelled in it have found it poor, barren, and destitute of beauty;" whence they inferred that he reflected upon Moses, as writing rather like a panegyrist than an historian. Another article was, that he had corrupted the Latin Bible he was hired to correct at Lyons, with impertinent, trifling, whimsical, and impious notes; but the main article was, that in the person of Mr.

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Calvin, minister of the word of God, he had defamed the doctrine preached at Geneva.

In the mean time the magistrates, sensible that the death of Servetus was an affair of the utmost consequence, did not chuse to pass sentence without consulting the magistrates of the protestant cantons of Switzerland, to whom they sent Servetus's book printed at Vienne, and also the writings of Calvin, with Servetus's answers, desiring the opinion of their divines upon the affair. They all voted against him, in consequence of which the unfortunate Servetus was condemned, and burnt alive on the 27th of October, 1553, at forty-four years of age.

Calvin is justly reproached with having behaved with too much passion and rancour in the condemnation and burning of Servetus; and the book he published in justification of his conduct, and to show that princes and magistrates may lawfully put heretics to death, furnishes the papists with a strong argument *ad hominem*, against the protestants, when they reproach them with capitally punishing the Calvinists in France. There are several of Servetus's works extant, the scarcest of which are, 1. *De Trinitatis Erroribus*, Libri VII. 2. *Dialogorum de Trinitate*, Libri II. 3. *De Justitia Regni Christi Capitula* IV. These works are very scarce, because both Calvin and the papists took great pains in burning all the copies they could find.

SERVILIUS TULLIUS, the sixth king of the Romans, was the son of Ocrisia, a female slave, descended from a good family at Corniculum in the country of the Latins. It is said that being asleep in his cradle, there was seen a flame of fire arising above his head, which was considered as a presage of his future glory. Servilius Tullius became in reality the son-in-law of Tarquin the Ancient, in whose palace he was educated, and succeeded him in the 577th year before the Christian æra. He conquered the Veii and Tuscan; was the first who caused the Roman people to be numbered, who then amounted to eighty-four thousand; divided them into tribes; regulated the militia, and enlarged the city, by including within it the mounts Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquelinus. He caused a temple to Diana to be built on mount Aventine, and gave his daughter Tullia in marriage to Tarquin the Proud, whom he had appointed his successor. But that prince impatiently longing to obtain the crown, caused Servilius Tullius to be assassinated, in the 533d year before the Christian æra, and then ascended the throne. Tullia was so far from being shocked at this horrid murder, that she caused her chariot to be driven over her father's dead body as it lay smeared with blood in the midst of the street.

SERVILIUS (HONORATUS MAURUS) a celebrated Latin grammarian, who lived in the fourth century, under the reigns of the emperors Constantine and Constans, and wrote an excellent Commentary on Virgil, which is still extant, the best edition of which is that printed with the edition of Virgil by Masvicius in 1717, quarto.

SESANE, a town of France in the province of Champain, thirty miles west of Chalons. Long. 3. 50. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

SESA, a river of Italy, which runs from the north west to the south-east, through the province of Verceil in Piedmont, and passing by the city of Vercelli, falls into the Po below Casal.

SESOSTRIS, king of Egypt, and one of the greatest conquerors upon earth, lived some ages before the Trojan war. He undertook the conquest of Asia, and having made his brother Armais or Danaus regent of Egypt, defeated the Assyrians, Medes, and Scythians, and conquered Phœnicia, Syria, and all the provinces of Asia Minor, together with Thrace and Colchis, leaving every where inscriptions placed on columns, as lasting monuments of his victories: but being informed that his brother Armais resolved to usurp the sovereign power he put a stop to his conquests, and speedily returned to Egypt, where he reigned thirty-three years, after he had driven Armais from thence. Strabo asserts that he undertook to join, by means of a canal, the Red Sea to the Nile.

SESSA, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Lavoro, with a bishop's see, and title of a duchy. It was formerly very considerable, and is twenty miles north east of Capua, and thirty-two north-east of Naples. Long. 14. 36. E. Lat. 41. 16. N.

SESTOS, a fortress or castle of Turkey in Europe, seated at the entrance of the Hellespont or Dardanelles. It was formerly the principal city, which was destroyed, and this castle built in its room. Abydos is opposite thereto, where there is another castle, and now the only name among the Turks is the Castles. It is twenty-four miles west of Gallipoli. Long. 27. 31. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

SETIMO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, eight miles north of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SETHINES, the modern name of Athens, a town of ancient Greece in Europe, and the capital of Achaia, now called Liv.

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vadia, which is a province of Turkey. There are few cities in the world that can dispute antiquity with Athens, for even Rome itself did not begin to appear till 88 years after it. It is seated in a very good and wholesome air. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and there is no entrance, except on the west side, which is likewise pretty difficult. There are here the magnificent remains of several pagan temples, and other public structures, which give some idea of its ancient splendor. The Greek language spoken here is more pure and free from mixture, than in the islands. This town is very inconsiderable to what it was formerly, there being now no more than 15,000 inhabitants, who are most of them Christians of the Greek church. It was taken by the Turks in 1455, and by the Venetians in 1464, and 1687; but they were obliged to abandon it. It is seated on the gulph of Engia, one hundred miles north-east of Mistra, or Lacedæmonia, and two hundred and thirty-five south-by-west of Constantinople. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

SETTIE, a sea-port town of France, in Languedoc, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, fourteen miles south-west of Montpellier. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

SETTLE, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshirè, with a market on Tuesdays; and five fairs, on Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Friday, and every other Friday till Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle; on April 26, for sheep; on August 18, till 21, and on the first Tuesday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, wool, lambs, &c. It is seated on the river Ribble, and is a pretty good town, having at the end a stone bridge across the river. It is twenty-eight miles east of Lancaster, and 238 north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 8. W. Lat. 54. 6. N.

SEFUBAL or **ST. UBES**. See (UBES, ST.)

SEVEN-OAKS, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 10, and October 12, for hogs and toys. It is a pretty good town, with an hospital, and a free-school. It is six miles north-west-by-north from Tunbridge, sixteen west of Maidstone, and twenty-four south-east-by-south of London. Long. 0. 9. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

SEVER (ST.) a town of France, in Gascony, with a famous abbey of Benedictines. It is seated on the river Adour, twenty miles east of Dax, fifteen north-west of Aire, and sixty-five south-by-east of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

SEVERIA, a province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by the duchies of Smolensko and Moskow, on the east by the province of Vorotinski and by the country of the Cossacks, on the south by the same, and on the west by the duchy of Czernigova. It is a country over-run with wood, and Novogrodec is the capital.

SEVERINA (ST.) a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Neeto, eight miles from the sea. Long. 17. 20. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

SEVERINO (ST.) a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated between two hills, on the river Potenza, eight miles north-west of Tolentino. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

SEVERN, a river which rises in Montgomeryshire, and runs east till it enters Shropshire, where, having passed by Shrewsbury, it turns south, passes by Bridgnorth, Worcester, and Gloucester, and discharges itself into the Bristol channel. It is a very swift stream, and is navigable for boats from Welch-pool in Montgomeryshire, receiving forty rivers in its course.

SEVERO, a small populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a plain, twenty-seven miles west of Manfredonia, and seventy-five north-east of Naples. Long. 15. 24. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

SEVERUS (LUCIUS SEPTIMUS) emperor of Rome, was born at Leptis, in Africa, in the year 146. On account of his valour he was raised to the highest posts in the empire, when he caused himself to be declared emperor in Pannonia, in 193, under the pretence of revenging the death of Pertinax: he was afterwards received into Rome: he defeated Julian and Niger, his competitors; conquered the Medes, Arabians, and several other nations, and punished the rebellious Jews in a very rigorous manner. He at length marched against Albinus, whom he routed in a great battle near Lyons, on the 19th of February, 197. After this victory Severus treated Albinus's wife, children, and friends, with great cruelty. He raised the fifth persecution against the Church; and the Caledonians, or Scots, invading the Roman provinces in Britain, Severus came over in person, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, with a numerous army, and having penetrated into the country of the Caledonians, and defeated them in several bloody engagements, in which he lost 50,000 men, he erected a wall which

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which extended from the entrance of the Solway frith to the German ocean, in order to confine them within their ancient limits, the remains of which are still to be seen. He created both his sons cæsars, and associates in the empire. But Caracalla, impatiently waiting for the imperial diadem, formed the design of murdering his father, and as he was one day marching on horseback behind him, placed his hand on his sword, in order to kill him, which Severus perceiving, dissembled his resentment; but his horror at the blackness of this crime, threw him into a fit of melancholy, of which he died at York, about a year after, on the 4th of February, 211, aged sixty-six. He was a prince of great wit and bravery. He was fond of learned men; was skilled in history and the mathematics, and wrote his own life. He was succeeded by his sons Caracalla and Geta.

SEVERUS ALEXANDRINUS, emperor of Rome. See ALEXANDRINUS.

SEVERUS (CORNELIUS) a Latin poet, who lived under the reign of Augustus, about the 24th year before the birth of Christ. A beautiful edition of the remains of this poet was printed at Amsterdam in 1703, in duodecimo, with several other pieces attributed to him.

SEVERUS (SULPITIUS) a celebrated ecclesiastical historian, at the beginning of the 5th century, was born at Agen, in the province of Aquitain, and was illustrious for his birth, his eloquence, and still more for his virtue. Having appeared with great reputation at the bar, he married advantageously; but soon lost his wife, on which he renounced the world, and became a priest, and never rose higher than that order, for those who have maintained that he was promoted to a bishoprick, were mistaken. He lived some time at Toulouse, and afterwards at Barcelona, and died in the year 420. He wrote, 1. An Abridgment of the Sacred History from the Creation of the World, in which he comprehended the three first centuries of the Christian church. 2. The Life of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. 3. A Dialogue, &c. He wrote with greater purity and elegance than any of the ancient Latin ecclesiastical authors, except Lactantius.

He ought not to be confounded with Sulpitius Severus, bishop of Bourges, who died in 591: nor with Sulpitius the Debonair, or the Pious, who was also bishop of Bourges, and died in 647.

SEVIGNE (MARY DE RABUTIN, marquise DE) a lady celebrated for her wit and her wisdom, was born in 1626, and was not more than a year old, when her father was killed at the descent of the English upon the isle of Rhee. In 1644 she was married to the marquis de Sevigné, who fell in a duel in 1651, and having a son and daughter by him, she from thence forward devoted herself to the care of their education, and by her means they became most accomplished persons. This illustrious lady was acquainted with all the wits and learned men in France of her time, and is said to have decided the famous dispute between Perault and Boileau, on the preference of the ancients to the moderns, by saying, "The ancients are the finest, and we the prettiest." She died in 1696, and left a valuable Collection of Letters, the best edition of which is that of Paris in 1754, in eight volumes, duodecimo. "These letters, says Voltaire, filled with anecdotes, written with freedom, and in a natural and animated style, are an excellent criticism upon the studied letters of wit, and still more upon those fictitious letters, which aim at imitating the epistolary style, by a recital of false sentiments, and feigned adventures of imaginary correspondents." In 1756 was published at Paris a work intitled *Sevigniana*, which is only a collection of literary and historical anecdotes, moral apophthegms, and fine sentiments scattered through these letters.

SEVILLE, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handsome city of Spain, and the capital of Andalusia. It is seated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, though it has not so many inhabitants; there being only 20,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the suburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications consist of strong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, which is still to be seen, and is six miles in length. The cathedral church is the largest in Spain, and stands in the middle of the town; its roof is extremely high, and supported on each side by two rows of stately columns; it is seventy-five feet in length, and eighty in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Besides the cathedral, there are several others, particularly those belonging to religious houses. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St. Francis is the most curious, and is adorned with a very handsome public square, in the midst of which there is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, besides 140 strangers of the same order, and

the church is built in the Gothic taste. The cloister is supported by marble pillars, and embellished with good paintings. The university of Seville consists of many colleges, where the professors live at their ease, as they enjoy rich pensions. Near the cathedral is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and is flanked with large, square, strong towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: some connoisseurs say, this structure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is a square building, of the Tuscan order, each front being one hundred feet in length, and three stories high. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which there is a long bridge, supported by boats; in this the house of the inquisition is placed, and in it there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and has a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals, richly endowed. The situation of Seville, near the sea, renders it one of the most trading and rich cities of Spain. The East and West India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandizes; their ships indeed stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville. And there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above six hundred men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens are quite otherwise. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing else that contributes to the pleasure of life; and there is vast plenty of oil, for to the west of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, thirty miles in length. It is forty-five miles from the sea, and two hundred and twelve south-by-west of Madrid. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 37. 15 N.

SEVIN (FRANCIS) a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and keeper of the manuscripts in the French king's library, was born in the diocese of Sens. He distinguished himself by his abilities, his learning, and zeal for the progress of the sciences, and in 1728, by the king's order, travelled to Constantinople to search there for manuscripts. He brought about six hundred from thence, and died at Paris in 1741. He wrote a curious Dissertation on Menes or Mercury, the first King of Egypt, and several pieces in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

SEWELL (GEORGE) an eminent physician, elegant writer, and excellent poet, was the eldest son of Mr. John Sewell, treasurer and chapter-clerk of the college of Windsor, and was educated at Eton school, and at Peter-house in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor in physic. In order to complete his knowledge in medicine, he went to Leyden, and studied under the celebrated Boerhaave, and on his return practised physic in this metropolis with good success. Towards the latter part of his life he retired to Hampstead, where he continued to pursue the business of his profession till the time of his death, which happened in the year 1726. He wrote several Essays in the Spectator and Tatlers, and was concerned in the translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, with Dr. Garth, and others. He likewise wrote, 1. The Life of Mr. John Philips, author of the Poem on Cyder. 2. A Vindication of the English Stage, exemplified in the Cato of Mr. Addison, in a letter to a nobleman, in octavo. 3. Sir Walter Raleigh, a tragedy, and several Miscellaneous Poems.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, a famous Pyrrhonian philosopher, lived in the 2d century, under the reign of Antoninus the Debonair. He was a physician of the feet of the Emperors, and is said to have been one of the preceptors of Antoninus the Philosopher. There are still extant his Pyrrhonian Institutions, and a large work against the Mathematicians, &c. The best edition of Sextus Empiricus is that of Fabricius in Greek and Latin, printed at Leipzig in 1718, folio.

SEYDA, the mother of Rostan, and regent of Persia during that prince's minority, was one of the most able and courageous princesses of her time. She governed the kingdom with great honour, and delivered it in a most flourishing state to the prince her son, who paying no regard to her merit, stripped her of all her authority. Seyda, irritated at such monstrous ingratitude, retired from court, and soon returned at the head of an army, to demand of her son the reason of his unworthy proceedings. Having fought him, and made him prisoner, she re-ascended the throne, which she continued to render illustrious by her virtues. Always generous and magnanimous, she restored to Rostan his estates with his liberty; but had the prudence to keep the administration of affairs in her own hands; and while she lived Persia enjoyed peace both at home and abroad: but her death, which happened about the year 1042, deprived that kingdom of its firmest support. For soon after Mahmoud, sultan of Ghazna in India, attacked Rostan, and deprived him of a crown which he was unworthy to wear.

SEYMOUR

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SEYMOUR (JANE). See JANE SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR (EDWARD) duke of Somerset, lord-protector of the kingdom, in the reign of Edward VI. was the eldest son of Sir John Seymour of Wolf-hall, in the county of Wilts, knight. He was educated in the university of Oxford; whence returning to his father at court, when martial achievements were encouraged by king Henry VIII. he applied himself early to the profession of arms; spent his youth in the wars; and accompanying the duke of Suffolk in his expedition to France in 1533, was knighted by that nobleman. Upon his sister's marriage with the king, in 1536, he was created viscount Beauchamp, and the next year earl of Hertford. In 1540 he was sent to France to dispute the limits of the English borders, and upon his return was elected knight of the Garter. In 1542 he attended the duke of Norfolk in his expedition into Scotland; and the same year was made lord great chamberlain of England for life. In 1544, being made lieutenant-general of the North, he embarked for Scotland with two hundred fail of ships, on account of the Scots refusing to marry their young queen to prince Edward, and landing in the Firth, took Leith and Edinburgh, and after plundering and burning them, marched by land into England. In August the same year, he went to the assistance of the king at the siege of Boulogne, with several troops of Almain and Flemings; and after it was taken, defeated an army of 14,000 French, who lay encamped near it.

By the will of Henry VIII. he was appointed one of the sixteen executors of his majesty, and governors of his son, till he should be eighteen years of age. Upon the prince's accession to the crown, it was proposed in council, that one of the sixteen should have the chief direction of affairs, though restrained from acting without the consent of the major part of the rest. This was warmly opposed by the lord-chancellor Wriothesly, who thought the precedence in secular affairs belonged to him by his office: but the earl of Hertford had so prepared his friends that it was voted, that he should be declared governor of the king's person, and protector of the kingdom; but that he should not act without the advice and consent of the rest. Upon this two distinct parties were formed; the one headed by the new protector, and the other by the lord-chancellor; the favourers of the reformation declaring for the former, and its enemies for the latter. On the 10th of February, 1547-8, the protector was appointed lord-treasurer, and the next day created duke of Somerset; on the 17th he obtained a grant of the office of earl marshal for life, and on the 12th of March following had a patent for the office of protector and governor of the king and his realms, by which he had a negative in the council, but they had none on him, and he could either bring his own friends into it, or select a cabinet council out of it at pleasure. In August 1548 he took out a commission to be general, and marched into Scotland, on the 10th of September, gained a complete victory at Musselburgh, and on the 29th of that month returned to England full of honour, having with the loss of only sixty men in the whole expedition taken eighty pieces of cannon, bridled the two chief rivers of the kingdom by garrisons, and gained several strong places. This success raised his reputation, and the nation had great expectations from his government; but the breach between him and his brother the lord high-admiral of England, lost him this advantage, and his being beheaded in March 1548, caused him to be greatly censured.

In September 1549 a strong faction was formed against him by Wriothesly, earl of Southampton, and Dudley, earl of Warwick, the former hated him on account of his causing him to be deprived of the office of lord high-chancellor, and the latter expected to have the principal administration of affairs upon his removal. His partiality to the commons provoked the gentry; his consenting to his brother's execution, and his palace in the Strand, now called Somerset-house, erected on the ruins of several religious structures, disgusted the people, and many of the clergy hated him, not only for promoting the Reformation, but on account of his enjoying many of the best manors of the bishops. The first discovery of their designs, induced him to remove the king to Hampton Court, and then to Windsor; but finding the party against him too formidable for him to oppose, he submitted to the council, and on the 14th of October was committed to the Tower. About this time he had great respect shown to him by the celebrated reformers Calvin and Peter Martyr. The former wrote to him, says Mr. Walpole, an epistle of godly consolation, composed before the time and knowledge of his disgrace, but being delivered to him in the Tower, his grace translated it from French into English, and it was printed in 1550. Peter Martyr wrote to him an epistle in Latin about the same time, which pleased the duke so much, that at his desire it was translated into English by Thomas Norton, and also printed in 1550. He himself wrote, during his first

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imprisonment, a piece intitled, A spiritual and most precious Pearl, teaching all Men to love and embrace the Cross, as a most sweet and necessary Thing, printed likewise in 1550. In January following he was fined 2000*l.* a-year, with the loss of all his offices and goods. However, in a month after he obtained a full pardon, and so managed his interest with the king, that the next April he was brought both to the court and council: and to confirm the reconciliation between him and the earl of Warwick, he married the lady Jane, his daughter, to the lord viscount Lisle, the earl's son. But their friendship was of short duration, for in October 1551, Warwick, now created duke of Northumberland, caused the duke of Somerset to be sent to the Tower, alledging his having formed a design of raising the people; and that when himself, the marquis of Northampton, and the earl of Pembroke, had been invited to dine at the lord Paget's, Somerset determined to have set upon them by the way, or to have killed them at dinner. On the first of December he was brought to his trial, and was found guilty of felony in intending to imprison the duke of Northumberland. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 22d of January, 1551-2, and died with great serenity. It was generally believed that the conspiracy for which he suffered, was a mere forgery; and indeed the not bringing the witnesses into court, but only the depositions, and the parties themselves sitting as judges, gave great occasion to condemn the proceedings against him. Besides, his four friends, who were executed for the same cause, ended their lives with the most solemn protestations of their innocence.

"Though his administration, says Mr. Granger, was not without blemishes, his conduct was generally regulated by justice and humanity. He repealed the sanguinary and tyrannical laws of Henry VIII. and by gentle and prudent methods promoted the great work of the Reformation. Such was his love of equity, that he erected a court of requests in his own house, to hear and redress the grievances of the poor. His attachment to the reformed religion, but much more his envied greatness, drew upon him the resentment of the factious nobility, at the head of whom was his own brother the lord-admiral, and John Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland. He caused the former to be beheaded, and was soon after brought to the block himself, by the intrigues of the latter, to whose crooked politics and ambitious views, he was the greatest obstacle." *Granger's Biographical History.*

SEYMOUR (ANNE, MARGARET, and JANE) three sisters, illustrious for their learning in the 16th century, were the daughters of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, protector of England, and the nieces of Jane Seymour, the wife of king Henry VIII. They composed an hundred and four Latin distichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of Navarre, the sister of Francis I. which were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551, under the title of *Tombeau de Marguerite de Valois, Reine de Navarre.* See GREY (Lady JANE).

SEYNE, a town of France, in Upper Provence, seated on a small river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a vigurie.

SEYSSEL, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Rhone, where it begins to be navigable. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 45. 56. N.

SEZANNE, a town of France, in Brie, and in the diocese of Troyes. It is seated on a small river, in a plain, on the confines of Champaign, twenty-seven miles north-west of Troyes, and sixty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 3. 58. E. Lat. 48. 43. N.

SFORZA (JACOMUZZO) surnamed the Great, was the stem from which arose the illustrious house of Sforza, that has had six dukes, and was allied to most of the sovereigns of Europe. He was born on the 28th of May, 1369, at Cotignola, a small town of Romania, and his true name was Jacomuzzo Mutio Attendulo. Different accounts have been given of his birth, but Leandro Alberti asserts, on the testimony of Pietro de Carento, a writer born at Cotignola, that Jacomuzzo Sforza was the son of a peasant, and that one day seeing a company of soldiers pass by the village, he threw a plough-share into a tree, saying, "If it stays in the tree, it shall be a sign that I am fit for war, and if it falls to the ground, it shall be a sign that I must cultivate the earth." When the plough-share stopping in the tree, he instantly enlisted for a soldier. He passed through all the degrees of military discipline; obtained the command of 7000 men, and became the greatest warrior in Italy. He had the surname of Sforza, which signifies Force, from his never talking of any thing, but sacking and ravaging of places, and doing whatever he pleased by force. He fought for a long time for Jane II. queen of Naples, was made constable of that kingdom, gonfalonier of the Holy Church, and was created count of Cotignola by pope John XXIII. in consideration of 14,000 ducats which the church of Rome was indebted to him. At length he constrained

strained Alphonso, king of Arragon, to raise the siege of Naples; took several places which had revolted in Abruzzo and Terra Laboro; but in pursuing the enemy was drowned at the falls of the river Aterno, on the 3d of January, 1424, at fifty-four years of age.

The wealth and influence he acquired by marriage, appear as extraordinary as the rapidity of his military promotions: for he married Antonietta Salembini, who brought him several fine estates; and by her he had Basio Sforza, count of Santa-Fior, governor of Orvietto for pope Martin V. and a good warrior, who was the stem of the counts of Santa-Fior. He next married Catharina Alopa, the sister of Rodolphus, great chamberlain to the king of Naples; he was next married to Maria Marzana, the daughter of James duke of Saffa, by whom he had Charles Sforza, archbishop of Milan. Before these marriages he was in love with a young woman, named Lucia Trezana, whom he married after having had several children by her, among whom were, Francis Sforza, the subject of the next article, and Alexander Sforza, lord of Pesaro.

SFORZA (FRANCIS) duke of Milan, and the natural son of the above Jacomuzzo Sforza, was born on the 23d of July, 1401. He was bred to arms by his father, and early distinguished himself. He was but twenty-three years of age when he defeated the troops of Braccio, who disputed with his father the passage of the Aterno. When his father being drowned in that river, he, though illegitimate, succeeded to all his wealth. He gained several advantages over the Arragonians, contributed greatly to make them raise the siege of Naples, and to the victory obtained on the 6th of June, 1425, near Aquila, over the troops of Braccio, where that general was slain. After the death of queen Jane, which happened in 1435; he attached himself to Renatus, duke of Anjou, whom he had made her heir. Notwithstanding the misfortunes of that prince, Francis Sforza, who was as able a politician as he was a general, found means to support him, and rendered him master of several places in the marquise of Ancona, which occasioned that prince's being excommunicated by pope Eugenius IV. who formed a league against him, and drove him, in 1444, from the marquise of Ancona; but Sforza soon re-established his affairs by a great victory, in which cardinal Fermo, the pope's legate, and several other great men, were made prisoners. Soon after, the pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, chose him general in a war against the duke of Milan. He had already commanded the army of the Venetians against that prince, and had married his daughter. This was Philip Maria Visconti, who dying in 1447, the Milanese made Francis Sforza his son-in-law, their general against the Venetians; but after performing many great actions in their favour, he turned his arms against them, besieged Milan, and forced them, in 1450, to receive him for their duke, notwithstanding the just claim of Charles duke of Orleans, the son of Valentine of Milan. Lewis XI. king of France, who had an aversion to the duke of Orleans, in 1464 conferred on Francis Sforza all the claims which France had on Genoa, and gave him Savona, which the dukes of Milan still enjoy. Sforza, with this support, rendered himself master of Genoa, and died in 1466.

Such amazing success had this bastard son of a man born a peasant. He had for his second wife the natural daughter of Philip Maria duke of Milan, by whom he had Galeas, Maria, and Lewis Maria, dukes of Milan; Philip Maria count of Pavia, Sforza Maria duke of Bari, who married Leonora princess of Arragon, Ascania Maria bishop of Pavia and Cremona, and cardinal; Hippolita married to Alphonso of Arragon, duke of Calabria, then king of Naples; and Elizabeth married to William, marquis of Montferrat. He had also several natural children, and among others Sforza, the stem of the counts of Burgo Novo, and John Maria archbishop of Genoa.

SFORZA (GALEAS MARIA) duke of Milan, the eldest son of the former, was born on the 14th of January, 1444, and was sent into France, to the assistance of Lewis XI. He succeeded Francis Sforza his father in the duchy of Milan, in 1466; but his debaucheries, and his extreme ferocity, occasioned his being assassinated in the church, on St. Stephen's day, on the 26th of December, 1476. His second wife was Bonna, the daughter of Lewis duke of Savoy, by whom he had John Galeas Maria, the subject of the following article; Blanche Maria, who married the emperor Maximilian, and several other children.

SFORZA (JOHN GALEAS MARIA) duke of Milan, and son of the former, was left under the tutelage of his mother, and Cecus Simoneta, secretary of state. But Ludovico Maria Sforza, his uncle, surnamed the Moor, obliged the duchess to fly from Milan, beheaded Simoneta, who was seventy years of age, and having seized the government, caused a slow poison to be given to his nephew, of which he died at Pavia, on the 21st of October, 1494, a few days after the entrance of king Charles VIII. into that city.

The young prince had married Isabella of Arragon, the daughter of Alphonso king of Naples, by whom he had Francis Sforza, who, to save him from the fury of his uncle, was sent into France by the duchess his mother, and died in the abbey of Marmontier, in 1511, and Bonna married to Sigismund king of Poland.

The crimes of Ludovico Maria Sforza, surnamed the Moor, or the Ethiopian, did not remain unpunished; for being delivered up to Lewis de la Tremouille, he was carried into France, and Lewis XII. confined him at Loches in an iron cage, in which he died in 1510. He had married Beatrix of Est, the daughter of Hercules, marquis of Ferrara, by whom he had Maximilian Sforza, who was made duke of Milan in 1512, by the emperor Maximilian; but that emperor not being able to support him, he ceded the city of Milan to king Francis I. and went into France, where he had a pension of 30,000 golden crowns a-year, and died at Paris in 1530. He had another son, called Francis Sforza, the third of that name, who was also restored to the duchy of Milan in 1529, by the emperor Charles V. but died on the 24th of October, 1535, without leaving any posterity. After his death Charles V. seized on the duchy of Milan, which passed to that emperor's successors.

SFORZA (CATHARINE) the natural daughter of Galeas Maria Sforza, duke of Milan, who was assassinated in 1476, and the wife of Jerome Riario prince of Forli, to whom she brought the lordship of Imola, is considered as one of the greatest heroines of her time. The subjects of the prince her husband having revolted, and he being assassinated by Francis Ursus, chief of the rebels, she and her children were confined in prison. The fortrefs of Rimini, in which was a good garrison that still held out for her, would not surrender, without her orders, and this induced that princess to dissemble with her enemies. She declared in ambiguous terms, that in order to oblige the garrison to surrender, it was necessary that she should be permitted to enter the fortrefs, in order that she might speak with the greater freedom to the governor and soldiers, leaving, however, her children as hostages to Ursus, and the other conspirators. This request was immediately granted; but scarce had she entered the fortrefs, when finding herself in a place of safety, she ordered the rebels to lay down their arms, threatening them with death if they disobeyed. The conspirators disappointed of their hopes, threatened to kill all her children before her face, but she boldly replied, that she was capable of bearing others. During this dispute she received considerable succours, that were sent her by Lewis Maria Sforza, duke of Milan, her uncle, and soon after recovered, by her prudence and courage, the sovereign power which the rebels had attempted to deprive her of, by the murder of her husband. She remained governess of her children, the eldest of whom, named Octavian Riario, settled himself firm in the government during the wars of Francis I. in Italy, in 1494, and the following years. She married to her second husband John the Medicis, the father of Cosmo styled the Great. The duke of Valentinois, bastard to pope Alexander VI. having besieged her in the city of Ferri in 1500, she boldly defended herself, and did not surrender till she was driven to the last extremity. She was then carried prisoner to the castle of St. Angelo, but was soon after set at liberty, though her estates were not restored; for the duke de Valentinois was invested with them; and after the death of Alexander VI. they were united to the holy see.

SHADWELL (THOMAS) poet laureat, and an eminent dramatic writer, was born at Stanton-hall, in Norfolk, in 1640. He was educated at Caius college in Cambridge, and from thence removed to the Middle Temple to study the law, where having spent some time, he travelled abroad. Upon his return to England he became acquainted with the most celebrated persons of wit and distinguished quality in that age, and applied himself to the then fashionable study of polite literature, and more particularly to dramatic poetry, in which he had great success, and upon the revolution was made poet laureat and historiographer to king William and queen Mary, which employments he enjoyed till his death. Mr. Dryden, who had warmly espoused the opposite interest, was at the revolution dismissed from his post of poet laureat, and Mr. Shadwell succeeding him in it, he treated the latter with the utmost contempt, and in his *Mac Flecknoe* has transmitted his antagonist to posterity in a very disadvantageous light; but notwithstanding his poetical abilities were greatly inferior to those of Mr. Dryden, many of the best wits of that age have given their testimony in favour of his comedies. He died suddenly on the 20th of November, 1692, in the fifty-second year of his age, as we are informed by the inscription upon the monument, erected to his honour in Westminster abbey, by his son Dr. Thomas Shadwell. This monument is adorned with his bust, crowned with a chaplet of bays, and

other decorations. He wrote seventeen Dramatic Pieces, and several Poems, among which is a translation of the tenth Satire of Juvenal. Mr. Brady represents him as a man of great honesty and integrity, and says, that he had a real love of truth and sincerity, an inviolable fidelity and strictness to his word, an unalterable friendship wherever he professed it; had all the accomplishments which adorn a complete gentleman, and such a sense of religion, that he never took his dose of opium, but he solemnly recommended himself to God by prayer.

SHAFTESBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24, and November 22, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated upon a high hill, in the form of a bent bow, and has but little water. But this inconvenience is in part recompensed by a very wholesome air, and a delightful prospect. It had formerly ten parish churches, which are now reduced to three, and there are about five hundred houses, built of free-stone. It is a great thoroughfare, and the market is considerable for corn, flesh, and live cattle. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, common-council-men, and sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the inhabitants, paying scot and lot. It is nineteen miles west-by-south of Salisbury, and one hundred and three west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

SHAFTESBURY (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER) earl of. See COOPER.

SHAKESPEARE (WILLIAM) the most celebrated dramatic poet England has produced, was the son of John Shakespeare, gent. a considerable dealer in wool, and was born at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire, in April 1564. He studied for some time at a free-school; but his father having ten children, the largeness of his family forced him to withdraw him from thence, in order to have his assistance in his own business, that he might contribute to the support of the rest of the family. It has been disputed, whether he made much proficiency in the learned languages after this time. Mr. Rowe supposes, from the few passages that look like an imitation of the ancients, that he had never read them; while Mr. Pope, and Mr. Warburton, are of a contrary opinion.

Upon his quitting the grammar school he seems to have applied himself entirely to the way of life proposed to his father, and in order to settle in the world, married at seventeen years of age the daughter of Mr. Hatchway, a substantial yeoman near Stratford. In this domestic obscurity he continued some time, till falling into bad company, he was several times prevailed on to steal deer from a park belonging to sir Thomas Lucy of Charlcot, near Stratford; for which being prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, too severely, he wrote a ballad against him, which was so very severe, that it redoubled the prosecution against him to that degree, that he was obliged to leave his family, and shelter himself in London. This sir Thomas Lucy was, it is said, afterwards ridiculed by Shakespeare, under the character of Justice Shallow. On Shakespeare's arrival at London he was without money and friends, and being a stranger, knew not to whom to apply for support. At that time, coaches not being in use, gentlemen were accustomed to ride to the play-house, and Shakespeare being driven by the last necessity, went to the play-house door, and picked up a little money by taking care of the gentlemen's horses who came to the play. He even became eminent for his skill in that mean employment; and being taken notice of for his diligence, had soon more business than he himself could manage, and therefore hired boys under him, who were known by the name of Shakespeare's Boys. At length some of the players accidentally discoursing with him, were so pleased with his conversation, that they recommended him to the house, where he was at first admitted in a low station; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer: his name is printed, amongst those of the other players, before some old plays, without mentioning the parts he acted: and Mr. Rowe says, that, though he carefully enquired, he could only find that the top of his performance was the ghost in his own Hamlet. He was highly esteemed by queen Elizabeth, who had several of his plays acted before her, and was so well pleased with the admirable character of Falstaff in the two parts of Henry IV. that she commanded him to continue it in one play more, and to make him in love, which is said to have occasioned his writing the Merry Wives of Windsor. He also received many great and uncommon marks of favour and friendship from the earl of Southampton. To that nobleman he dedicated his Poem of Venus and Adonis, and his lordship at one time gave him a thousand pounds to enable him to go through with a purchase, which he heard he had a mind to. Shakespeare's friendships with private persons are now not known,

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only it is certain, that his acquaintance with Ben Jonson began with an instance of his good nature. Mr. Jonson, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his plays to the stage, in order to have it acted, and the person into whose hands it was put, after having turned it carelessly over, was just upon returning it to him, with an ill-natured answer, when Mr. Shakespeare luckily cast his eye upon it, read it through, and recommended Mr. Jonson and his writings to the public. We find Shakespeare's name among the actors in Ben Jonson's *Sejanus*, which made his first appearance in 1603, and that very year a licence under the privy seal was granted by king James I. to him, Burbage, Philipps, and several others, authorizing them to exercise the art of playing comedies, tragedies, &c. as well at their usual house, called the Globe, in Southwark, as in any other parts of the kingdom, during his majesty's pleasure.

The latter part of Shakespeare's life was spent in ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends. He had the good fortune to gather an estate equal to his wants, and in that to his wishes, and is said to have spent some years before his death, at his native town of Stratford upon Avon, where his pleasurable wit and good nature engaged him in the acquaintance of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. He died in 1616, in the fifty-third year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of the great church at Stratford, where a monument was erected to him, with the following inscription,

" Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear,
" To dig the dust inclosed here,
" Blest be the man that spares these stones,
" And curst be he that moves my bones."

An elegant monument has been also erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, on which there is a noble epitaph, taken from his own *Tempest*, which is excellently appropriated to him, whose works, the transcripts of the human heart, will never be forgot till that epitaph is fulfilled. — When

" The cloud capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
" The solemn temples, the great globe itself
" And all which it inherit shall dissolve,
" And like the baseless fabric of a vision
" Leave not a wreck behind."

His dramatic writings were first published together in folio, in 1623, since which they have had many editions, and have been republished by Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Theobald, sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Warburton, and Samuel Johnson, LL. D.

SHANNON, the largest river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Leitrim, runs from north to south, dividing the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, and then turning south-west runs through the province of Munster, passes by the city of Limerick, and discharges itself in the western ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SHARP (JAMES) archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born of a good family in Bamfshire, in 1680, and studied at the university of Aberdeen. The learned men of that seminary shewing great zeal against the Scotch covenant made in 1638, suffered many insults and indignities, and among the rest Mr. Sharpe, who, on that account, retired into England, and was in a fair way of obtaining promotion; but the civil wars and his ill state of health induced him to return to his native country. Happening by the way to fall into company with the lord Oxenford, that nobleman was so pleased with his conversation, that he took him to his country seat, where he became known to several of the nobility, particularly to John Lesley, earl of Rothes, who patronized him, and procured him a professorship of philosophy in St. Leonard's college, in the university of St. Andrew's. After some stay there he was appointed minister of the town of Carail. About this time the covenanting presbyterians in Scotland split into two parties, called Public Resolutions, and Protestors or Remonstrants. Mr. Sharp joined the former, thinking them persons of the greatest moderation and loyalty. The privy council in that country not being able to pacify these parties, referred them to Cromwell himself, then lord-protector. Mr. Sharp was unanimously chosen by the Resolutions as their agent, and the Remonstrants sent Mr. Guthry, preacher of Stirling, a famous zealot. Mr. Guthry spoke first, and made so tedious an harangue, that when he ended, the protector told Mr. Sharp he would hear him another time; for his hour for other business was approaching. But Mr. Sharp begged to be heard, promising to be short; and being permitted to speak, in a few words turned Mr. Guthry's arguments against himself, and inclined Oliver to his party; who told the by-standers, "That gentleman, after the Scotch way, ought to be styled Sharp of that ilk."

Having succeeded in this important affair, he returned to the exercise of his function, and kept a good understanding with the chief of the opposite party, that were most eminent

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ment for worth and learning. When general Monke advanced to London, the chief of the kirk sent Mr. Sharp to him; and afterwards the earl of Lauderdale and he had a meeting, with ten of the chief presbyterian ministers in London, who all agreed upon the necessity of bringing in the king upon covenant terms. Upon which, at the earnest desire of general Monke and the leading presbyterians of Scotland, he was sent over to king Charles at Breda, to solicit him to own what they termed the godly sober party. On his return to London he informed his friends, that he found the king very affectionate to Scotland, and resolved not to wrong the settled government of their church. He used his endeavours to promote the presbyterian interest; but at length finding the gale blow strongly for the prelatic party; he with many others resolved to yield to the Liturgy, and moderate episcopacy, and not only became a zealous member of the church of England, but accepted of the archbishoprick of St. Andrew's.

The rigid members of the kirk, who had maintained him as their agent, now imagined that he had been unfaithful to his trust, and all along undermined and betrayed their cause. This, with the rigorous proceedings afterwards carried on against the covenanters, who laid the blame upon the archbishop, filled them with rage. In 1668 an unsuccessful attempt on his life was made by a minister named John Mitchel, for which he was executed some years after. But in 1679 he was attacked by nine ruffians on Magash Moor, about three miles from St. Andrew's, who stopping his coach, one wounded him with the shot of a pistol, another with a small sword, and then they ordered him to come out. He composedly opened the door and came forth; and, together with the prayers and tears of his daughter who accompanied him, besought them to spare his life, and save themselves from the guilt of shedding innocent blood. Finding them inexorable, he begged they would allow him some time to recommend his soul to God; but while his hands were lift up, these savage barbarians dispatched him, and mangled his head and body with twenty-two wounds. His remains were interred in the High church of St. Andrew's, where his son erected a magnificent tomb, with an elegant epitaph to his memory.

SHARP (JOHN) archbishop of York, was the son of Mr. Thomas Sharp, an eminent tradesman of Bradford, in Yorkshire, where our author was born, on the 16th of February, 1644. He studied at Christ's college, Cambridge, and in 1667 was ordained deacon and priest, and became chaplain to sir Heneage Finch, then attorney-general. In 1672 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Berkshire: in 1675 was installed prebendary of Norwich, and the same year instituted into the rectory of St. Bartholomew near the Royal Exchange. In 1675 he obtained the rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middlesex, and the same year married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Palmer, of Wintthrop, in the county of Lincoln, esq. In 1681 he was made dean of Norwich, but in 1686 was suspended for vindicating the doctrine of the church of England, in some of his sermons, in opposition to popery. In 1689 he was declared dean of Canterbury, and upon the deprivation of several of the bishops for refusing the oaths to king William and queen Mary, had an offer made him to succeed in some one of those vacancies; but could by no means be persuaded to accept it; upon which his friend Dr. Tillotson came to him, on the 24th of April, 1691, and told him that since he had absolutely refused to accept of any bishoprick vacant by the deprivation, he knew but of one expedient to avoid the king's displeasure, which was to put his refusal upon his desire of staying till the death of Dr. Lamplugh, that he might be preferred in his own country; to which he replied, that he would do any thing to avoid his majesty's displeasure; and accordingly promised to accept the bishoprick when vacant, which happened upon the fifth of May following, and he was consecrated on the fifth of July. On queen Anne's accession to the throne he was sworn one of her majesty's privy council, and soon after was made lord-almoner to her majesty; and that office he held till his death, which happened at Bath, on the 2d of February, 1713, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was interred in York cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory. His Sermons are justly admired, they were collected after his death, and printed in seven vols. octavo.

SHAW (Dr. THOMAS) the learned author of Travels through Barbary and the Levant, was the son of Mr. Gabriel Shaw, of Kendal in Westmorland, where he was born about the year 1692. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and having taken his degrees in 1719, entered into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the English consul at Algiers, in which station he continued several years, and from thence travelled through the different parts of Barbary, and into the Holy Land. During his absence he was chosen fellow of his college, and at his return in 1733, took the degree of doctor of divinity, was elected

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fellow of the Royal Society, and published the above account of his travels at Oxford, in folio; to which university he presented several natural curiosities and ancient coins he had selected in his travels. In 1740 he was nominated president of St. Edmund hall, which, by his munificence, he raised from a ruinous condition, and was at the same time presented to the vicarage of Bramley in Hants. He was also regius professor of Greek at Oxford till his death, which happened on the 18th of September, 1751. His travels have been translated into French, and printed in quarto, with several notes and emendations, communicated by the author. Dr. Clayton, bishop of Clogher, having attacked these Travels in his Description of the East, Dr. Shaw, in 1746, published a Supplement by way of vindication; and after his death a second edition of his Travels came out with great improvements.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a round hill by the river Don, and was once fortified with a strong castle, which was demolished in the civil wars. It is the chief town in England for making hard ware, except Birmingham; there being no sort of edge tools but what is made here; and it has long been of note for this trade; for Chaucer, in one of his Tales, takes notice of a person with a Sheffield whittle by his side. The town is large; the houses are built with stone, and the market is great, especially for corn, where large quantities are bought up to supply the neighbouring parts. It is thirty-three miles north of Derby, and one hundred and fifty-nine north-north west of London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 53. 26. N.

SHEFFIELD (JOHN) duke of Buckinghamshire, a polite writer, brave commander, and able minister of state, was nobly descended, and was born about the year 1646 or 1650. His father dying when he was nine years of age, and his mother marrying the lord Ossulitan, his education was intrusted to a governor, with whom he travelled into France; but afterwards being separated from him, he soon found, by conversing with the greatest geniuses of the age, that he was deficient in many parts of literature, upon which he devoted some hours every day to his studies. At seventeen years of age he went a volunteer in the Dutch war, and was in the famous naval engagement where the duke of York commanded as admiral, and behaved so bravely that he was appointed commander of the Royal Catharine. He afterwards made a campaign in the French service; and was appointed to command the forces sent by Charles II. to the relief of Tangier, when the Moors, by whom it was besieged, retired at their approach. He was at that time earl of Mulgrave, one of the lords of the bed-chamber, and knight of the garter. In 1685 he was appointed lord chamberlain to king James II. and was also one of his privy-council; but opposed the imprudent measures taken by that prince. The lord Mulgrave had no hand in bringing about the revolution, and was some years after that great event without any post under the government; but in the sixth year of William and Mary he was created marquis of Normanby in the county of Lincoln. He however exerted his utmost vigour in procuring and carrying through the Treason Bill, and that for Triennial Parliaments, which were disliked by king William. It is said, that one day while these were depending his majesty sent for him, and after some little discourse, offered to give him an additional title, with an annual pension of 3000 l. and to make him one of the cabinet council. The earl gave him many thanks for his intended favours, and asked, with the humblest submission, what his majesty expected from him in return; adding, that he could not deny but that he was engaged in assisting those bills which his majesty did not at present approve; he was sorry his majesty did not, but whether he had the honour or not of serving him, he could not give them up, but must promote their success to his utmost ability. The king seemed a little surprised, changed the discourse, and then told him, that upon hearing he was not much satisfied at the measures taken some time before king James left England, a person whom he had employed to consult and treat with the lords who invited him over, proposed at one of their meetings to bring over the lord Mulgrave, and communicate their design to him; upon which the earl of Shrewsbury said, "If you do, you will spoil all, he will never join with us." His majesty then asked with a smile, "Pray, my lord, what would you have done, if my agent had acquainted you with the whole business?" "Sir, said the lord Mulgrave, I should have discovered it to the master I served." The king replied, "I cannot blame you." If this story be true, it is very much to his lordship's honour: however, he enjoyed some considerable posts under that prince. On the 21st of April, 1702, he was sworn lord privy seal, and the same year was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union

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union between England and Scotland; and was also lord lieutenant, and custos rotulorum for the North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1703 he was created duke of Normanby, and a few days after duke of Buckinghamshire. In 1711 he was made steward of her majesty's household, and president of the council, and upon queen Anne's decease, was one of the lords justices of Great Britain, till his majesty king George arrived from Hanover. His grace died on the 24th of February, 1721, aged seventy-five, and after lying magnificently in state at Buckingham, was carried from thence with great funeral solemnity, and interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel by Westminster abbey, where a noble monument is erected to his memory.

His grace, who was three times married, left but one legitimate son, who name was Edmund, who inherited his titles, but was snatched away in his bloom, on which the title became extinct; but as his grace took great liberties with the other sex, he left several natural children. The best editions of his works are that of 1723, in two volumes quarto, and that of 1729, in two volumes quarto and octavo.

His cotemporary authors speak of him as one of the most elegant prose writers, and one of the greatest poets of this age; but his works are now fallen into total neglect.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 23, Easter-Monday, May 19, and October 10, all for cattle. It is commodiously seated between two rivulets, which below the town unite their streams, and fall into the river Ouse. There is a bridge over each. It is eight miles south of Bedford, and forty-one north north-west of London. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

SHEFNAL, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 8, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs; and on November 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and hops. It is sixteen miles south east of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and thirty-five north-west of London. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort on the north-west point of the isle of Sheppey, in Kent, seated at the mouth of the river Medway, to defend the entrance of that river. It was built by king Charles II. after the Dutch had sailed up that river with an intent to burn the men of war in Chatham dock. There is a small town erected near it, for the use of the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garrison; and there is a yard and a dock, as an appendix to Chatham. Long 0. 50. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

SHEILDS, a sea-port town of Durham. It is seated on the south side of the river Tyne, and is noted for its salt pans, where large quantities of salt are made; and on both the banks of the river are many convenient houses for the entertainment of seamen and colliers, this being the station of the Newcastle coal-fleet, the coals being brought down thither in lighters to load the ships. It is ten miles east of Newcastle, and two hundred and seventy north-west from London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

SHELDON (GILBERT) archbishop of Canterbury, was the youngest son of Roger Sheldon, a menial servant to Gilbert, earl of Shrewsbury, and was born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, on the 19th of July, 1598. He was educated at Trinity college, in Oxford, and, on his entering into holy orders, became chaplain to the lord keeper Coventry, by whom he was presented to a prebend in Gloucester cathedral; and after several other preferments, in 1634, compounded for his degree of doctor of divinity, and was the next year elected warden of All Souls college. About the same time he became chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. and was afterwards clerk of his closet. He adhered to his majesty during the civil wars, and was one of the chaplains sent by the king to attend his commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. In 1646, he attended the king at Oxford, and was witness to a remarkable vow made by his majesty, in which he solemnly promised, that if God should re-establish him on the throne, he would give back to the church all the impropriations held by the crown, and such lands as had been taken from any episcopal see, abbey, or religious house; a copy of which vow Dr. Sheldon preserved thirteen years under ground. In 1647, he attended his majesty at Newmarket, and afterwards in the Isle of Wight, as one of his chaplains. He was the same year ejected from his wardenship by the parliament visitors, and, in 1648, imprisoned; but obtaining his liberty some time after, retired to Snellston, in Derbyshire. At the Restoration, he met his majesty at Canterbury, and was soon after made dean of the royal chapel. Upon the 9th of October, 1660, he was made bishop of London; and upon archbishop Juxton's death, was promoted to the see of Canterbury, on the 11th of August, 1663. During the time of the plague, he continued at Lambeth, when, by his charity, and the sums he collected by writing to all the bishops in his province, he preserved great numbers from perishing. In December, 1667, he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, where he

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built the magnificent theatre, which cost him 14,470*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and 2,000*l.* to buy land to keep it in repair. This great man, who was distinguished by his piety and humanity, died at Lambeth on the 9th of November, 1677, in the eightieth year of his age, and was interred in Croydon church, in Surry, where a monument was erected to his memory. He published only a single sermon.

SHENSTONE (WILLIAM) a celebrated poet of the present century, was the eldest son of a plain uneducated country gentleman, in Shropshire, who farmed his own estate. His father, sensible of his son's extraordinary capacity, sent him a commoner to Pembroke college, in Oxford, designing him for the church; but though he had the most awful notions of the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, he could never be persuaded to enter into orders. In his private opinions, he adhered to no particular sect, and hated all religious disputes. Tenderness was his peculiar characteristic; he shewed it to all who differed from him, and his friends, domestics, and poor neighbours, daily experienced the effects of his benevolence. This virtue he frequently carried to such an excess as seemed to border upon weakness; yet, if any of his friends treated him ungenerously, he was not easily reconciled. On such occasions, however, he used a maxim highly worthy of being observed and imitated: "I never, said he, will be a revengeful enemy; but I cannot, it is not in my nature, be half a friend." He was no oeconomist; for the generosity of his temper prevented his paying a proper regard to the use of money; he exceeded therefore the bounds of his paternal fortune; but, if we consider the perfect paradise into which he had converted his estate, the hospitality with which he lived, his charities to the indigent, and all out of an estate that did not exceed 300*l.* a year, one should rather wonder that he left any thing behind him, than blame his want of oeconomy, yet he left more than sufficient to pay all his debts; and, by his will, appropriated his whole estate for that purpose. Tho' he had a high opinion of many among the fair sex, he forbore to marry. A passion he entertained in his youth was with difficulty surmounted. The lady was the subject of that admirable pastoral, in four parts, which has been so universally, and so justly admired; and which, one would have thought, must have softened the proudest and most obdurate heart. His works have been published by Mr. Doddsley, in three volumes, octavo. The first volume contains his poetical works, which are particularly distinguished by an amiable elegance and beautiful simplicity; the second volume contains his prose works, and the third his letters, &c.

SHEPPEY, an island at the mouth of the river Medway, about twenty miles in circumference. It is separated from the main land by a narrow channel, and has a fertile soil, which feeds great flocks of sheep. The borough town of Queenborough is seated thereon; besides which it has several villages.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on August 8, for all sorts of cattle and cheese. It is seated under Mendip hills, and is a pretty large town. It is seventeen miles south-west of Bath, and one hundred and fifteen west-by-south of London. Long 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; on July 18, for all sorts of cattle and wool; on July 26, for lambs and wool; and on the first Monday in October, for all sorts of cattle and wool. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret; and the markets are large, and well supplied with corn, flesh, and live cattle. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though it has now only one, but that is thought to be the handsomest in the county. At the east end of this church, there is a free-school; and not far from thence a very fine alms house. It is thirty-five miles west-by-south of Salisbury, and one hundred and eighteen west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

SHERBORN, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on October 6, for horses and flax. It is but a small place, though well inhabited, and has a famous free-school. It is seated on a river, which, at a small distance from thence, falls into the Ouse. It is noted for its cherries and pins. It is fourteen miles south west of York, and one hundred and eighty one north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 4. W. Lat. 53. 46. N.

SHERBROUGH, a fort, at the mouth of a river of that name, on the coast of Africa. It is one hundred miles south-east of Sierra Leona, in possession of the English. Long. 11. 10. W. Lat. 6. 5. N.

SHERBURNE (Sir EDWARD) an English poet in the seventeenth century, was the son of Edward Sherburne, esq. clerk of his majesty's ordnance, and was born at London, on the 18th of September, 1618. He finished his education under a domestic tutor, and about Christmas, 1640, was sent to travel; but having spent about three quarters of a year

in France, was obliged to return, on account of his father's sickness; and he dying soon after, our author succeeded him in the clerkship of his majesty's ordnance: but was soon after ejected from his place by a warrant from the house of lords, and committed prisoner to the black rod, for adhering to the king's interests. On his being released, about five months after, he went to his majesty, who made him commissary-general of the artillery, which place he enjoyed during the four years of the civil war; and after the surrender of Oxford, lived for some time in the Middle Temple. He afterwards attended sir John Coventry in his travels through France, Italy, part of Hungary, Germany, Holland, and Flanders. After the Restoration, he recovered his place of clerk of the ordnance; and, in 1682, was knighted by king Charles II. but, upon king James's abdication, he lost his clerkship, and betook himself to a retired and studious course of life. He was living about the year 1700; but we have no certain account of his death. He wrote, 1. *Medea*, a tragedy. 2. *Seneca's Answer to Lucilius's Quære, Why good Men suffer Misfortunes*. 3. *Several Poems and Translations*; and, 4. *The Sphere of Marcus Manilius made an English Poem*. He was intimate with the poets of his time, and was highly esteemed by persons of the first rank.

SHERIDAN (Dr. THOMAS) a famous clergyman and poet, was born in the county of Cavan, in Ireland. His father kept a public house, and a gentleman, who had a particular regard for him, observing his son give indications of a genius above the common standard, sent him to Dublin college, and contributed towards finishing his education there. He received great encouragement at his setting out in life, his agreeable humour and unreserved pleasantry introducing him to the acquaintance, and establishing him in the esteem of the wits of that age. He obtained a small estate in right of his wife, of about 40*l.* a year, and this enabled him to set up a school in Dublin, which produced a very considerable income; for he was deeply versed in the Greek and Roman languages, their customs and antiquities. He took care of the morality of his scholars, whom he sent to the university remarkably well founded in all kinds of classical learning, and not ill instructed in the duties of life. He considered dean Swift, with whom he was very intimate, as his friend, but it was a friend who loved to display his wit upon him, and held him in a kind of bondage. Though Dr. Sheridan was naturally one of the most peaceable and inoffensive men alive, he was, says the lord Orrery, in a continual state of war with the minor poets; and was perpetually letting off squibs, rockets, and all sorts of little fireworks from the press, by which means he offended many persons, who, tho' they stood in awe of Swift, held Sheridan in defiance, and often giving him lash for lash, in the style of Mr. Bayes, sometimes linged his feathers. Dr. Sheridan, among his virtues, could not number oeconomy; on the contrary, he was remarkable for his profusion and extravagance, which exposed him to such inconveniencies, that he was obliged to mortgage all he had. His school declined, and one fatal moment effected his ruin. On his late majesty's birth-day, the doctor having occasion to preach, chose for his text the following words, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" and for this offence he lost his living; and this ill-starred, good-natured, improvident man returned to Dublin, unhinged from all favour at court, and even banished from the castle; but still he remained a punster, a quibbler, a fiddler, and a wit. Not a day passed without a rebus, an anagram, or a madrigal. His pen and his fiddle-stick were in a continual motion. He however at length found that there are too many who can relish a man's humour, who can have no quick sense of his misfortunes. In the midst of his distresses, when the demands of his creditors obliged him to seek a retirement, he went to dean Swift and solicited a lodging for a few days, till, by a proper composition, he might be restored to his freedom. The dean retired early to rest; but the doctor fatigued, but not inclinable to go so soon to bed, sent the servant to the dean, desiring the key of the cellar, that he might have a bottle of wine; when the dean, being in one of his odd humours, answered, that he had promised to find him a lodging, but not in wine, and refused the key. The doctor being thunderstruck at this inhospitable treatment, burst into tears, quitted the house, and never after repeated the visit. Dr. Sheridan died in 1738, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He wrote a prose translation of *Perseus*, to which he added a collection of the best notes of the editors of that intricate satyrical, together with many judicious notes of his own. One of the volumes of Swift's *Miscellanies* consists almost entirely of letters between the dean and the doctor.

SHERLOCK (Dr. WILLIAM) a learned English divine, was born in Southwark, about the year 1641, and educated at Eton school, whence he was removed to Peter-house, in Cambridge. In 1669, he became rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane, London; in 1690, took the degree of

doctor of divinity; and, in 1681, was collated to the prebend of Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral. He was also chosen master of the Temple, and had the rectory of Therfield, in Hertfordshire. After the Revolution, he was suspended from his preferments, for refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, but at last took them, and publicly justified what he had done, on which he was severely libelled by those from whom he had withdrawn himself. His vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity also engaged him in a warm controversy with Dr. South and others. In 1691, he was installed dean of St. Paul's. He died at Hampstead, in Middlesex, on the 19th of June, 1707, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Bishop Burnet tells us, "he was a clear, a polite, and a strong writer, but apt to assume too much to himself, and to treat his adversaries with contempt." His works are very numerous; among these are, 1. *A Discourse concerning the Knowledge of Jesus Christ, against Dr. Owen*. 2. *Several pieces against the Papists, the Socinians, and Dissenters*. 3. *A practical Treatise on Death, which is much admired*. 4. *A practical Discourse on the future Judgment, and many other works*.

SHERLOCK (THOMAS) bishop of London, was the son of the former, and was born in the year 1678. He studied at Eton college, and at Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He early discovered great parts, with deep and extensive learning. Upon the resignation of his father, in 1704, he was, when very young, made master of the Temple; and it is remarkable, that this mastership was held successively by father and son for above seventy years. Young as he was, when he attained to this station, he acquitted himself in such a manner as not only silenced the clamour of his enemies, but even exceeded the expectation of his friends. In 1714, he was advanced to the mastership of Catharine hall, Cambridge; and having obtained the deanery of Chichester about two years after, he began to distinguish himself as a polemical writer in the Bangorian controversy, and was at the head of the opposition against Dr. Hoadley, then bishop of Bangor, during which contest he published a great number of pieces. One of the principal is a *Vindication of the Corporation and Test Acts*, in answer to the bishop of Bangor's Reasons for their Repeal. He was then dean of Chichester, as well as master of the Temple. The bishop answered him in a piece, entitled *The common Rights of Subjects defended*; and Dr. Sherlock replied in a small pamphlet, entitled *The true Meaning and Intention of the Corporation and Test Acts asserted*.

At length Mr. Collins, the celebrated freethinker, publishing a *Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, occasioned a great number of pieces being written on the use and intent of prophecy; and tho' Dr. Sherlock did not enter directly into the controversy, he published six discourses under the title of *The Use and Intent of Prophecy in the several Ages of the World*. These discourses have been much admired, and the fourth edition was considerably enlarged. In 1728, he succeeded Dr. Hoadley in the bishoprick of Bangor, and, in 1734, was translated to the see of Salisbury. Upon the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was offered the archbishoprick of Canterbury, but declined accepting of it, on account of his ill state of health; yet afterwards recovering in a good degree, he the next year succeeded Dr. Gibson in the see of London, which he enjoyed till his death. He likewise continued to hold, along with this high dignity, the mastership of the Temple, chiefly in compliance with the request of the two honourable societies, who were unwilling to part with him; but he at last resigned in 1753. Towards the latter end of his life, he was afflicted with a terrible malady, which deprived him first almost of the use of his limbs, and then of his speech; but in this weak state of body, the powers of his mind still remained unimpaired; and he published, in 1755, a volume of his sermons, which were followed the next year by four volumes more. He died on the 28th of July, 1761, in the 84th year of his age.

His skill in the civil and canon law, was very considerable; he was also well versed in the common law of England, and this gave him great influence in all causes where the church was concerned, as knowing what it had to claim from its constitutions and canons, and what from the common law of the land. Besides the above works, he published several others, particularly an ingenious piece entitled *The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection*. He left to Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, his valuable library, with several thousand pounds, for founding a librarian's place, and a scholarship.

SHETLAND, islands so called, which constitute part of the county of Orkney, in Scotland. They are surrounded by the ocean on all sides. There are forty-six in all, besides forty holms or lesser islands, and thirty rocks frequented only by fowls. The air is cold and piercing; yet many of the inhabitants live to a great age. In the midst of summer,

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they have so much light at night, that they can see to read by it. The sun sets between ten and eleven in the evening, and rises between one and two in the morning; consequently the day is very short and the night long in winter; this with the violence of the tides and the tempestuous seas, deprives them of all foreign correspondence from October to April, during which time they know nothing of what passes in the rest of the world.

SHIPTON, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on June 22, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is an ancient, but small town, and yet the market is very considerable for corn. It is fourteen miles west of Banbury: and eighty-five north-west of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 4. N.

SHIRAS, a large and famous town of Persia, capital of Farsistan. It is three miles in length from east to west, but not so much in breadth. It is seated at the north-west end of a spacious plain, surrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun, and are but low, the roofs being flat and terraced. There are fifteen handsome mosques, covered with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded with walls fourteen feet high, and four thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind, besides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Shiras are not only the best in Persia, but, as some think, in the whole world. The women are fond of gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradise by some. The ruins of the famous palace called Persepolis are thirty miles to the north-east. It is two hundred and twenty miles south-east of Isfahan. Long. 52. 0. E. Lat. 29. 50. E.

SHIRLEY (JAMES) a voluminous dramatic writer, was born at London, about the year 1594, and studied at Merchant-Taylors-school, from whence he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and went to Cambridge. Soon after he entered into holy orders, and had a cure at or near St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire; but, upon his embracing the Romish religion, he quitted his living, and had a grammar-school in that town, till growing weary of that employment, he retired to London, lived at Gray's Inn, and applied himself to the writing of dramatic pieces, by which he gained the favour of the great, and particularly of Henrietta Maria, king Charles the First's queen, who made him her servant. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he entered into the service of William Cavendish, marquis of Newcastle, whom he attended, till the king's cause declining, he returned to his former employment, and taught school, in White Friars, London, with good success. At the Restoration, some of his plays were acted with applause. He assisted his patron, the duke of Newcastle, in composing several plays; as likewise Mr. Ogilby, in his translations of Homer and Virgil, by writing annotations on them. But, in September, 1666, being forced by the great fire to leave his house near Fleet-street, and to retire into St. Giles's in the Fields, he and his second wife Frances were so affected by their loss and terror, that they both died within the space of twenty-four hours, and were interred in the same grave, in St. Giles's church-yard, on the 29th of October 1666. He wrote thirty-eight dramatic pieces, a volume of poems, and some tracts relating to grammar.

SHORE (JANE) the mistress of Edward IV. was the daughter of a citizen of London, and her youth and beauty being her chief portion, she was induced to marry, much against her inclination, Matthew Shore, a goldsmith, in Lombard-street, a person extremely rich, but much advanced in years. The fame of this lady, far from being confined within the limits of the city, soon reached the king's ears, when Edward IV. made his addresses to her, and won her. Her husband left England, and she repaired to court. Historians represent her as extremely beautiful, remarkably cheerful, and of most uncommon generosity. The king was no less captivated with her temper than her person, for she never spoke ill of any one, but often importuned him in behalf of the unfortunate. She scorned to be rewarded for her good offices, her riches were therefore trifling when she fell into misfortunes. All the accounts we have of this lady represent her as having as many excuses for frailty as ever fell to any woman's share. With so much modesty did she employ the ascendancy she had gained over Edward, that even the pride of the queen, the most sensible sufferer, was never offended at their intimacy. The respect she had gained by her munificence, her benevolence, and affability, had made her considerable, even in the beginning of this reign, and it was not till after the death of Edward that her adversity began. She then continued her unlawful commerce with the amiable lord Hastings, who had been so devoted to his royal master, that he never discovered his passion for this his favourite mistress till after that prince's

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death. Both she and her noble lord began now to appear so unalterably devoted to the young king and his brother, as to incur the hatred of the duke of Gloucester, who looked upon them as the main obstacles to his ambition. To give some colour to his proceedings against Hastings, whom he caused suddenly to be beheaded, he directed the sheriff of London to arrest Mrs. Shore as his accomplice, and send her to the Tower for examination; but nothing, excepting her unlawful commerce with Edward and Hastings, appearing against her, the formidable character of treason and witchcraft terminated in a single penance, which she was obliged to perform on the next Sunday morning, when she was brought in procession in a white sheet, from the bishop of London's palace to St. Paul's church, with the cross carried before her, she holding a wax taper in her hand, when she appeared with such a grace, and with such resignation, that she won the beholders hearts; but her house was rifled, and all she was worth, which amounted to only two or three thousand marks, was taken from her. The other circumstances of her story, with respect to a proclamation, making it death to relieve her, and her dying of hunger in Shoreditch, are entirely fabulous, and founded only on an old ballad, on which Mr. Rowe built his tragedy; for it is certain that she was living in the reign of Henry VIII. when the great sir Thomas More knew her: "Proper she was, says he, and fair, nothing in her body you would have changed. Albeit, some that now see her, deme her never to have been well visaged, whose judgment seemeth to me to be somewhat like, as tho' one should guess the beauty of one long before departed, by her scalp taken out of the charnel house; for now she is old, lean, withered, and dried up, nothing left but rylvile skin and hard bone. At this day, she begs of many, that at this day had begged, had she not bene."

SHOREHAM, a sea-port town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, on July 25, for pedlar's ware. It is seated on an arm of the sea, and is a very ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. It is a populous place, and well built, and the harbour will admit ships of a considerable burthen. It has a great many able shipwrights, who build ships here both for the service of the navy and merchants. It is sixteen miles from Newhaven, and fifty-seven south-by-west of London. Long. 0. 12. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

SHOVEL (Sir CLOUDSLEY) a gallant sea-officer at the end of the last, and beginning of the present century, was born of parents in middling circumstances, at a village near Clay, in Norfolk, in the year 1650, and was first bound apprentice to a shoemaker, but finding no appearance of his ever raising his fortune in that way, he betook himself to the sea, under the protection of sir Christopher Mynns, with whom he went as cabin-boy; but assiduously applying himself to the study of navigation, he in a little time became an able seaman, and soon arrived at preferment. In 1674 a strong squadron being sent against the piratical state of Tripoly, under the command of sir John Narborough, Mr. Shovel sailed with him as his lieutenant. They arrived before Tripoly in the spring, and sir John being induced by the nature of his instructions to try negotiation rather than force, sent Mr. Shovel to demand satisfaction for the injuries suffered by the English, and security for the time to come. He went on shore, and delivered his message with great spirit, but the dey despising his youth, treated him in a disrespectful manner, and sent him back with an indefinite answer. Mr. Shovel on his return informed the admiral of some remarks he had made on shore; sir John sent him back with another message, and furnished him with rules for conducting his observations. The dey behaved to Mr. Shovel in a worse manner than before, who on his return assured the admiral that, notwithstanding the enemy's lines and forts, it was practicable to burn the ships in the harbour; accordingly in the night of the 4th of March, lieutenant Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet filled with combustible matter, boldly entered the harbour, and met with more success in destroying the ships than could have been expected, of which sir John gave so honourable an account in all his letters, that the next year Mr. Shovel was raised to the command of the Saphire, a fifth rate, from which he was soon after removed into the James Gally, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of king Charles II. King James preferred him to the Dover, in which situation he was at the Revolution. He afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Bantry-bay in the Edgar, a third rate, in such a manner, that on king William's coming to Portsmouth he was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1690 king William was so pleased with his diligence and dexterity in conveying him and his army into Ireland, that he delivered him a commission of rear-admiral of the blue with his own hand. In 1692 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and at the same time appointed commander of the squadron that was to convoy the king to Holland. On his return from thence he joined admiral Russell with the

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grand fleet, and had a great share in the victory off La Hogue. In 1702 he was sent to bring the spoils of the Spanish and French fleets from Vigo. In 1703 he commanded the grand fleet up the Straights, where he protected our trade, and exerted himself for the relief of the protestants in the Cevennes, and countenanced such of the Italian powers as were inclined to favour the allies. The next year he was sent with a powerful squadron to join sir George Rooke, who commanded a grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and had a share in the glorious action off Malaga; and upon his return was presented to queen Anne by prince George, when he met with a very gracious reception. In 1705, when it was thought necessary to send both a fleet and army to Spain, sir Cloudesley had the command of the fleet, jointly with the earls of Peterborough and Monmouth, and arrived before Barcelona on the 12th of August, when it was chiefly through his activity in furnishing guns for the battery, and men to play them, and assisting with his advice, that the place was taken. After the unsuccessful attempt upon Toulon, in which sir Cloudesley performed all in his power, he bore away for the Straights, and soon after resolved to return home; and having left part of his fleet for the security of the coasts of Italy, proceeded with the rest, consisting of ten ships of the line, four fire-ships, a sloop, and a yacht, for England. The Association, in which was sir Cloudesley, and several of the other ships, were lost by striking on the rock called the Bishop and his Clerks. This dreadful accident, in which the admiral and all his crew, amounting to nine hundred men, perished, happened on the 22d of October, 1707. Sir Cloudesley's body was thrown ashore the next day on one of the Scilly islands, where some fishermen took him up, and having taken a valuable emerald ring from his finger, stripped and buried him. This coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, who was purser of the Arundel, he found out the fellows, declared the ring to be sir Cloudesley Shovel's, and obliged them to discover where they had buried the body, which he took up, and carried in his own ship to Portsmouth, whence it was conveyed to London, and interred with great solemnity in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropshire, and capital of the county, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and seven fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, and Wednesday before Witsuntide, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, cheese, and linen cloth; on July 3, and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, cheese, linen, and lambs-wool; October 2, and December 12, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, and linen. It is seated almost in the middle of the county, on a pleasant ascent, and on the banks of the Severn, which surrounds it on every side, except towards the north. It has five parish churches, besides a chapel, two of which, St. Mary's and St. Elchmond's, are handsome structures, beautified with lofty spires. It is surrounded with a wall, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, aldermen, and common-council. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the burgesses. It has twelve trading companies, a free-school, and an infirmary. It is one hundred and sixty miles north-west of London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 52. 43. N.

SHROPSHIRE, or the county of Salop, is bounded on the north by Cheshire, on the east by Staffordshire, on the south by Herefordshire, and on the west by Montgomeryshire. It is about forty-three miles from north to south, and twenty-eight in breadth from east to west. It contains 23,280 houses, one hundred and seventy parishes, sixteen market-towns, of which five send members to parliament; and 139,680 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and is fit both for tillage and pastures, abounding in corn, and feeding a great number of cattle. The principal rivers are the Severn, which runs through the middle of the county; the Terne, the Clun, the Rea, the Tean, and the Roden, which abound with fresh-water fish. The western parts are very hilly and mountainous. There are several mines of iron and pit-coal. The principal town is Shrewsbury, besides which the most remarkable are Ludlow and Bridgenorth.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia in the East Indies, bounded on the north by Laos; on the east by Cambaya and Keo; on the south by a gulph of the same name, and on the west by the peninsula of Malacca. It is about five hundred and fifty miles in length from north to south, and two hundred and fifty in breadth where it is broadest. In the rainy season the rice fields and meadows are overflowed in such a manner as to render them very fruitful. The city of Siam stands on an island made by the river, in a low country, and is as fruitful as any spot of ground in the world, for it produces rice, several kinds of pulse, many fruits and roots, with wild and tame cattle, and the river abounds in many sorts of excellent fish. The city is about ten miles in circumference, and there are many canals from the river, which cross

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the town several ways. The walls are high and thick, and are constructed of brick and stone, but the houses though large are low, and built on stakes driven into the ground, about ten or twelve feet high. The king has three palaces; and there are many large temples, well adorned and decorated with gilded images. The women in Siam are the only merchants in buying goods, and generally maintain their husbands with their traffic. The Europeans while at Siam accommodate themselves with temporary wives, for the women are very fond of foreigners, and they agree with each other in the presence of their nearest friends and relations, and then it is a lawful marriage for the time agreed upon. These wives are very obliging, and take the whole management of the household affairs into their own hands. They buy provisions, dress the victuals, and take care of the cloaths, washing and mending them. If their husbands have any goods to sell they set up a shop, and dispose of them by retail, which is of more advantage than selling them by wholesale. If the husband leaves the kingdom, and is willing to continue the marriage, he leaves her about six shillings and eight pence a month to live upon in his absence, otherwise she may take another husband at the year's end. And here it must be noted that women are never the worse esteemed for having been married to foreigners.

The natives of both sexes go bare-headed, and cut their hair so as to leave it two inches long, and then they gum it, and comb it upwards, so that it looks rather like bristles than hair, and makes their heads seem very large. They are well shaped, and have a large forehead, with a little nose, and a handsome mouth, with plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The lappets of their ears are thick, and the men have but little hair on their chins. The men are of an olive complexion, but the women are of a straw colour, and very prolific. Even the courtiers have nothing but a cloth which reaches from the waist to the middle of the thigh, and a sort of a waistcoat made of muslin, with a cap upon their head covered with muslin, and terminating in a point. The cloth that the men wrap about their middles is brought round between their legs, and turned into their girdles behind; but that of the women hangs down a little below their knees, and they cover their breasts with another cloth, throwing the ends over their shoulder, the rest of their bodies is quite naked, nor have they any covering on their heads: this must be understood of the better sort, for the common people of both sexes go quite naked, except a covering for those parts which decency requires them to hide. They however adorn themselves with rings, bracelets, and pendants. The general doctrine of this country is the transmigration of souls.

SIARA, a town of South America in Brasil, and capital of a territory of the same name. There is near it a fort built upon a mountain. Long. 39. 35. W. Lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBA, a province of Asia in the dominions of the great mogul, bounded on the north by Nagracut, on the east by Great Tibet; on the south by the provinces of Lahor and Gamba, and on the west by Pengab. There is a large lake in it, from whence the river Ganges proceeds.

SIBERIA, a country which comprehends the most northern part of the Russian empire, and of Asia. It is bounded on the east by the ocean of Japan; on the south by Great Tartary; on the west by Russia; and on the north by the Frozen Sea. It is two thousand miles in length from east to west. In the south part of Siberia all the necessaries of life may be had, but the north is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches consist in fine furs, which are of great value. Tobolsk is the capital, and the residence of a viceroy. This country is inhabited by three sorts of people, namely, Pagans, who are the natives, Muscovites, and Mahometans. The first dwell in the forests during the winter, and along the rivers in summer, cloathing themselves with the skins of elks, rein-deer, and other animals. All their riches consist in a bow and arrows, a knife, and a kettle; and their rein-deer and dogs serve instead of horses. They regard their idols no longer than they think they do them good, for when they are supposed to do harm they burn them; but they principally adore the sun and moon. The natives in general live a wandering life, depending chiefly on what they take by hunting or fishing. The principal traffic of the Muscovites that live in Siberia is to China in the winter, when they carry their goods on sledges over the snow and frozen lakes. They have discovered the whole country as far as the eastern ocean, the utmost bounds of which is called Kamtschatka.

SIBRAND (LUBERT.) See **LUBERT.**

SICCIUS DENTATUS, a celebrated tribune of the Roman people, who discovered an heroic courage. He was present at one hundred and twenty battles or rencounters, in all which he was conqueror. He served under nine generals, all of whom by his means obtained the honour of a triumph. In these engagements he received forty-five wounds in the fore part of his body, and none behind. The senate made him great presents, and furnished him the Roman Achilles. He

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He lived soon after the expulsion of the kings from Rome, about 505 years before the Christian era.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean, almost in the form of a triangle, and terminates in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro, that which regards the Morea is named Capa Passaro, and the third, which points to Africa, has the name of Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an island, it can be only bounded by the sea, however it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait called the Faro, but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about five miles in breadth, and the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, often mentioned by the Latin poets, are near it. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara, but then there are fewer trees and fruits; the valley of Demona has more forests and fruit-trees than the two others. Sicily is said to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was an university at Catania, but now learning is greatly neglected. It is said there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they reap any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies just mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son Ferdinand became king of the two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano, is by Val di Demona. It is about one hundred and sixty-five miles in length, and one hundred and twelve in breadth, and produces wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

SIDAIA, a strong town of Asia, on the north coast of the island of Java, with a harbour for ships. Long. 113. 15. E. Lat. 60. 40. S.

SIDEROCAPSA, a small town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for a mine of gold in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulph of Contessa. Long. 13. 44. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

SIDNEY (Sir PHILIP) one of the greatest men England has produced, was the son of sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland and president of Wales, by Mary, the daughter of John Dudley duke of Northumberland, and was born, as it is supposed, at Penshurst in Kent on the 29th of November, 1554. He was sent when very young to Christ-church college in Oxford, where he continued till he was about seventeen years of age, and in June 1572, was sent to travel, and, having visited France, Germany, Hungary, and Italy, returned to England in 1575. The earl of Leicester, his uncle, then introduced him at court, and he became one of queen Elizabeth's favourites. That princess sent him in 1576 to the emperor Rodolphus, and to other princes of Germany, when he behaved with such prudence and address, that the Poles afterwards proposed to elect him for their king, but queen Elizabeth would not consent to it. In his return the following year he visited Don John of Austria, the king of Spain's viceroy in the Low Countries, and William prince of Orange, the former of whom treated him with the highest marks of respect. In 1579 he addressed the queen against her marriage with the duke of Anjou; and in 1581, when that treaty was renewed, was one of the tilers at the entertainment of the French ambassador; and at the duke of Anjou's departure attended him to Antwerp. In 1582 he received the honour of knighthood from her majesty, and in 1585 was sent into Flanders to the assistance of the Dutch, when he was made governor of Flushing, one of the cautionary towns delivered to her majesty, and general of horse, in both which posts he distinguished himself by his valour and prudence, particularly at his taking Axil, and his preserving the lives and honour of the English army at the enterprize of Gravelin: but at the stand made against the Spaniards before Zutphen, on the 22d of September, 1586, after having two horses killed under him, he was desperately wounded as he was mounting the third by a musquet-shot, which broke his thigh-bone. The horse he rode being extremely mettlesome, then forced him to forsake the field, though not his back, when passing along by the rest of the army where his uncle the general was, and being thirty with excess of bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him, but as he was putting the bottle to his mouth, he saw a poor wounded soldier carried along, who with a ghastly look fixed his eyes on the bottle, which sir Philip perceiving, took it from his head before he had tasted it, and delivered it to the poor man, crying, "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine," and then having drank after him, was soon after carried to Arnheim, where he languished about twenty-five days, and died on the 16th of October, 1586. Just before he expired he addressed himself to his brother in these words: "My dear, much-loved brother, love my memory, cherish my friends, their faith to me."

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"may assure you they are honest: but, above all, govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator, in me beholding the end of this world, with all her vanities." The states of Zealand became suitors to the crown that they might have the honour of burying his body at the public expence of their government, but in this they were denied, for soon after his death his body was conveyed to Flushing, and being embarked with great solemnity, was landed at Tower-wharf on the 16th of November, and was interred with great pomp in St. Paul's cathedral on the 16th of February following. It is remarkable that in England the public were so afflicted at his loss, that for many months it was thought indecent in any gentleman to appear splendidly dressed. The university of Oxford wrote verses to his memory, printed in 1587; several writers of Cambridge as well as others wrote poems on his death; and many years after king James I. honoured him with an epitaph of his own composition. Sir Philip Sidney wrote 1. *Arcadia*, a pastoral Romance. 2. *Astrophel and Stella*. 3. *An Apology for Poetry*, quarto. 4. *Sonnets, and Remedy for Love*. 5. *Ourania*, a poem. 6. *Almanzor and Almanzaida*, a novel, this however is supposed to have been falsely ascribed to him. 7. *England's Helicon*. 8. *The Psalms of David* turned into English, which are still in manuscript.

SIDNEY (ALGERNON) an excellent politician, distinguished by his learning and virtue, was the second son of Robert earl of Leicester, by Dorothy the eldest daughter of Henry Piercy earl of Northumberland. During the civil wars he adhered to the interest of the parliament, in whose army he was colonel, and was nominated one of king Charles I's judges, though he refused to sit among them, and afterwards, from his love of liberty and republican principles, he was a violent enemy to Cromwell on his being made protector. He was sent ambassador by the republic of England to Gustavus king of Sweden, to mediate a peace between that kingdom and Denmark. At the Restoration he did not chuse to accept of the oblivion and indemnity then granted to the nation, but continued abroad till the year 1677, when he returned to England, and obtained from the king a particular pardon; but in 1683 was accused of being concerned in the Rye-House Plot, and arraigned for high treason at the King's Bench before the lord chief justice Jeffreys on the 7th of November, 1683, but his trial did not come on till the 21st of that month. The grand jury were packed to find the bill; he was denied the copy of his indictment, and was condemned without even the appearance of legal proof, the principal evidence against him being a manuscript found in his closet, which was never printed, and which is now universally allowed to be the best book on the subject of government ever published in this or any other nation. After his being thus brought in guilty he sent to his nephew the marquis of Halifax, a paper to be laid before the king, and desired he would review the whole matter. Upon which the lord chief justice said that "Either Sidney or he must die." On the 26th of November he was brought to the King's Bench bar to receive sentence, when he had a new struggle for his life, but in vain, and in the conclusion he cried out, "I must appeal to God and the world; I am not heard." On the 7th of December, 1683, he was brought to the scaffold on Tower-hill, where he behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and delivering a paper to the sheriff, in which he declared his innocence, and the most ardent wishes for the happiness of his country, had his head cut off at one blow, when at about the sixty-sixth year of his age. His attainder was reversed in the first year of the reign of king William and queen Mary. The second edition of his *Discourses concerning Government* was printed at London in folio, in 1704.

SIDON, now called Sayd, a sea port town of Palestine, formerly a magnificent city of great strength, and of an extensive trade. However it is now well peopled, and the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is seventy miles south of Tripoly, and about as much north of Jerusalem. Long. 36. 36. E. Lat. 33. 15. N.

SIDMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, which has a small market, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and on Monday after September 1, for cattle. It is a small fishing town, seated on the sea-shore, and, before its harbour was choaked up, was a good sea port town. It is twelve miles south-east of Exeter, and one hundred and sixty two west of London. Long. 3. 27. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

SIDONIUS (C. SOLLIUS APOLLINARIS) bishop of Clermont in Auvergne, and one of the most celebrated writers of the 5th century, was born at Lyons about the year 430, his father being præfectus prætorio in Gaul under the emperor Honorius. He was carefully taught polite literature and the sciences, and became præfect of the city of Rome. He was at length created a patrician, and was sent on several important embassies, in which he discovered great abilities and prudence. He succeeded Eparchius bishop of Clermont in 472, and immediately resigned all his secular employments.

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ments, which he left to his son Apollinaris, and wholly applied himself to the study of the Scriptures and the government of his diocese. He acquired great reputation by his virtue and learning, and died on the 23d of August 480, aged fifty-two. He wrote nine books of Epistles, and twenty poems, the best editions of which are those of John Savaron and father Sirmond, with learned notes.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, lying at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania, and is subject to Turkey. Long. 24. 0. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

SIGEN, a town of Germany in Weteravia, with a castle, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a river of the same name, thirty-seven miles east of Cologne. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Siennese, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, and a citadel. It is about four miles in circumference, and is surrounded with an old wall. The metropolitan church is much admired by travellers, and though it is a Gothic structure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches; as also a magnificent hospital. The great place is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers; in the middle there is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea-fight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, in a fertile soil, thirty miles south of Florence, forty-seven east by south of Leghorn, and one hundred and five north-by-west of Rome. Long. 11. 26. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SIENNESE, a duchy in Italy, bounded on the north by the Florentino, on the south by the Mediterranean sea and the duchy of Castro, on the east by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the west by the Florentino and the Tuscan sea, it being about fifty-five miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. Sienna is the capital.

SIERRA-LEONA, a great river on the coast of Guinea in Africa, and on the Malagueta coast. Its source is unknown; but its mouth is ten miles wide. A little within is Bon's Island, where the English have a factory. It is bounded by two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra-Leona, and Vaga. The country about this river is extremely fertile.

SIERRO-MORENA, mountains in Andalusia in Spain.

SIERRO-NAVADA, or the SNOWY MOUNTAINS, are seated in the province of Granada in Spain.

SIFANTO, an island of the Archipelago, to the west of Paros, to the north-east of Milo, and to the south-east of Serfanto; and is about twelve miles in length, and two in breadth. The air of this island is so healthy, that there are men here one hundred and twenty years old. It is one of the most fertile islands of the Archipelago, and produces corn, besides excellent poultry, wild fowl, and fruit. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating the olive trees and capers, and they have calicoes, for which there is a great demand. Besides they trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and sesamum. They likewise make straw hats, which are sold all over the Archipelago. The number of inhabitants may be about five thousand.

SIGEA (ALOISIA) one of the most learned ladies of the 16th century, was born at Toledo, and was the daughter of Diego Sigea, a learned man, who educated her with care, and took her with him to the court of Portugal; where she was received into the family of the infanta Maria, who was fond of the sciences. Aloisia at length married Alphonso Cuevas of Burgos, and died on the 13th of October, 1560. She wrote a Latin poem, intitled *Sintra*, and other works: but the infamous book *De Arcanis Amoris & Veneris*, which bears her name, was not written by her.

SIGISMUND, (St.) king of Burgundy, succeeded his father Gombault, about the year 516. He abjured Arianism; caused his son Sigeric to be put to death, and was stripped of his dominions by Clodomir, the son of Clovis. Being taken prisoner, he was cast into a well, where he expired, about the year 523.

SIGISMUND, emperor of Germany, and king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the son of the emperor Charles IV. and the brother of the emperor Wenceslaus. He put an end to the commotions in Hungary, and was elected emperor in 1410. Resolving to extinguish the schism, which then divided the church, he for three years travelled throughout Europe, and caused general councils to be held at Constance and Basil. He carried on great wars against the Hussites, and died at Znain in Moravia, on the 8th of December, 1437, aged seventy-eight. He was a handsome,

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liberal, and generous prince, and a great friend to men of learning. The emperor Albert II. was elected emperor after his decease.

SIGISMUND I. king of Poland, surnamed the Great, was the son of Casimir IV. and the brother of John Albert and Alexander. He succeeded the latter at forty years of age, when that republic stood in need of such a prince to restore it to its ancient lustre; he defeated the Moscovites, and drove them out of Lithuania, in 1541, and having extended the bounds of his dominions, died in 1548, at above eighty years of age, after a successful reign of forty-one years.

SIGISMUND II. surnamed Augustus, king of Poland, was the son of the former, whom he succeeded in 1548. He annexed Livonia to the crown of Poland, was the friend and protector of learning, and died without issue on the 7th of July, 1572, after a reign of twenty-four years. This was the last king of the house of Jagellon.

SIGISMUND III. the son of John III. king of Sweden, and of Catharine the daughter of Sigismund, king of Poland, was born in 1566. He was crowned king of Poland in 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, and took possession of the kingdom of Sweden on the 19th of February, 1594. But Charles, prince of Sudermania, his uncle, some time after inciting the Swedes to rebel against him, usurped the throne of Sweden. Sigismund made war on the Tartars and Moscovites, whom he drove from Smolensko in 1611, and died in 1632, after a reign of forty-five years.

SIGISTAN, a province of Persia, to the south of Sablistan, to the north of Chorasan, and to the west of the Mogul's dominions. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. Its capital of the same name is situated in Long. 62. 15. E. Lat. 31. 10. N.

SIGNORELLI (LUCA) an excellent Florentine painter, was born at Cortona in 1439. He designed naked bodies in such perfection, that from a piece which he painted in a chapel of the great church at Orvieto, Michael Angelo copied several entire figures into his Last Judgment. He is said to have had so absolute a command of his passions, that when his son, a very handsome youth, of great hopes, and whom he tenderly loved, was killed and brought home, he ordered him to be carried into his painting room, when stripping him, he drew his picture, without shedding a tear. He painted a great deal for pope Sixtus IV. and died very rich in the year 1521.

SIGONIUS (CHARLES) one of the most learned writers of the sixteenth century, was born at Modena in 1525, and became professor of the Greek tongue at Venice, Padua, and Bologna. He died at Modena in 1584, aged sixty. He wrote excellent notes on Livy; learned treatises on the Roman Law, and a great number of other works, in most of which he has better explained the Roman antiquities than any of the writers who preceded him. All his works were collected together and printed at Milan in 1732 and 1733, in six volumes folio. Besides this collection, his Ecclesiastical History was printed at Milan in 1734, in two volumes, quarto.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, with a bishop's see, an university, a castle, and an arsenal. It is very well fortified, and surrounded with walls. It is tolerably large, and contains about seven hundred houses. The most considerable structure in it is the cathedral. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Atienca, sixty-two miles north-east of Madrid. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

SILANION, a celebrated statuary of Athens, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, and distinguished himself by his art, though he never had a master. His statue of Sappho, that of one Satyrus who had carried the prize in the games of Greece, that of Demaratus another wrestler, and that of Apollodorus, a statuary, angry and displeased at his own works, passed for his most considerable performances. He also, according to Vitruvius, wrote a Treatise on the Rules of Symmetry.

SILENCE, in pagan worship. See HARPOCRATES.

SILENUS, in fabulous history, one of the companions of Bacchus, is represented as a short corpulent old man, bald-headed, with a prominent forehead, flat nose, and large ears. He is generally described as riding drunk upon an ass, with a long staff in one hand, and in the other a jug. As he was said to have been the preceptor of Bacchus, he was the principal person in his train: and though the old men had an hearty affection for his bottle, he distinguished himself in the Giants war, where the braying of his ass put the rebels into confusion; he was afterwards the constant attendant of Bacchus in all his expeditions.

Some say that Silenus was born at Nyssa in Arabia, others at Malea, a city of Sparta, and others, that he was a prince of Caria, famed for his wisdom and justice. Others again make him only an emblematical character in one of the religious ceremonies of the Egyptians. Among that people,

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It is said, that the Ben Semele, or Child of Representation, expressed by the figure of Bacchus, was at length represented by a rosy youth, and the feasts or representations of the Egyptians being degenerated into masquerade, this youth was placed in a chariot drawn by actors, in the skins of tigers or leopards, while others dressed in those of goats surrounded him; and to shew the dangers they had undergone in hunting wild beasts, smeared their faces with the dregs of red wine, or the juice of mulberries. These were called Satyrs, Fawns, Thyades, &c. and to close the procession, an old man appeared on an ass, offered wine to the tired youth, who had returned from a prosperous chase, and invited them to take some rest. He was called Silen, from a word signifying Safety, and his appearance was designed to shew, that old age was exempt from the toils of youth, while they extirpating beasts of prey, secured the approaching harvest; but these symbolical representations being adopted by the Greeks and Romans were considered as the deities of nations.

SILESIA, a duchy, bounded on the north by the marquisate of Brandenburg and Poland, on the south by Moravia and Hungary, on the east by Poland, and on the west by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is two hundred and seventy-four miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is a rich fertile country, and so well cultivated, that there is scarcely a foot of land that does not bring some profit to its owner. There is but one large river in Silesia, which is the Oder. The lesser rivers are the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppé, and the Elbe, all which fall into the Oder. A chain of mountains separates Silesia from Bohemia. There are here mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron. There have been found in different parts of Silesia precious stones; such as rubies, agates, amethysts, emeralds, topazes, sapphires, calcedonies, tourquoises, and others; but they are not so good as those of Hungary. There are also in Silesia quarries of different kinds, particularly of marble and alabaster; likewise antimony, verditer, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, madder, vitriol, quicksilver, and other minerals.

The best manufacture in Silesia is linen cloth. They have also woollen cloth, which is made of their own wool. The flax, of which they have plenty, yields a great deal of seed, of which they make oil, and send large quantities of it into foreign countries.

Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants generally speak the Polish language, and are mostly Roman catholics; and in the Lower, they are almost all protestants. It is divided into seventeen small duchies, and seven free states, without comprehending the county of Glatz. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILISTRIA, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and the second of Bulgaria, capital of a sangiack of the same name, with a good citadel. It is seated near the confluence of the river Missivo with the Danube, and is one hundred miles north-east of Nicopoli. Long. 25. 0. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

SILIUS ITALICUS (**CAIUS**) an ancient Roman poet, was consul of Rome, at the death of Nero, in the year 68. He had at first a bad character, on account of his following the profession of an informer; but this he afterwards retrieved, by a long and uniform course of virtuous actions. He held a principal post under the emperor Vitellius, which he executed with reputation; and Vespasian sending him as proconsul into Asia, he behaved with the greatest integrity. At length quitting public affairs, he resolved to consecrate the remainder of his life to the enjoyment of a polite retirement and the Muses. He had several fine villas; one at Tusculum, which had been Cicero's, and a farm near Naples, said to have been Virgil's, and at which was his tomb, which Silius often visited, and to whose memory he paid the highest veneration. He spent many years in this manner, till at last being afflicted with an incurable ulcer, attended with insupportable pain, he put an end to his life by abstaining from food, in the year 100, at seventy-five years of age. There is still extant his poem on the second Punic war, containing the expeditions of Hannibal, in seventeen books. This poem was found by Poggio in an old tower of the monastery of St. Gall, during the sitting of the council of Constance. It is worth being read, on account of the purity and elegance of the language, and the many particulars that are no where else to be found, though it has not any of those perfections which distinguish the works of the great poets, on which account Pliny observes, that Silius Italicus had employed more labour than wit and genius in the composition of his verses.

SILLEBAR, a sea-port town of the East Indies, in the island of Sumatra, a little south of Bencoolen. Long. 101. 18. E. Lat. 4. 15. S.

SILVER AGE, according to the poets, the reign of Jupiter, which succeeded that of Saturn, called the Golden Age. The air was at that time supposed to begin first to glow

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with sultry heat, the clouds to pour down hail and snow, while men, by the inclemency of the heavens, were driven for shelter to their caverns or homely sheds. Vice now began to spread its dreadful influence among the human race, who were compelled to plow the land for their subsistence, and to obtain bread by labour and fatigue.

SILVERIUS succeeded pope Agapetus I. in the year 536, by the assistance of king Theodatus; but soon after, being accused of carrying on a correspondence with the Goths, he was banished to Patara, in Lycia, by Belisarius, who caused Vigilus to be ordained in his room, on the 22d of November, 537. The emperor Justinian being informed of the indignities offered to this pope, ordered that he should be restored to his see; but, by the intrigues of the empress Theodora, he was conducted into the island of Calmaria, where he died of hunger, on the 22d of July, 537. After his death, Vigilus was acknowledged as the lawful pope.

SILVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, at a small distance from the sea shore. It was formerly a considerable place, and is in a charming situation, in a country full of fine gardens and groves of fruit-trees; inasmuch that it is a kind of terrestrial paradise, notwithstanding which it is not very populous. Long 8. 15. W. Lat. 37. 15. N.

SIMEON, the chief of the tribe of the same name, and the second son of Jacob and Leah, was born about the 1757th year before the Christian æra. He and his brother Levi barbarously revenged their sister Dinah, by putting to death all the men of Sichem. At length, being sent into Egypt to purchase corn, Joseph kept Simeon as an hostage, till his other brothers returned with Benjamin. Jacob, on his death-bed, shewed his indignation against the cruelty with which Simeon and Levi had treated the Sichemites, and predicted, that, as a punishment of their crimes, God would divide and disperse them, that is, that these brothers, who had been united in their guilt, should be divided in their dwellings, and dispersed among the other tribes. The event justified the prediction in a striking manner. Levi had neither lot nor fixed portion in Israel; and Simeon only received for his share a district dismembered from the tribe of Judah, and some other lands they had conquered in the mountains of Seir and the valley of Gader. Fagius observes that the Simeonites, deprived of the resources common to most of the other tribes, became school-masters, and consecrated themselves to the education of children, in order to gain their bread. This tradition is supported on the authority of the Targum of Jerusalem. Simeon died about the 1637th year before the Christian æra, at one hundred and twenty years of age.

SIMEON (St.) called the Brother of our Lord, was the son of Cleophas, surnamed Alpheus. He was bishop of Jerusalem after St. James, in the year 62, and is said to have been crucified for the faith, in the tenth year of Trajan, in 107, at one hundred and twenty years of age.

SIMEON, a famous rabbi of the 2d century, was considered by the Jews as the prince of the Cabalists; and to him is attributed the Hebrew book, intitled *Zohar*, or the Light.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, a famous compiler, or more properly inventor of the Lives of the Saints, was born at Constantinople, and flourished in the 10th century. He was raised, on account of his birth and abilities to the most considerable posts, was secretary to Leo the Philosopher, and to Constantine Porphyrogenetus, and had the management of foreign affairs. There are several Latin translations of his Lives of the Saints, which are filled with fables, but the Greek original has not yet been printed. He was called Metaphrastes from his writing these Lives in a diffuse and florid style.

SIMEON STYLITES, that is Simeon of the Pillar, a famous anchorite of Antioch, was born at Sifan, and retired to the top of a mountain, in Syria, where he is said to have lived on the top of a column thirty-six cubits high, as a voluntary penance, and died there, in 461, aged sixty-nine. There is still extant his letter, addressed to Basilus archbishop of Antioch.

He ought not to be confounded with another Simeon Stylites, surnamed the Younger, who lived in the 6th century.

SIMEREN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, seated thirty-five miles east of Trier or Treves. Long. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

SIMON MACHABÆUS, the son of Matathias, and the brother of Machabæus and Jonathan, succeeded the latter in the government of the Jews, in the 143d year before the birth of Christ. He distinguished himself by his courage and prudence, restored his countrymen to their liberty, who had been tributary to the Persians or Greeks ever since their return from the Babylonish captivity, and took the famous citadel of Sion. He renewed an alliance with the Spartans, defeated the troops of Antiochus Soter, king of Syria, and was at last treacherously assassinated with two of his sons, at a festival, by Ptolemy, his son-in-law,

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law, in the 135th year before the Christian æra. He was succeeded by John Hyrcanus.

SIMON MAGUS was born in the town of Gitton, in Samaria, and was baptised by St. Philip about the year 34. Some time after, observing that the apostles communicated the gifts of the Holy Ghost to the faithful by the imposition of hands, and were enabled to work miracles, he offered them money to induce them to give him the same power, but St. Peter severely rebuked him for supposing that sacred things were to be bought and sold; and from Simon's endeavouring to render holy things venal, the crime of disposing of them for money, is, from his name, termed Simony. Simon at length, it is said, termed himself the Great Virtue of God, spread abroad many errors, and made his concubine Helena, or Selena, pass for a divine person. He at last went to Rome, where he obtained the esteem of the emperor Nero; and it is pretended, that having promised, on a certain day, to ascend up into heaven, vast numbers came to be spectators of this sight; when, having taken his flight into the clouds, he, at the prayer of St. Peter, fell to the earth and broke his legs, and died of his wounds a few days after, in the year 66 or 67.

SIMON (RICHARD) a learned writer, was born at Dieppe, on the 13th of May, 1638. After he had gone through the study of philosophy, he entered the congregation of the Oratory, and applied himself with extraordinary diligence to the study of the oriental tongues. He at length taught philosophy at the college of Juilly, in the diocese of Meaux; but having created himself many enemies, by the bold and singular opinions advanced in the books he published, he quitted the Oratory, in 1678, and retired to Belleville, a village in the county of Caux, of which he had been curate ever since the year 1676. He quitted that cure in 1682, and after staying a short time at Dieppe, went to Paris to have some of his works printed. He had sharp literary contests with De Veil, Spanheim, Le Clerc, Jurieu, and many other learned men of his time. He died at Dieppe, on the 11th April, 1712, aged 74. He published a great number of works, the principal of which are, 1. *The Ceremonies and Customs of the Jews*, translated from the French of Leo of Modena. 2. *A Critical History of the Old Testament*, the best edition of which is that of Rotterdam, in 1685. 3. *A Critical History of the Text of the New Testament*, 1689, quarto, which was followed, in 1690, by a *Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament*, and, in 1692, with a *Critical History of the principal Commentators on the New Testament*, &c. 4. *New Observations on the Text and Versions of the New Testament*, quarto. 5. *Critical Letters*, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, in 1730, four volumes duodecimo. 6. *A French translation of the New Testament*, with literary and critical Remarks, &c.

SIMONIDES, an iambic poet, was born at Minoa, a town in the isle of Amorgos, one of the Sporades. Suidas supposes that he flourished 406 years after the taking of Troy; but it is very probable that he was not so ancient. He is quoted in Athenæus, Julius Pollux, Ælian, and other writers.

SIMONIDES, one of the most excellent Greek poets of antiquity, was a native of Ceos, now Zea, an island in the Ægean Sea. He flourished in the time of Darius, the son of Hytaspes, about 480 years before the Christian æra. He exercised his talent in several kinds of poetry; but especially in the elegiac, and got as much honour as he gave, by his labours on the four celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, and Plataea. Some have said, that he added four letters to the Greek alphabet; but this was probably Simonides the iambic poet, who lived before his time. It is also said, that he was twice preserved from imminent danger, in a very extraordinary manner, and that this was a reward of his virtue. At eighty years of age, he disputed the prize of poetry, and gained it. He had a prodigious memory, and to him was ascribed the invention of local memory. He went, notwithstanding his great age, to the court of Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, and rendered himself beloved. The answer he made to that prince, who asked him for a definition of God, is very famous. He desired a day to consider of it; and when that was expired, asked for two more; and thus, whenever Hiero desired an answer, doubled the time he had requested before, at which the king being surprised, asked why he did so, when Simonides answered, "The longer I consider the nature of God, the more incomprehensible he appears." Simonides was also caressed by Pausanias, the Spartan general, who having him one day at his table, ordered him to give him some sentence; to which Simonides replied, "Remember that thou art a man." This answer appeared so cold to Pausanias, that he would not condescend to attend to it; but being in an asylum, where he was pinched by hunger, and from which he could not escape, without exposing himself to be put to death, a misfortune which he had

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drawn upon himself by his ambition, he remembered the poet's words, and cried out three times, "O Simonides, how much good sense was there in the advice thou gavest me!" Simonides reconciled two princes that were extremely exasperated against each other, and had actually taken up arms to revenge themselves, and discovered great abilities both in his conduct and writings; but he obscured his glory by avarice and the venality of his pen. He died at eighty-nine years of age. There are only extant some fragments of his poems, of which Leo Allatius has given us the titles. Fulvius Ursinus has collected these fragments, and printed them with notes.

SIMONIDES (SIMON) a good Latin poet of the 17th century, was born at Lemberg, in Poland; and after he had gone through a course of philosophy at Cracow, went to complete his studies in Italy, whence he returned to Poland, and was made secretary to John Zamoiski, who shewed a great affection for him, and procured him the dignity of knighthood. Pope Clement VIII. also honoured him with the poetical crown. Justus Lipsius gives him great encomiums, compares him to Catullus, and affirms, that his verses might have made antiquity jealous.

SIMONTHORNA, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks by prince Lewis of Baden, in 1686. It is seated on the river Sarwiza, in a morass, eight miles from Tolna, and five from Caposwair. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

SIMPLICIUS, a native of Tivoli, succeeded pope Hylarius, on the 25th of February, 468. He wrote eighteen letters, which are still extant, and died on the 1st of March, 483. He was succeeded by Felix III.

SIMPLICIUS, a Peripatetic philosopher, in the 5th century, was born in Phrygia, and wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, which are still extant, and in which are several curious and interesting things.

SIMPSON (THOMAS) professor of mathematics at his majesty's academy at Woolwich, fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, on the 20th of August, 1710. His father being a weaver, and intending to bring him up to his own business, took so little care of his education, that he was only taught to read; but, on the 11th of May, 1724, there happened a great eclipse of the sun, which struck the mind of this youth with an ardent desire to know the reason of it, and to be able to foretell such surprising events. Five or six years after, being at the house of a relation, where he resided some time, a pedlar and fortune teller took a lodging at the same house, and got money by telling of fortunes by judicial astrology. Young Simpson, who was now about nineteen years of age, looked upon this man as a prodigy, and endeavoured to ingratiate himself into his favour, while he was no less pleased with the abilities of the young man. The pedlar going to Bristol fair, left in the hands of young Simpson, who had now taught himself to write, Cocker's Arithmetic, to which was subjoined a short appendix on algebra, and a book of Partridge, the almanack-maker, on genitures; and these he had perused to such purpose, during his friend's absence, as to excite his amazement on his return. Simpson soon after, by the advice of his friend, made a public profession of casting nativities, and entirely laying aside the business of weaving, soon became the oracle of Bosworth and its neighbourhood, so that scarce a courtship advanced to a match, or a bargain to a sale, without previously consulting the infallible Simpson about the consequences. Helping people to stolen goods, he always declared above his match; and that as to life and death, he had no power. But at length being convinced of the vain foundation and fallacy of his art, he dropped the profession of being a fortune-teller, though he found it very lucrative. Being now furnished with enough arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, to qualify him for looking into the Ladies Diary, of which he had afterwards the direction, he came to know that there was still a higher branch of mathematical knowledge, than any he had been yet acquainted with, and this was the method of fluxions; but he was entirely at a loss to discover any English author who had written on the subject, except Mr. Hayes; and his work being a folio, and then pretty scarce, he was unable to purchase it. However, an acquaintance lent him Mr. Stone's Fluxions, by means of which, and his own penetration, he was enabled, in a very few years, to compose a much more accurate treatise on that subject, than had ever before been published.

After his bidding adieu to astrology and its emoluments, he was driven to great hardships to procure subsistence for his family, he having married a widow with two children, who soon brought him two more. He therefore came up to London, and for some time worked at his business in Spitalfields, and in his spare hours taught mathematics, which turned to so good an account, that he went home and

and brought up his wife and children, to settle in London. The number of his scholars now increasing, and his abilities becoming publicly known, he published proposals for printing, by subscription, A new Treatise of Fluxions, with the Doctrine of infinite Series; and this work was published in 1737. In 1740, he published a Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance, in quarto; and the same year, a quarto volume of Essays on several curious and useful subjects in speculative and mixed mathematics; and soon after, he received a diploma, by which he was constituted a member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm. In 1742, was published his Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions, deduced from general and evident principles, with useful tables, shewing the value of single and joint lives. This was soon followed by an Appendix, containing some remarks on a late book on the same subject; and also by a work, intitled Mathematical Dissertations on a Variety of physical and analytical Subjects, in quarto. His next work was a Treatise of Algebra, wherein the fundamental principles are fully and clearly demonstrated; to which he added the construction of a great number of geometrical problems, with the method of resolving them. This work was designed for the use of young beginners, and was inscribed to William Jones, esq. F. R. S. and a new edition appeared in 1755, with additions and improvements.

Through Mr. Jones's interest and solicitations, Mr. Simpson was, in 1743, appointed professor of mathematics in the king's academy at Woolwich, and soon after, was chosen a member of the Royal Society, when the president and council, in consideration of his moderate circumstances, were pleased to excuse his admission fees, and his giving bonds for the settled future payments. At the academy, he exerted all his abilities in instructing the pupils who were the immediate objects of his duty, as well as others, whom the superior officers of the ordnance permitted to be boarded and lodged in his house. In his manner of teaching, he had a peculiar and happy address, a certain dignity and perspicuity, tempered with such a degree of mildness, as engaged the attention, esteem, and friendship of his scholars. He therefore acquired great applause from his superiors in the discharge of his duty. His application and close confinement, however, injured his health. Exercise and a proper regimen were prescribed to him, but to little purpose; for his spirits sunk gradually, till he became incapable of performing his duty, or even of reading the letters of his friends. At length his physicians advised his native air for his recovery, and he set out in February, 1761, but was so fatigued by his journey, that, upon his arrival at Bosworth, he betook himself to his chamber, and grew continually worse till the day of his death, which happened on the 14th of May, in the fifty-first year of his age. He left a son and daughter, the former an officer in the royal regiment of artillery, and the king, at the instances of lord Ligonier, in consideration of Mr. Simpson's extraordinary merit, was pleased to grant a pension to his widow, with handsome apartments adjoining to the academy, a favour never conferred on any before.

Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Simpson published, 1. Elements of Geometry, a second edition of which came out in 1760, with large alterations and additions, in octavo. 2. Trigonometry, plane and spherical, with the Construction and Application of Logarithms, octavo. 3. Select Exercises for young Proficients in the Mathematics, octavo. 4. The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, two volumes octavo, in which all the obscurities and defects in his former work on that subject, are removed, and the whole greatly improved. 5. Miscellaneous Tracts, in quarto.

SINAL, a famous mountain of Arabia Petrea, in a peninsula formed by the arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given by Moses, for which reason the Turks have it in great veneration. On the top are two churches, one for the Greeks and the other for the Latins; and several small chapels, with gardens full of fruit trees, where hermits formerly dwelt. Long. 35. 15. E. Lat. 29. 15. N.

SIND, or **SINDI**, a province of India, in the dominions of the great mogul, bounded on the north by Buckor, on the east by Jesselmere and Soret, on the south by the ocean, and on the west by Persia. It is the most western province of the mogul's territories; and Larribundar is the sea-port town of the greatest trade; but Tatta is the emporium of the province, and is a very large and rich city.

SINCOPORE, a promontory of Malacca, in the East Indies, seated in two degrees of north latitude, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with this cape, forms the streights called the Streights of Sincopore. Long. 102. 25. E. Lat. 1. 0. N.

SINGO, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, seated on the side of the gulph of Monte Santo. Long. 24. 16. E. Lat. 40. 13. N.

SINGOR, a town of the East Indies, in the kingdom of Siam,

seated on the coast of Malacca, at the mouth of a small river in the gulph of Patana. Long. 101. 25. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a small handsome and strong town of Italy, with a castle and two harbours. It is seated on the sea side, on the river of Nigola, seventeen miles from Pefaro and Ancona, and thirty from Urbino. Long. 13. 19. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

SINOPE, an ancient and famous sea-port town of Natolia. The walls have double ramparts defended by towers; but the castle is much neglected. There are many marks of its ancient splendour. This is the town where Diogenes the famous Cynic philosopher was born. It is seated on the Black Sea. Long. 35. 23. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the elector Palatine. It is seated in a marshy ground, ten miles south-east of Heidelberg, and eight miles north-west of Hailbron. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 49. 16. N.

SION, a mountain of Asia in Judea, which joins to the city of Jerusalem, on the south side.

SION, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the Vallais. It is an ancient place, seated near the river Rhone, in a beautiful plain, and has three castles, in one of which the bishop resides. The streets of the town are well-built and clean, and there are several churches, the most remarkable of which is the cathedral. It is fifty miles east of Geneva, and fifty south-west of Berne. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 46. 21. N.

SIONITES. See **GABRIEL**.

SIOR, a town of Asia in the kingdom of Corea, and in the province of Sangado, where the king keeps his court. It is seated near a fine large river. Long. 126. 5. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

SIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt in Africa, seated at the foot of a mountain a mile and half westward from the river Nile, and contains ten mosques. It is pretty populous, and the Copts or ancient Egyptians are very numerous. They are most of them weavers, and carry on a good trade in blue linen cloth. It is one hundred and seventy-five miles south of Cairo. Long. 31. 35. E. Lat. 26. 50. N.

SIRADIA, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a plain on the river Warta, seventy-three miles north-east of Breslaw, and one hundred and five north-west of Cracow. Long. 18. 19. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

SIRICIUS, a Roman, succeeded pope Damasus on the 12th of January, 383, by the exclusion of Ursicinus. The letter he wrote to Himerius bishop of Taragon, in which he answers many important questions proposed by that prelate, passes, among the learned, for the first decretal epistle that is genuine. He condemned Jovinian and his followers, and had neither that regard for St. Jerom, nor St. Paulinus, which those great men deserved. He died on the 26th of November, 398. He was succeeded by Anastasius.

SIRMICH, an ancient and celebrated town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is at present but a poor place, and is seated on the river Bosweth, near the river Save, thirty-two miles south-east of Esek, and thirty-seven north-west of Belgrade. Long. 20. 25. E. Lat. 45. 3. N.

SIRMOND (**JAMES**) a famous Jesuit, and one of the most learned men France has produced, was born at Riom on the 12th of October, 1559. He became well skilled in ecclesiastical antiquities, and acquired great reputation throughout all Europe by his profound erudition, and his works. He was invited to Rome in 1590, by father Aquaviva, to whom he was secretary for above sixteen years. The cardinals Baronius, d'Offat, and Barberino, had a particular esteem for him, and he was of some service to the former in assisting him in composing his Annals. In 1608 he returned to Paris, and from that time scarcely ever let a year pass without publishing some of his works. He at length became confessor to Lewis XIII. and for a long time enjoyed that place. He died at Paris on the 7th of October, 1651, aged ninety-two. He published a great number of books, the principal of which are, 1. Excellent Notes on the Councils of France, the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, and the Theodosian Code. 2. Good editions of the Works of Theodoret and Hincmar of Rheims. 3. Many *Opuscula* on different Subjects, printed at Paris in 1696, in five vols. folio.

SISERA, general of the army of Jabin, king of Canaan, having been conquered by Barak, captain of the host of Israel, was received in his flight into the tent of Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, who on seeing him asleep killed him by driving a nail into his head, in the 1285th year before the Christian era.

SISINNIIUS, a Syrian, succeeded pope John VII. on the 18th of January, 708, and died suddenly on the 6th of February following. He was succeeded by Constantine.

SISIPHUS, in fabulous history, one of the descendants of

Æolus,

Æolus, married Merope, one of the Pleiades, who bore him Glaucus. He resided at Epyra in Peloponnesus, and was a very crafty man. Others say that he was a Trojan secretary, who was punished for discovering secrets of state, and others again that he was a notorious robber killed by Theseus. However all the poets agree that he was punished in Tartarus for his crimes, by rolling a great stone to the top of an hill, which constantly recoiled and rolling down incessantly renewed his labour.

SISSEG, a town of Croatia, on the confines of Sclavonia, seated on the river Save. It is famous for the siege it sustained against the Turks in 1590. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

SISSOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Black Sea, and is very poorly peopled. It is one hundred miles north-west of Constantinople. Long. 28. 0. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

SISTERON, a town of France in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is fortified by its situation, and by the citadel which is built to defend it, and is thirty-five miles south-west of Embrun. Long. 5. 51. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

SITIA, a town of Greece on the north coast of the isle of Candia, near a gulph of the same name. It is seated on miry ground, which advances into the sea. Long. 26. 29. E. Lat. 35. 6. N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany in the duchy of Juliers, in the circle of Westphalia, and is subject to the elector Palatine. Long. 6. 14. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

SIVRAI, a town of France in Poitou, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Charante, twenty-five miles from Poitiers. Long. 0. 19. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

SIXTUS I. a Roman, succeeded Alexander I. bishop of Rome in 119, and died in 128. His successor was Telephorus.

SIXTUS II. an Athenian, succeeded Stephen bishop of Rome in 257, and suffered martyrdom three days after his faithful disciple St. Lawrence, on the 6th of August, 259, during Valerian's persecution. He was succeeded by St. Denys, or Dionysius.

SIXTUS III. a priest of the Roman church, succeeded pope Celestin in 432. He endeavoured to put a stop to the spreading of the opinions of Pelagius and Nestorius, and to reconcile St. Cyril and St. John of Antioch. He died on the 18th of August, 440. He wrote three Epistles, and some pieces of poetry on Original Sin, against Pelagius, which are still extant. St. Leo was elected pope after him.

SIXTUS IV. whose name was Francesco della Rovere, was the son of a fisherman of the village of Cella, in the state of Genoa. He entered into the order of the Cordeliers, received the doctors degree at Padua, and read public lectures in the universities of Bologna, Pavia, Sienna, Florence, and Perugia. He at length became general of the Cordeliers, then cardinal, and at last was elected pope on the 9th of August, 1471, after the death of Paul II. He immediately fitted out a fleet against the Turks, and lived in great magnificence and liberality during his whole pontificate. He enriched the Vatican library, and gave the superintendence of it to the learned Platina, whom he ordered to write the history of the popes. On the first of March, 1476, he published a bull, by which he granted indulgences to those who celebrated the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin, which was the first decree of the Roman church in relation to that festival; and to him is also attributed the establishment of the feast of St. Joseph in 1481. Historians reproach him with acting with too much passion against the house of Medicis and the Venetians; with entering into the conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence, and with being the disturber of the tranquility of Italy. Agrippa says, that he built a stately brothel at Rome, and obliged the ladies of pleasure there to pay him a julio a week. He died on the 13th of August, 1484, aged seventy-one, and it is said that his death was hastened by his grief at hearing a peace was concluded between the duke of Ferrara and the Venetians. He composed before his pontificate the treatises *De Sanguine Christi*, *De Futuris Contingentibus*, *De Potentiâ Dei*, *De Conceptione Beatae Virginis*, &c. He was succeeded by Innocent VIII.

SIXTUS V. one of the most artful and politic princes that ever reigned in Europe, was the son of Francis Peretti, a vine-dresser in the village of Grotes, near the castle of Montalto, where he was born on the 13th of December, 1521, and was named Felix Peretti. At nine years of age he was given by his father, who was very poor, to an inhabitant of the village to keep his hogs. While he was in this situation he saw a Cordelier, who enquired the way to Ascoli, on which he went with him as his guide till he arrived at his convent, and there shewed such an inclination to study, that the friars instructed him, and he at length took the habit. Brother Felix in a short time became a good grammarian, and an able philosopher: but his obtaining the fa-

vour of his superiors drew upon him the hatred of his brother friars. The guardian de Cosimo going to Lucca to see Paul III. and the emperor Charles V. who chose that place for holding a conference, took brother Felix thither. He was in 1545 made priest, and raised to the degree of bachelor, after which he took the name of Montalto. He afterwards received his doctor's degree, and was chosen professor of divinity at Sienna. At length he acquired such reputation by his Sermons at Rome, Genoa, Perugia, and other places, that he was nominated commissary-general at Bologna, and inquisitor of Venice; but quarrelling with the senate and the friars of his order, he was obliged to fly from that city, when being rallied on account of his precipitate retreat, he replied, that having made a vow to be pope at Rome, he did not think he ought to suffer himself to be hanged at Venice. Scarce was he arrived at Rome when he became one of the consultors of the congregation, and soon after procurator-general of his order. He accompanied cardinal Buon Compagno into Spain, in quality of that legate's chaplain and consultor of the holy office, when he instantly lost his austere temper, and became so lively and complaisant, that every body who conversed with him were charmed with his wit, and engaging behaviour. He was afterwards made general of his order, bishop of Agatha, and then cardinal. At length cardinal Buon Compagno succeeding Pius V. in 1572, under the name of Gregory XIII. Montalto thought of nothing but arriving at the same dignity. With this view he complained of the infirmities of age, and lived in retirement as if wholly taken up with his preparations for another world. Gregory XIII. dying, the cardinals divided into five factions. Montalto then pretended to be much older than he was, and never appeared but with his head resting on his shoulder, leaning on a stick, as if unable to stand upright, and uttered whatever he spoke in a feeble voice, interrupted by a cough, which seemed every moment to threaten him with death. Being told that the election might possibly fall on him, he replied with the appearance of much humility, that he was unworthy of so great an honour; that he had not strength sufficient to discharge the government of the church without help; that his life might not last till the end of the conclave, and appeared resolved, if they elected him, to bear only the name of pope, and to leave the authority to others. This was all that was necessary to engage the cardinals to fix their choice on him, which they accordingly did on the 24th of April, 1585. But scarce was he elected, when leaving his seat he threw away his staff on which he had supported himself, stood upright with his head lifted up, and sung *Te Deum* with so strong a voice, that the dome of the chapel resounded with it. He took the name of Sixtus V. in memory of Sixtus IV. who had also been a Cordelier. It is said, that cardinal de Medicis paying him a compliment on the good health he enjoyed after his election, though he had been so infirm while a cardinal; he answered, "Don't be surprised, I was then searching for the keys of paradise, and the better to find them stoop'd and hung down my head, but since I have got them in my hands, I only look up to heaven, having no longer any occasion for any thing on earth." Never was there a man more exact or assiduous in the performance of the duties of his office, than he was in those of a prince; the severity with which he caused justice to be administered, rendered Rome and the ecclesiastical state both safe and flourishing. He was at incredible expence in adorning not only Rome, but all other cities in his territories. He caused that prodigious obelisk which was seventy-two feet high to be dug up, and erected in the square of the Vatican, where he raised that noble library which is one of his master-pieces. He caused a chapel to be built in the church of St. Mary, with white marble, enriched with festoons and foliages. Finding that water was wanted on mount Quirinal, he had it brought from a spring by an aqueduct, at a vast expence. By the side of a gallery which he caused to be built over the gate of the church of St. John de Latran, he erected a magnificent palace, whose front, which faces the obelisk, is 340 feet in length. He spent a part of the night in study, after having employed the day in giving audience. He greatly admired Elizabeth queen of England, protected virtue and the sciences, and died on the 27th of August, 1590, at sixty-nine years of age. Notwithstanding the great expences he was at during the five years he sat in the papal chair, he left a prodigious sum in the castle of St. Angelo, which he ordered to be employed only in the pressing necessities of the church. He published some Sermons and other works. He was succeeded by Urban VII.

SIXTUS (SENESENSIS) a learned Dominican of the sixteenth century, born at Sienna, was converted from Judaism to the Christian religion, and became a Cordelier; but being convicted of teaching heresies, and steadily refusing to abjure them, he was condemned to be burnt alive. This sentence was going to be executed, when pope Pius V. who

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was then cardinal and inquisitor, overcame his obstinacy, and made him leave the order of St. Francis, and enter into that of St. Dominic. Sixtus Senensis at length preached with applause, and obtained the favour of pope Pius V. on account of his skill in the Hebrew tongue. He died at Geneva in 1569, aged forty-nine. His principal work is his *Bibliotheca Sancta*, the best edition of which is that of 1742, two volumes folio. The learned Hottinger greatly commends that work. Sixtus's other books are, Notes on several parts of the Holy Scriptures, Astronomical and Geographical Questions, Homilies on the Gospels, &c.

SKAR, a town of Sweden in West Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, in which the kings of the Goths usually resided. It is seated on the river Lida, in a marsh, seventeen miles north of Falcoping. Long. 14. 6. E. Lat. 58. 16. N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated near the Categate Sea, forty miles west of Frederickstadt, and is subject to Denmark. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

SKIE, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the western islands. It is sixty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness by a narrow channel, thirty-five miles in length and ten in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains near each other in the middle of the island. The vallies are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The sea about it is full of fish, particularly cod and ling, and there are surprizing shoals of herrings in the season.

SKINNER (Dr. STEPHEN) a learned physician and antiquarian, was born either at London or in the county of Middlesex about the year 1622. He studied at Christchurch college Oxford, but the civil wars breaking out, he travelled abroad, and studied in several foreign universities. About the year 1646 he returned home, and going to Oxford, took up both the degrees in arts the same year. He then travelled again into France, Italy, Germany, the Spanish Netherlands, and other countries, visited the courts of princes, frequented several universities, and became acquainted with the learned in different parts of Europe. He took a doctor's degree at Heidelberg, and returning to England, was in 1654 incorporated into the same at Oxford. About this time he settled at Lincoln, where he practised physic with success, and died of a malignant fever in 1667. After his death his works, which he had left unfinished, fell into the hands of Thomas Henshaw, who having digested and completed them, printed them in folio, with this title, *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*, &c.

SKIPTON, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs, on March 23, for horned cattle and sheep; on the eve of Palm-Sunday for horses; on Easter-Eve for cattle and sheep; on the first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter for horned cattle; on Whitfun-Eve for linen cloth, and mercery goods; on August 5. for horses and cloth; on November 20, for horned cattle; and on November 22, for horses, broad-cloth, and pedlar's ware. It is seated near the river Aire, in a rough, stony part of the country called Craven. It is forty miles west of York, and two hundred and twenty-three north-by-west of London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

SLANEY, a town of Bohemia, seated eighteen miles north-west of Prague, and subject to Austria. Long. 13. 51. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

SLAWKAW, or **AUSTERLITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the province of Moravia, seated ten miles east of Brin, and is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 16. 33. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

SLEAFORD, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; and five fairs, on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; on August 12, for provisions; and on October 10, for horned cattle and sheep. It is seated on a river of the same name, and is a very large, well-built, and populous town, which had formerly a strong castle, now in ruins. The market is large for cattle, sheep, corn and provisions. It is thirty-four miles north of Peterborough, eighteen south of Lincoln, and one hundred and fifteen north of London. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 53. 4. N.

SLEEPERS, seven brothers, said to have been sentenced to suffer martyrdom at Ephesus in 253, under the emperor Decius. It is added, that prince, being informed that these seven brothers flying from persecution, had concealed themselves in a cavern, he caused it to be shut up with great stones, and commanded that his seal, with that of the city, should be fixed to them, to prevent any person from succouring them. These seven brothers are said to have been found in the cavern one hundred and fifty-five years after, about the year 408, under the reign of the emperor Theodosius the Younger. Gregory de Tours asserts that they

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slept a real sleep in the cavern, and that one hundred fifty-five years after they miraculously awaked, thinking that they had slept only one night; that the youngest leaving the cavern, which he found open, went to the city to buy bread, but was surprized at seeing it entirely changed, and at finding the crofs fixed in the streets. On his paying the baker, the money he presented appeared so ancient, that it was thought he had found a treasure; but all these facts are at least very uncertain. Mahomet mentions the Seven Sleepers frequently in his Koran.

SLEIDAN (JOHN) a famous historian of the sixteenth century, was born in the village of Sleide near Cologne, of obscure parents, in 1506. He went into France in 1517, and afterwards retired to Strasburg, where his friend Sturmius procured him an advantageous settlement. In 1545 he was deputed by the protestants to go to the king of England, and afterwards sent to the council of Trent. He had embraced the opinions of Zuinglius at his arrival at Strasburg, but afterwards quitted them, and died a Lutheran in 1556. He was a learned man, and such an excellent writer, that all the learned speak well of him. He published 1. *De Statu Religionis & Reipublicae, Caroli Quinti Caesare Commentarii*, from the year 1517, when Luther began to preach, to the year 1555, which was soon translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and has been generally esteemed well and faithfully written. 2. *De quatuor Summis Imperiis*, which has had many editions. 3. He also epitomized and translated into Latin the Histories of Froissard and Philip de Comines, and was the author of some other works relating to history and politics.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Slya, which contributes greatly to the promoting of trade, though it will not carry large vessels. It was formerly a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a superb structure. The convent of St. John is seated on a small island near the town, and was formerly possessed by monks, but now it is a chapter of noble maids of the protestant religion. It is fifteen miles north-west of Kiel. Long. 9. 50. E. Lat. 54. 51. N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the ocean, on the east by Leitrim, on the south by Roscommon, and on the west by Mayo. It is thirty-five miles in length, and forty-four in breadth, and is a proper country for raising and feeding of cattle. There is but one market-town in the county, which is Sligo the capital. It is seated on a bay of the same name, and has a very commodious harbour, and a strong castle, and is ninety-five miles north-east of Dublin. Long. 8. 42. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

SLINGSBY (Sir HENRY) a gentleman of an ancient family in Yorkshire, spent a great part of his ample fortune in the service of Charles I. He raised six hundred horse and foot at his own expence, and marched at their head to the king's assistance. He was ever in action during the civil war, and after king Charles's death, was ever solicitous for the restoration of his son. He was long a prisoner at Hull, and was tried for contracting with some officers to deliver up one of the block-houses in that garrison for the service of Charles II. Cromwell, who was informed that the royalists throughout the kingdom were intent upon a scheme to restore the king, was resolved to intimidate that party by sacrificing sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewit. They were brought before the high court of justice, where Lisle presided, and denying the jurisdiction of the court, were condemned without ceremony. Sir Henry said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold. He persisted in his loyalty, and told the people he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded on the 8th of June, 1658.

SLOANE (Sir HANS) baronet, an eminent physician and naturalist, founder of the British Museum, was of Scotch extraction, and born at Killileagh, in the north of Ireland, in 1660. The very first bent of his genius he directed to the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He chose physic for his profession, and to attain a perfect knowledge of its several branches, repaired to London, where he attended all the public lectures of anatomy and medicine, learned chemistry, and studied botany in Chelsea garden. His turn to natural history introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ray, which he carefully cultivated by communicating to them all his curious or useful observations. After spending four years in London he went to Paris, where he attended the hospitals, and heard the lectures of M. Tournefort, the celebrated botanist, of du Verney, the famous anatomist, and other eminent masters. He then went to Montpellier, and having spent a year there in collecting plants, travelled through Languedoc with the same view, and in 1684 returned to London, when he transmitted to Mr. Ray a great variety of plants and seeds, which he has described, with proper acknowledgments, in his *Historia Plantarum*. About this

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this time he became acquainted with Dr. Sydenham, who took him into his house, and recommended him in the warmest manner to practise. Soon after he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of physicians. But his desire to make new discoveries in the productions of nature, induced him to make a voyage to Jamaica in quality of physician to Christopher, duke of Albemarle, governor of that island; and though he staid there but fifteen months, he brought from thence such a variety of plants, as greatly surprized Mr. Ray, who did not think there had been so many to be found in both the Indies.

Dr. Sloane now applied himself closely to his profession, and on the first vacancy was chosen physician to Christ's hospital, upon which he applied the money he received from his appointment to the relief of those who were the greatest objects of compassion in the hospital, being unwilling to enrich himself by the gains he made of giving health to the poor. In 1693 he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and immediately revived the publication of the Philosophical Transactions, which had been omitted for some time, and continued to be the editor of them till the year 1712. As in his earliest days he had been fond of natural knowledge, he enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature; but this received a great augmentation by a bequest of William Courten, esq. who had employed all his time and the greatest part of his fortune in collecting curiosities. The sense which the public entertained of this learned physician's merit evidently appears by the following honours conferred upon him. He was created a baronet by king George I. chosen a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Paris, president of the College of Physicians, and, on the death of sir Isaac Newton, president of the Royal Society. He was the first in England who introduced the use of the bark into general practice, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other distempers, particularly in nervous disorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His efficacious receipt for diseases in the eyes, and his remedy for the bite of a mad dog are well known, and warranted by success. Having faithfully discharged the respective duties of the places he enjoyed, he retired in 1740, at eighty years of age, to Chelsea, to enjoy in a peaceful tranquillity, the remains of a well-spent life. He here continued to receive the visits of people of distinction, and of all learned foreigners; and admittance was never refused to the poor who came to consult him in case of sickness. It is remarkable, that at sixteen years of age he had been seized with a spitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and that he was always subject to it, yet by his sobriety, temperance, and moderation, with the occasional use of the bark, he protracted his life to a great length, without even feeling the infirmities of old age; and after a short illness of three days, died on the 11th of January, 1752, in his ninety-first year.

In his person he was tall and well proportioned, in his manners easy and engaging, and in his conversation sprightly and agreeable. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, and a governor of almost every hospital about London, to each of which he gave one hundred pounds in his life-time, and at his death a more considerable sum. He zealously promoted every proposal that had for its object the public good. He laid the plan of a dispensary, where the poor might be furnished with proper medicines at prime cost, which, by the assistance of the college of physicians, was afterwards carried into execution. He gave the apothecaries company the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelsea, in the center of which is a statue of him in marble, admirably well executed by Mr. Rysbrack. In 1732 he exerted himself in promoting the establishment of the colony in Georgia; in 1739 of the Foundling hospital, and formed the plan for bringing up the children. His noble cabinet of curiosities he bequeathed to the public, on condition that the sum of 20,000*l.* should be paid to his family; and also his library, consisting of above 50,000 volumes, 347 of which were illustrated with cuts coloured from nature, and 3566 manuscripts. He wrote the Natural History of Jamaica, in two volumes folio.

SLONIM, a town of the duchy of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Sezara, thirty miles south-east of Novogrodeck. Long. 25. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

SLOOTEN, a trading and populous town of the United Provinces in Friesland, and capital of Westergoo. It is seated on the lake Slooter mer, three miles from the Zuider zee, with which it communicates by a canal, twenty miles north of Stenwick. Long. 5. 36. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

SLUCZK, a large, populous town of Poland, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Sluckz, seventy miles south of Novogrodeck. Long. 28. 24. E. Lat. 52. 36. N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of In-

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gria, seated on the south side of the lake Ladoga, thirty miles east of Petersburg. Long. 31. 26. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

SLUYS, a sea-port town of Dutch Flanders, seated opposite to the island of Cadzant, ten miles north-east of Bruges, and twenty-one north-west of Ghent. Long. 3. 21. E. Lat. 51. 21. N.

SMALAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the east by East-Gothland, on the north by the Baltick Sea, on the south by Schonen and Blackingia, and on the west by West-gothia or West-Gothland. It is about one hundred and twelve miles in length, and sixty three in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile. The principal town is Calmar.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the principality of Henneberg, subject to the prince of Hesse Cassel. It is pretty large. The castle is built on a mountain, and in the neighbourhood there are mines of iron and steel. The inhabitants, who are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, have but one church between them, in which they perform divine service alternately. The league of the protestant princes was concluded here in 1530 against the emperor Charles V. It is seated near the river Werra on the confines of Thuringia, thirty-five miles south-west of Erford. Long. 10. 30. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

SMALRIDGE (GEORGE) bishop of Bristol, was the son of Thomas Smalridge, gent. and was born in the city of Lichfield. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence, in 1682, he was removed to Christ church college Oxford. After which he entered into holy orders, took the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1693 was admitted prebendary of Lichfield. Afterwards he became minister of the New Chapel in Tothill Fields, Westminster, and soon after was made canon of Christ-church Oxford, and dean of Carlisle. In 1713 he was made dean of Christ-church, Oxford; on the 4th of April, 1714, he was consecrated bishop of Bristol; and upon the accession of king George I. to the throne, was made lord almoner to his majesty, but lost that post upon his joining with bishop Atterbury in refusing to sign the declaration of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops in and near London, against the rebellion in 1715. He died on the 27th of September 1719. He published Animadversions on the eight Theſes laid down, and the inferences deduced from them, in a discourse entitled Church Government; and since his decease sixty of his sermons have been published.

SMERDIS, the son of Cyrus, having been killed by order of his brother Cambyſes, and the latter dying soon after, about the 524th year before the Christian æra, the son of one of the Magi, who was governor of Babylon, and is therefore usually styled the Magian, took the name of Smerdis, and pretended that he was the brother of Cambyſes, whom he indeed resembled, was placed on the throne of Persia, and endeavoured to gain the affections of the people. To prevent his being discovered, he concealed himself in the royal palace, but his precaution only served to raise the suspicion of the great men, among whom was Otanes, whose daughter Phedyma, Smerdis had taken to his bed. This lady finding that her husband had lost his ears, which, for some offence, had been cut off by Cyrus, discovered the deceit; on which seven of the principal lords of Persia entered into a conspiracy, and assassinated the usurper in his palace. Among these lords was Darius, the son of Hyſtaſpes, who reigned after the death of Smerdis.

SMITH (Sir THOMAS) secretary of State, and a learned English writer, in the reign of king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, was born at Walden in Essex, in the year 1512, and studied at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1531, and about two years after was appointed to read the public Greek lectures. About the year 1535, having consulted with Mr. Cheke about the found of the Greek letters, he introduced a new way of pronouncing that language, and the next year he was made university orator. In 1539 he began his travels, and having studied in the universities of France, and Italy, took the degree of doctor of civil law at Padua; and after his return he took the same degree at Cambridge in 1542, where he was made regius professor of civil law. Upon the accession of king Edward VI. to the throne, he was employed by the duke of Somerset in matters of state; was appointed matter of requests to his grace, steward of the fleet, provost of Eton, and dean of Carlisle, and in 1548 was advanced to be secretary of state, and received the honour of knighthood. He was about this time concerned in the reformation of religion, and the redress of base coin. But was the next year involved in the duke of Somerset's disgrace, and deprived of his post of secretary of state, though, in 1551, he was, under the name of secretary, appointed one of the ambassadors to France. After queen Mary's obtaining the crown, he lost all his places; but being favoured by Bonner and Gardiner, he was allowed a pension of 100*l.*

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100*l.* per annum. Upon queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne, he was employed in the settlement of religion, and in important affairs of state, and was several times sent ambassador to France. In 1570 he was admitted into the privy council, and the following year was engaged in an unsuccessful project for transmuting iron into copper. In 1572 he was made chancellor of the Garter, and again advanced to be secretary of state. At length he died at his house at Mounthaut, in Essex, on the 12th of May, 1577, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He wrote a treatise intitled, 1. The Commonwealth of England, both in Latin and English. 2. A Tract on the Correct Writing of the English Tongue. He was deemed an excellent philosopher, physician, chemist, mathematician, astronomer, politician, linguist, historian, orator, and architect, and was also distinguished by his virtue and humanity.

SMITH (JOHN), a learned English divine, was born at Achurch, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, in the year 1618. He studied at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and was afterwards chosen a fellow of Queen's college. He is represented as a man of great abilities, vast learning, and possessing every grace and virtue that can improve and adorn human nature. He died on the 16th of August, 1652, and after his decease were published by Dr. Worthington at Cambridge, in 1660, his ten learned treatises, under the title of Select Discourses, in quarto.

SMITH (DR. THOMAS) an eminent divine and learned writer, was born at London, on the 3d of June, 1638, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1663 he was made master of the free-school adjoining to Magdalen college, at which time he was eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages. In 1668 he went as chaplain to sir Daniel Harvey, ambassador to Constantinople, from whence he returned in 1671. In 1676 he travelled into France, and at his return became chaplain to sir Joseph Williamson, one of the secretaries of state. In 1683 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; in 1684 was chosen rector of Stanlake in the diocese of Oxford, which he resigned about a month after, and in 1687 was collated to a prebend in the church of Wells. In August, 1688, he was deprived of his fellowship by Dr. Giffard the popish president of Magdalen college, on account of his refusing to live among the new popish fellows of that college; but was restored in October. However refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, his fellowship was pronounced void by the president and fellows of the college. He died at London, on the 11th of June, 1710. He wrote many learned works, among which are, 1. *Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrasis, eorumque Versibus ex utraque Talmude & Scriptis Rabbiorum concinnata.* 2. *Syntagma de Druidum Moribus ac Institutis.* 3. *Epistole quatuor, &c.* which he himself translated into English, under the title of Remarks upon the Manners, Religion, and Government of the Turks, &c. 4. *De Græcæ Ecclesiæ hæceno Statu Epistola;* which he also translated into English, under the title of an Account of the Greek Church. 5. *Miscellanea.* 6. *Vita quorundam eruditissimorum & illustrium Virorum.* 7. Several Sermons. 8. Several pieces in the Philosophical Transactions, and many other learned works. He likewise published an edition of *Lucii Epistole.*

SMITH (DR. JOHN) a learned divine, was the eldest son of Mr. William Smith, rector of Lowther in Westmoreland, where he was born in the year 1659. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge; was made one of the minor canons of Durham, and vicar of Bedlington, near Newcastle. In 1686 he went abroad as chaplain to the lord Lansdown, ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain, and upon his return, which was soon after the Revolution, was created doctor of divinity, and became domestic chaplain to the right honourable the lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who in the year 1690, gave him the rectory of Gatehead, near his formerly living, which he then resigned. In 1695 he was collated to a prebend of Durham, and in 1704 was made rector of Bishop's Wearmouth in the same diocese. He distinguished himself by his piety and integrity; his strict honour; his genteel behaviour, and the agreeableness of his conversation. He died at Cambridge, on the 30th of July, 1715, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He published several Sermons, and prepared an improved edition of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, which, together with all his other historical works, was published by his son in 1722.

SMITH (DR. JOSEPH) an eminent divine, was younger brother to the former, and was born at Lowther, on the 10th of October, 1670. He studied at Queen's college, Oxford, and was afterwards constituted deputy-keeper of the paper-office at White-hall, by sir Joseph Williamson, who being soon after sent as plenipotentiary to Ryfwick, Mr. Smith attended him as his secretary, and during his absence was elected fellow of his college, though not in orders. On his return to Oxford, in 1700, he received deacon's and

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priest's orders, and obtained the donative of Isley, near Oxford, and was at the same time appointed divinity lecturer in the college. Upon queen Anne's visiting the university, Mr. Smith was pitched upon to address her majesty in an oration, and in 1704 was elected senior proctor of the university. He was soon after presented to several livings in London. In 1708 he accumulated his degrees in divinity, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Knights-Eunham, and the donative of Upton Grey, both in Hampshire, the last of which he afterwards exchanged for the rectory of St. Dionis, Lime-street, London, of which he continued an incumbent above forty years, and while there, annually bought a great number of religious tracts, and distributed them among his parishioners. He afterwards was made chaplain to the princess Caroline, and advanced to a prebend in the church of Lincoln; after other promotions, he was chosen lecturer of St. George's Hanover-square, and in 1730 was elected provost of his college. He was obliging, humble, and sincere; friendly and generous. His liberality to the poor was great and extensive. He was an affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent father, and a good master, taking care of the spiritual as well as the temporal concerns of all that belonged to him. He died on the 23d of November, 1756, at eighty-six years of age. He wrote, A clear and comprehensive View of the Being and Attributes of God, formed not only upon the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, but the solid reasonings and testimonies of the best authors, both Heathen and Christian, who have written upon the subject.

SMITH (EDWARD) an excellent English poet, was the only son of Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant, and a daughter of baron Lechmere, and was born in 1658. His father meeting with misfortunes that were soon followed by his death, occasioned the son's being left young to the care of Mr. Smith, who having married his father's sister, treated him with as much tenderness as if he had been his own child, and placed him at Westminster school, under the care of Dr. Busby. After the death of his generous guardian, whose name he from gratitude thought proper to assume, he was removed to Christ-church, Oxford, and was there handfomely maintained by his aunt till her death. Some time before his leaving Christ-church, his mother sent for him to Worcester, and to wipe off the aspersions that some had ignorantly cast on his birth, acknowledged him her legitimate son. He passed through the exercises of the college and university, with great applause: he was well versed in all the Greek and Latin classics, and carefully compared with them the most valuable works in the English, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, and all the celebrated writers in his own country: for he considered the ancients and moderns not as rivals for fame, but as architects who built upon the same plan. His tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus was acted in 1707; when the polite world were so much engrossed by the Italian opera, that sense was sacrificed to sound, and on this account Mr. Addison did our poet the honour to write the prologue, in order to rally the vitiated taste of the public. This tragedy, with a Poem to the memory of Mr. John Phillips, his most intimate friend, three or four Odes, and a Latin Oration spoken publicly at Oxford, were published after his death in 1710, under the name of his Works. Mr. Smith, notwithstanding his having many shining qualities, had some defects in his conduct, one of which was his extreme carelessness in point of dress; which singularity procured him the name of Captain Ragg, yet his person was so well formed, that this could not render it disagreeable; whence the fair sex, by whom he was admired, used to call him the handsome floven. It is also acknowledged, that he was much inclined to intemperance; which perhaps may be accounted for in a man under poverty, calamities, and disappointments, which sunk him into that sloth and indolence which has been the bane of many a bright genius. Upon the whole, he was a good natured man, a finished scholar, a great poet, and a discerning critic. He died in 1710, in the forty-second year of his age, at the seat of George Duckett, esq. in Wiltshire.

SMITH (JOHN) the best Mezzotinter that has appeared, who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom. He served his time with one Tillet, a painter in Moorfields, and as soon as he became his own master, learned from Becket the secret of Mezzotinto, and being farther instructed by Van der Vaart, was taken to work in sir Godfrey Kneller's house; and as he was to be the publisher of that master's works, doubtless received considerable hints from him, which he amply repaid. "To posterity, perhaps, his prints, says the ingenious Mr. Walpole, will carry an idea of something burlesque; perukes of an enormous length flowing over suits of armour, compose wonderful habits. It is equally strange that fashion could introduce the one, and establish the practice of representing the other, when it was out of fashion. Smith excelled in exhibiting both, as he

he found them in the portraits of Kneller, who was less happy in what he substituted to armour. In the Kit-cat club he has poured full bottoms, chiefly over night-gowns. If those streams of hair were incommode in a battle, I know nothing, he adds, they were adapted to that can be done in a night-gown. Smith composed two large volumes, with proofs of his own plates, for which he asked 50*l*. His finest works are duke Schomberg on horseback; that duke's son and successor Maynard; the earls of Pembroke, Dorset, and Albemarle; three plates with two figures in each, of young persons or children, in which he shone; William Cowper; Gibbons and his wife; queen Anne; the duke of Gloster, a whole length, with a flower-pot; a very curious one of queen Mary, in a high head, fan, and gloves; the earl of Godolphin; the duchess of Ormond, a whole length, with a black; sir George Rooke, &c. There is a print by him of James II. with an anchor, but no inscription; which not being finished when the king went away, is so scarce, that it is sometimes sold for above a guinea. Smith also performed many historic pieces, as the loves of the gods, from Titian, at Blenheim, in ten plates; Venus standing in a shell, from a picture by Correggio, and many more, of which, perhaps, the most delicate is the holy family with angels, after Carlo Maratti." *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

SMILZ (GASPAR) who, from painting a great number of Magdalens, was called Magdalen Smith, was a Dutch painter, who came to England soon after the Restoration. For these portraits sat a woman that he kept, and called his wife. A lady, whom he had taught to draw, took him with her to Ireland, where he painted small portraits in oil, had great business and high prices. His flowers and fruit were so much admired, that one bunch of grapes sold there for 40*l*. In his Magdalens he generally introduced a thistle on the fore-ground. He had several scholars, particularly Maubert, and one Gawdy of Exeter. Yet notwithstanding his success, he died poor in Ireland, in 1707. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

SMOLENSKO, a large and strong town of Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, and a bishop's see. It is strong by its situation, being in the middle of a wood, and surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains. It has been taken and retaken several times, by the Poles and Prussians; but these last have had possession of it ever since the year 1687. It is seated on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Lithuania, one hundred and eighty-eight miles south-west of Moscow. Long. 33. 15. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Russia, bounded on the north by Biela, on the east by the duchy of Moscow, on the south by that of Severia and the palatinate of Meislaw, and on the west by the same palatinate and by that of Witepsk. It is full of forests and mountains, and the capital town is of the same name.

SMYRNA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natio-
lia, being one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after it had been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandizes. The Turks have here nineteen mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in most other towns. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. There are many merchants settled here, from most countries in Europe. The caravans of Persia, often bring 2000 bales of silk in a year, besides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here are thread made of goats hair, cotton-yarn, cotton in bags, nutgalls, wax, scammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tummy, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth, gum-ammoniac, frankincense, zedoary, and all sorts of carpets. All the trade passes through the hands of the Jews. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels. The fortifications consist in a fort, a castle, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, one hundred and eighty-three miles west-by-south of Constantinople. Long. 27. 25. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunswick Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Weß. It is a large trading place, and subject to the elector of Hanover. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

SNAITH, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays; and three fairs, on the first Friday of April, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on August 10, for pedlars ware; and on the first Friday of September, for cattle and horses. It is a small town, and seated on the river Aire, twenty three miles south-by-east of York, and one

hundred and seventy-four north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 53. 44. N.

SNAYERS (PETER) a good painter of landscapes and battles, both in great and small, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1593, and resided chiefly at Brussels, being painter to the archduke Albert, and the infant Isabella his wife. He was likewise painter to the cardinal infant of Spain, and served several other princes.

SNEEK, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo. It is seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, eight miles south of Franeker. Long. 5. 37. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

SNELL DE ROYEN, in Latin *Snellius*, (WILLEBRORD, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Leyden, in 1591, and succeeded his father, in 1613, in the mathematical chair. He was the first who discovered the laws of refraction, a discovery which he made, according to Huygens, before Descartes. He also undertook to measure the earth, which he performed by means of triangles, which were afterwards used for the same purpose by M. Picard and Cassini. He wrote a great number of mathematical works, the most known of which are *Eratoſthenes Batavus*, and the *Cyclometrium*, quarto.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a considerable market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated near the sea, on a small inlet thereof. It is ten miles north-by-east of Lynnh-Regis, thirty-four west-north-west of Norwich, and one hundred and eight north-by-east of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 52. 55. N.

SNORRO (STURLESONIUS) an illustrious Icclander, was of a noble and ancient family, and minister of state to the king of Sweden, and to three kings of Norway. A sedition obliged him to return to Iceland, of which he was governor; but, in 1241, Gylfurus, his enemy, broke into his castle, and put him to death. He wrote *Edda Islandica*, which is a philosophical history of Iceland, and *Chronicon Regum Norvegorum*.

SNYATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Pokucia. It is seated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, eight miles east of Colomy. Long. 25. 26. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

SNYDERS (FRANCIS) a celebrated Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp, in 1597, and bred up under Henry Van Balen. His great genius first appeared in his painting fruit, and afterwards he attempted animals, hunting-pieces, fish &c. in which he surpassed all that went before him. He improved himself by visiting Italy, where he staid some time, and, at his return settled at Brussels. He was made painter to Ferdinand and Isabella archduke and duchess, and became attached to the cardinal infant of Spain. The grand compositions of battles and huntings executed by him for the king of Spain, and the archduke Leopold William, deserve the highest commendation. He painted kitchens, &c. and gave dignity to subjects that seemed incapable of it. Even Rubens took a pleasure in assisting him, when his pictures required large figures. Snyders also engraved a book of animals of sixteen leaves. He died in the year 1657, aged seventy.

SOBIESKI. See JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland.

SOCINUS (LÆLIUS) the first author of the sect of the Socinians, was born at Sienna, in 1525. Being designed by his father for the law, he began very early to search for the foundation of that science in the word of God; and, by that study, discovered that the Romish religion taught many things contrary to revelation; when being desirous of penetrating farther into the true sense of the scriptures, he studied Greek, Hebrew, and even Arabic. In 1547, he left Italy, to go and converse with the Protestants, and spent four years in travelling into France, England, the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland, and at length settled at Zurich. He, by this means, became acquainted with the most learned men of his time, who testified, by their letters, the esteem they had for him; but as he discovered to them his doubts, he was greatly suspected of heresy, and Calvin himself informed him by letter, that, unless he timely checked his itch of inquiry, he would expose himself to very great trouble. Socinus profiting by this advice, and still more by the punishment of Servetus, conducted himself with such address, that he lived among the capital enemies of his opinions, without receiving the least injury. He met with some disciples, who heard his instructions with respect; these were Italians who left their native country on account of religion, and wandered about in Germany and Poland. He communicated likewise his sentiments to his relations by his writings, which he caused to be conveyed to them at Sienna. His father dying in 1556, he took another journey into Poland, and obtained from the king some letters of recommendation to the doge of Venice and the duke of Florence, in order that he might reside with the greater security at Venice, as the interest of his affairs required; for he wanted to take possession of his father's estate, and

to settle that matter with his relations; but at that time his family, who were suspected of heresy, were dispersed; his brother Camillus was committed to prison, and others of his relations, particularly his nephew Faustus, had fled. Lælius therefore returned to Swisserland; and died at Zürich in May, 1562. Those who were of opposite sentiments to his, and were personally acquainted with him, confess that his outward behaviour was blameless. He wrote a Paraphrase on the first Chapter of St. John, and other works are ascribed to him.

SOCINUS (FAUSTUS) nephew of the former, and the principal founder of the sect of the Socinians, was born at Siena, on the 5th of December, 1539. He studied but little in his youth, for he only cursorily passed through a course of polite literature, and learned the elements of logic. The letters his uncle Lælius wrote to his relations made an impression on him, and fearing the inquisition, he fled. He was at Lyons at the time of his uncle Lælius's decease, and as soon as it came to his knowledge, set out from thence, and arriving at Zurich before any of his papers had been conveyed away, took possession of them. He then returned to Italy, and made himself so agreeable to the grand duke of Florence, that the charms which he found in that court, and the honourable posts he filled there, kept him employed for twelve years; but at last the enquiry into evangelical truths appearing to him preferable to the pleasures of a court, he became a voluntary exile, and in 1574, went into Germany, and, without paying the least regard to the grand duke's advice to return, studied divinity for three years, at Basil, with great application. A short time after, resolving to propagate his opinions, he composed a work intitled *De Jesu Christo Servitore*. In 1578, he was invited into Transilvania, by Blandrata, to put a stop to the disorders occasioned by some doctrines advanced by Francis David; but the latter not being convinced by Socinus's arguments, and still publicly maintaining his opinion, was committed to prison, when his death, which happened soon after, exposed Socinus to calumny, though he had no share in the advice given to the prince of Transilvania, to oppress Francis David. In 1579, Socinus retired into Poland, and desired to be admitted into the communion of the Unitarians; but as he differed from them in some points, and refused to be silent upon them, he met with a pretty severe repulse. However, he did not cease to write in defence of their churches against those who attacked them. At length his book against James Paleologus furnished his enemies with a pretence to exasperate the king of Poland against him; but though the mere reading of it was sufficient to refute his accusers, Socinus thought proper to leave Cracow, after having resided there four years. He then lived under the protection of several Polish lords, and married a lady of a good family; but her death, which happened in 1587, so deeply afflicted him as to injure his health; and to complete his sorrow, he was deprived of his patrimony by the death of Francis de Medicis, great duke of Florence. The consolation he found in finding his sentiments at last approved by several ministers was the next year greatly interrupted by his meeting with a thousand insults at Cracow, where the scholars having stirred up the rabble, they entered his house, dragged him out of his chamber, though sick and half naked, carried him through the streets, beating him, and crying out, that he ought to be hanged; and it was with great difficulty that a professor delivered him out of their hands. His house was plundered, he lost his goods; but this loss was not so uneasy to him as that of some manuscripts, particularly one he had written against the atheists, which he would have redeemed at the price of his blood. To deliver himself from such dangers, he retired to a village about nine miles distant from Cracow, where he spent the remainder of his days, at the house of Abraham Blonski, a Polish gentleman, and died there, on the 3d of March, 1604. All Faustus Socinus's works are contained in the two first volumes of the *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*.

The sect of the Socinians was far from dying with Socinus; they have increased since, and would probably have done so much more, had they not been every where restrained by the authority of the magistrate. Their chief peculiarities are those that follow: They maintain "that Jesus Christ was a mere man, who had no existence before the virgin Mary; that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person, but that the Father is truly and properly God. They own that the name of God is given in the Holy Scriptures to Jesus Christ, but contend that it is only a deputed title, which, however, invests him with an absolute sovereignty over all created beings, and renders him an object of worship to men and angels. They deny the doctrines of satisfaction and imputed righteousness, and only say that Christ preached the truth to mankind, set before them in himself an example of heroic virtue, and sealed his doctrines with his blood. Original sin

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"and absolute predestination they esteem scholastic chimeras. They likewise maintain the sleep of the soul, which they say becomes insensible at death, and is raised again with the body at the resurrection, when the good will be established in the possession of eternal felicity, while the wicked will be consigned to a fire that will not torment them eternally, but consume both their souls and bodies after a certain duration proportioned to their demerits."

SOCONUSCO, a province of North America in New Spain, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the east by that of Guatimala, on the south by the South Sea, and on the west by the province of Guaxaca. It is about eighty-eight miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The natives are a warlike people, and will not permit the Spaniards to settle among them in any great number; and the only town they have is of the same name as the province, and is two hundred miles south-east of Acapulco. Long. 102. 0. W. Lat. 15. 10. N.

SOCOTORA, an island between Arabia Felix and the coast of Africa. It is about fifty miles in length, and twenty two in breadth. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism, for which reason they have no hogs. But what is stranger, they have neither mosques nor temples, and fall upon their knees at the rising and setting of the sun, bowing themselves to the ground, and muttering certain prayers. Long. 53. 10. E. Lat. 11. 36. N.

SOCRATES, a celebrated Greek philosopher, and one of the greatest men that have appeared in the world, was an Athenian of the tribe of Alopecidæ, and the son of Sophroniscus a statuary, and Phœnareta a midwife. He was born at Athens in the 469th year before the Christian æra, and studied under Anaxagoras and Archelaus. He on several occasions fought with great bravery in defence of his country, and might have raised himself by his abilities and virtues to the highest dignities in the Athenian republic; but he voluntarily renounced pofts and honours to apply himself solely to the study of philosophy, and more particularly to ethics, which he cultivated with the greatest care. He was so eloquent that he could lead the mind to approve or disapprove whatever he pleased; but never used this talent for any other purpose than to conduct his fellow-citizens into the path of virtue. He was moderate in his desires, sober, chaste, modest, patient, and possessed all the moral virtues, which became habitual to him, he was therefore styled by the Oracle, "the wisest of all the Greeks." He said that "Ignorance was an evil, and that riches and grandeur, so far from being blessings, were the sources of all kinds of evil." He recommended three things to his disciples, wisdom, modesty, and silence, and said that "the best inheritance is a good friend." Speaking of a prince who had been at great expence in erecting a magnificent palace, and had employed none to render himself a worthy man, he remarked that every body ran to see his house, but that nobody were eager to see him. When a massacre was committed by the thirty tyrants who governed the city of Athens, he said to a philosopher, "Let us comfort ourselves that we are not like the great, the subject of tragedies." It is said that a physiognomist having declared that he was brutish, lustful, and a drunkard, his disciples ridiculed him, and was going to treat him ill, but that Socrates prevented them by acknowledging that he was once inclined to all those vices, but that he had corrected those inclinations by his reason. He was used to say, that a person took great care in making a portrait that it resembled the original, and yet took none to resemble the Deity, of which he was the image. To this great philosopher Greece was principally obliged for her glory and splendor. He formed the manners of the most celebrated persons of Greece, as Alcibiades, Xenophon, Plato, &c. But his services and the great qualities of his mind could not secure him from envy, persecution, and calumny. The thirty tyrants forbade his instructing youth, and as he ridiculed the plurality of the Pagan deities, and acknowledged the existence of only one God, he was charged with impiety by Anytus and Melitus, and sentenced to drink the juice of hemlock, of which he died in the 400th year before the Christian æra at seventy years of age, and was buried with many tears and much solemnity by his friends. Socrates left no writings behind him. He only put into verse the Fables of Æsop, which he performed when in prison; but these verses have not been handed down to us.

Those who would be more particularly informed of what relates to this great philosopher, may read his life by John Gilbert Cooper, in octavo.

SOCRATES, surnamed *Scholafticus*, a Greek writer in the fifth century, who wrote an Ecclesiastical History, in seven books, which is still extant, and comprehends what passed in the church from the reign of the emperor Constantine to that of Theodosius the Younger. It was published in Greek and Latin by Valesius, and republished, together with Eusebius, and other ecclesiastical historians, with additional

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notes by Reading, at London, in 1720, in three volumes, folio.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Moldavia, seated on the river Seret, thirty-two miles south-west of Jassy, fifty-five east of Cronstadt, and one hundred and fifteen south-west of Kaminiack. Long. 27. 10. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a bottom near the Downs, in the road from Banbury to Bristol, and the market for cheese is very great, which is also well served with provisions. It is twelve miles east-north-east of Bristol, and one hundred and eleven west of London. Long. 2. 29. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

SOEST, a large, handsome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly imperial, and had its own laws, but it now belongs to the king of Prussia. Its streets are watered with streams from a very deep lake. It is ten miles south-west of Lipstadt. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

SOFALA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Mozambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the north by Monomotapa, on the east by the ocean, on the south by the kingdom of Sapia, and on the west by that of Manica. It contains rich mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. It has a town of the same name, which is the capital, and belongs to the Portuguese, who have built a fort therein, which is of very great importance for their trade to other parts of Africa and to the East Indies. The town is seated on the sea side, in a large island, at the mouth of a river, which is also called Sofala. Long. 35. 10. E. Lat. 20. 5. S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Bulgaria, and the residence of the beglerbeg of Rometia. It is on one of the greatest roads in all Turkey, and is seated in a vast plain, in a very unhealthy air, on the river Bogana, two hundred and fifty miles from Constantinople, and one hundred and twenty-three north-west of Adrianople, and seventy-two south-east of Nissa. Long. 23. 35. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

SOFROY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a very handsome mosque standing in the middle. It is seated on a hill at the foot of the mountain Sofroy, which is part of mount Atlas, twelve miles from Fez, and near two rivers. Long. 3. 35. W. Lat. 33. 40. N.

SOGDIANUS, the son of Artaxerxes by one of his concubines, usurped the throne of Persia on the death of his brother Xerxes II. Ochus, his brother, upon this raised an army under the pretence of revenging the death of Xerxes, and great numbers of the nobility following his banners, Ochus was proclaimed king, when Sogdianus being abandoned, surrendered himself to his brother, who put him to a cruel death, after he had enjoyed the title of king little more than six months. See the articles **ARTAXERXES I.** and **XERXES II.**

SOGNO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the north by Zaira, on the south by Ambrisi, on the west by the sea, and on the east by Pango and Sundi. It is a dry, sandy country, lying on the sea-shore, where there is a great quantity of salt. The inhabitants have been converted by the Portuguese, and their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Paganism. The town called Banza-Sogno is the capital, but is a small place, and thin of people. The Capuchins have a church here. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 6. 0. S.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire. It has no market at present, but a fair on April 28, for cows and horses. It is a large dirty place, and has but one good inn. It is five miles east of the city of Ely, eighteen miles west of Bury, and seventy-one north-by-east from London. Long. 0. 20. E. Lat. 52. 23. N.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, and county of Mons. It is seated on the river Senne, near a fine forest of the same name, eight miles north-east of Mons, and thirteen west of Brussels. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 50. 34. N.

SOISSONS, a city of France, in the government of the Isle of France, and capital of the Soissonnois, with the title of a county, and a bishop's see. It is handsome, large, and seated on the Aisne, in a very agreeable valley. It has twelve parishes and six abbeys, as also an Academy of Belles Lettres, founded in 1674. It is thirty miles west of Rheims, and sixty north-east of Paris. Long. 3. 26. E. Lat. 49. 31. N.

SOLDANIA-BAY, lies a little to the north of the Cape of Good-Hope in Africa. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTHURN**, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name. It is divided into parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The streets are large and

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neat, and the public buildings are handsome. It is very well fortified, and surrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and considerable advanced works. The cathedral, and the Jesuit's college, whose front was built at the expence of Lewis XIV. are superb structures. The handsome gardens in the suburbs, and the country houses in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little council, the former of which consists of one hundred burgeses, and the latter of thirty-six senators. It is seated on a hill, twenty miles north-east of Bern. Long. 7. 30. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the north by the canton and bishoprick of Basil, on the east and south by the canton of Bearn, and on the west by the same, and the territories of the bishoprick of Basil. It is thirty-five miles in length from north to south, and twenty-five in breadth from east to west, containing twelve baliwicks. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and the country abounds in all the necessaries of life.

SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. It is surrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the king of the Two Sicilies, from the great quantity of sulphur and alum got from thence. Near it is a small lake, full of black thick water, which seems always boiling.

SOLIMAN I. emperor of the Turks, succeeded his father Bajazet I. in 1406. He raised the Ottoman empire, a part of which he conquered even during the life of Tamerlain, but was dethroned in 1412 by his brother Musa, and killed in a village between Adrianople and Constantinople.

SOLIMAN II. the most famous conqueror of his time, and the greatest emperor the Turks ever had, was the only son of Selim I. whom he succeeded in 1520. After he had completed the ruin of the Mamelucs in Egypt, and made a truce with Ismael, sopher of Persia, he turned his arms against the Christians, besieged and took Belgrade in 1521, and in December, 1522, made himself master of the isle of Rhodes, which had been about two hundred and twelve years in the possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. On the 29th of August, 1526, he gained the famous battle of Mohats, in which the Hungarians were defeated, and Lewis II. their king perished in a morass. He took Buda in 1529, and at length invested Vienna, but was obliged to raise the siege of that city. He was also obliged to raise the siege of the isle of Malta in 1565, but in 1566 he rendered himself master of the island of Chio, which had been in the possession of the Genoese ever since the year 1346. He died in Hungary, at the siege of Zigeth, on the 4th of September, 1566, aged seventy-six, three days before that place was taken by the Turks, and was succeeded by his son Selim II.

There have been two other emperors of the Turks named Soliman, one of whom reigned in 1358, and the other in 1687, but their reigns were so little remarkable, that they do not deserve to be more particularly mentioned.

SOLIMENE (FRANCIS) a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Nocera-de-Pagni near Naples, in 1657. Angelo, his father, who was a good painter, and a man of learning, intended him for the law, and though he perceived that his son had an uncommon genius, that he spent whole nights in the study of poetry and philosophy, and designed so judiciously in claro obscuro that all were surprised at his performances, he still adhered to this resolution. At length he had the honour of a visit from cardinal Orsini, afterwards pope Benedict XIII. who examining the youth in philosophy, was greatly pleased with his sprightly answers; on which Angelo telling the cardinal that his son would do better if he did not waste so much of his time in drawing, the prelate desired to see his performances, and was so surprised, that he told the father he would be unjust both to his son and to painting if he attempted to check his genius. On this young Solimene was freely allowed to follow his inclinations. He studied two years under his father, when the desire of perfecting himself determined him, in 1674, to visit Naples, where he put himself under the direction of Francisco Maria, who was thought an excellent designer, but the youth received such discouragement from him, that he left him in a few days. He then guided himself by the works of Lanfranc and Calabrese in the study of composition and the claro obscuro; those of Luca Jordano, and Pietro Cortona were his standards for colouring; and Guido and Carlo Maratti he consulted for their beautiful manner of drapery. By the accurate study of these masters he formed an admirable gusto, and soon distinguished himself.

Finding that the Jesuits intended to have the chapel of St. Anne, in the church Jesu Nuovo painted, he sent them a sketch by an architecture painter, for he was afraid of carrying it himself, lest he should be excluded on account of his

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his youth. His design was however accepted, and while he painted this chapel he was visited by the best painters of Naples, who were astonished at finding themselves surpassed by a mere boy. His reputation now spread so fast, that great works were offered him from every quarter; and his fame was so far from being confined to Naples, that the kings of France and Spain endeavoured to engage him in their service by very advantageous proposals, which he however declined. Philip V. arriving at Naples, he painted his picture, and that monarch was so pleased with him, that he obliged him to sit in his presence: he was knighted by the emperor Charles VI. on account of a picture he sent him. In 1701 he went to Rome, and staid there during the holy year, when great notice was taken of him by the pope and cardinals. He painted all after nature, being fearful, as he said that too fervile an attachment to the antique should damp the fire of his imagination.

This painter is also well known by his sonnets, which have been printed several times in collections of poetry; and it is remarkable that at eighty years of age his memory supplied him with the most beautiful passages of the poets, in the application of which he was very happy. These qualifications engaged the best company of Naples to frequent his house, for he always lived with splendor. His custom of dressing like an abbé gave him the name of abbé Solimene. He had an excellent temper; he neither from envy criticized the works of others, nor was blind to his own defects, and was so modest, that the great duke of Tuscany with difficulty prevailed on him to send him his picture, which he wanted to place in his gallery among those of the other great painters. He died in the year 1747, when near ninety years of age.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Berg, seated fourteen miles south-east of Dusseldorp, and is subject to the elector Palatine. Long. 6. 51. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

SOLIS (ANTONIO DE) a celebrated Spanish poet and historian of the 17th century, and one of the most excellent writers Spain has produced, was born at Alcala de Henares, on the 18th of July, 1610. He was secretary to king Philip IV. then historiographer of the Indies, and at length received priest's orders at fifty-six years of age. He led a very regular life, and died on the 10th of April, 1686. He wrote several Comedies, and the History of the Conquest of Mexico, which is generally esteemed, and has been translated into English, and other languages.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Weteravia, is the capital of a territory of the same name, which belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau, and has a strong castle. It is five miles north-west of Geissen, and thirty-five north of Franckfort. Long. 8. 27. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

SOLOGNE, a small territory of France, in the government of Orleannois, to the south of the river Loire. It is about sixty-two miles in length, and thirty in breadth, and abounds in wood, pastures, and game. Romorantin is the capital.

SOLOKAMSKO, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the river Ussolko, famous for its salt-works and good horses. Long. 58. 26. E. Lat. 59. 16. N.

SOLOMON, king of the Jews, and the wisest prince upon earth, was the son of David and Bathsheba, and was born about 1033 years before the Christian æra. He was proclaimed king of the Jews during the life of his father, and after David's death, defeated all his enemies, and entered into an alliance with the king of Egypt, whose daughter he married. A short time after God appeared to him in a dream, and promised to grant whatever he desired, when asking for wisdom, it was given him, and he was soon after blessed with greater riches than any prince had enjoyed before him. He afterwards erected a most magnificent temple to the Lord, and a noble palace, and these edifices took up twenty years in building. He obliged the Ammonites, the Hittites, the Hivites, and Jebusites to pay him tribute; extended his dominions as far as the Euphrates; fitted out a fleet, which he sent to Ophir, and which brought from thence great quantities of gold. At length Solomon, the most pious, and the wisest of all princes, gave himself up to lewdness and idolatry; he had seven hundred wives, and three hundred concubines: he built temples to Astarte, the goddess of the Sidonians; to Moloch, the god of the Ammonites; to Chamos, the idol of the Moabites; and committed other abominations of the like kind. But he afterwards repented of his wickedness, and died in the 975th year before the Christian æra, aged fifty-eight, after a reign of forty years. He wrote three Canonical Books, the Proverbs, the Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles. The Scriptures mention his writing three thousand Parables, and fifteen hundred Songs, and that he wrote Treatises on all the Plants from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop, and on all the animals upon the earth, the birds, reptiles, and fishes. But these works have not been handed down to us. The

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other books, attributed to Solomon, were not written by him, but composed in latter times. He was succeeded by his son Rehoboam.

SOLOMON BEN VIRGA, a celebrated Spanish rabbi, and learned physician, at the beginning of the 16th century, was the author of a curious work, intitled *Schebet Juda*, which contains the history of the Jews from the destruction of the temple of Jerusalem, till that rabbi's time. Gentius has given a Latin translation of this work, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1651.

SOLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and a legislator of the Athenians, was the son of Execestides, and was born at Athens about the 639th year before the Christian æra. His courage and wisdom having procured him the government of his country, he abolished the severe laws made by Draco, and published others that were mild and equitable, about the 594th year before the Christian æra. He restrained the luxury of his countrymen, and gave them leave to make whoever they pleased their heirs, provided they had no children of their own. Being asked why he made no law against parricides. He replied, "It is because I do not believe that there are any such monsters." He counterfeited madness to engage the Athenians to recover the island of Salamis, which they undertook with success. Some time after Pisistrates rendered himself master of Athens, when Solon, being unable to put an end to his tyranny, retired into Egypt, and then into Lydia, where, in a conversation with king Croesus, he told that prince, that no man ought to be esteemed happy before his death, which Croesus himself found fully verified. He died in the 559th year before the Christian æra, at eighty years of age. He composed a Book of Laws, and some other works that have not been handed down to us.

SOLSONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, whose declivity extends to the banks of the river Cardenera. It had formerly a very strong citadel placed above the town, and has been often ruined and as often rebuilt. It is forty-six miles north-west of Barcelona. Long. 11. 37. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

SOLTWEDEL, a town of Germany, in the old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Jetze. Long. 11. 48. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

SOMBRERO, one of the Caribbee islands, in the American ocean, eighty miles north-west of St. Christopher's. It is of the shape of a hat, and is not inhabited. Long. 63. 10. W. Lat. 18. 44. N.

There is another island of the same name, thirty miles north of Nicobar, in the East Indian sea. The inhabitants are gentle, timorous, and very obliging.

SOMERS (JOHN, lord) high-chancellor of England, was the son of Mr. John Somers, an attorney of Worcester, and was born in that city in 1652. He studied at Trinity college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he intermixed the study of the law with that of polite literature. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, and in 1688 was one of the council for the seven bishops at their trial. The next year he represented his native city, at the convention summoned by the prince of Orange, and was one of the managers for the house of commons, at a conference with the house of lords upon the word Abdicated. He was soon after appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood; and in the debate in the house of commons upon the bill for recognizing king William and queen Mary, and the act of convention, he maintained the legality of the convention with an unanswerable force of argument. In 1692 he was made attorney-general, and the next year was advanced to the post of lord-keeper of the great-seal. In 1695 he was constituted one of the lords justices of England during his majesty's absence, an honour which he enjoyed five years successively. In 1697 he was created lord Somers, baron of Evesham, and made lord high-chancellor of England; and for the support of those honours and dignities, his majesty made him a grant of the manors of Ryegate and Howlegh in Surry, and another grant of 2100*l.* per annum, out of the fee-farm rents. However, in the beginning of the year 1700 he was removed from the post of lord chancellor, and the year following was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors by the house of commons, of which he was acquitted upon trial by the house of lords. In 1706 he was one of the principal managers for the union between England and Scotland, and in 1708 was made lord president of the council, from which post he was removed in 1710, upon the change of the ministry. In the latter end of queen Anne's reign his lordship grew very infirm in his health, which is supposed to be the reason that he had no other post than a seat at the council-table after the accession of George I. He died in an apoplectic fit, on the 26th of April, 1716. Mr. Addison has drawn his lordship's character in a most beautiful manner in the Freeholder, and represents him as a man of virtue, religion, and humanity,

hity, adorned with learning, and blest with the most shining accomplishments.

Mr. Walpole gives an admirable character of this excellent nobleman, and says, "He was one of those divine men who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the rest is tyranny, corruption and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and its best authors, represent him as the most incorrupt lawyer, and the honestest statesman, as a master orator, a genius of the finest taste, and as a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity. He was at once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift. — The momentous times in which he lived, gave lord Somers opportunities of displaying the extent of his capacity, and the patriotism of his heart. The excellent balance of our constitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this lord, who, though impeached by a misguided house of commons, with all the intemperate folly that at times disgraced the free states of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence, and manifest an integrity, which could never have shone so bright, unless it had been juridically aspersed. In our constitution, Aristides may be traced, clamoured against, and when matter is wanting, summary addresses may be proposed or voted for removing him for ever from the service of the government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a shell, which many of them cannot sign."

"It was no inglorious part of this great chancellor's life, that when removed from the administration, his labours were still dedicated to the service of the government and of his country. In this situation, above all the little prejudices of a profession, for he had no profession but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he set himself to correct the grievances of the law, and to mend the vocation he had adorned.—" *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Lord Somers wrote, a translation of the Epistle of Dido to Aeneas; and of Ariadne to Theseus; a translation of Plutarch's Life of Alcibiades; a brief History of the Succession collected out of the Records, written for the Satisfaction of the E. of H. An Answer to his Impeachment, several Speeches, and other pieces.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by the Bristol channel, the river Severn, and Gloucestershire on the north; by Wiltshire on the east; by Dorsetshire on the south; and by Devonshire on the west. It is in length from east to west above sixty miles, and in breadth from north to south about forty. It contains three hundred and eighty-five parishes, and thirty-five market towns, eight of which send members to parliament, and there are two for the county. The soil is fruitful, and in the low country produces plenty of corn, grass, and apples of which they make cyder. In general, the country is very uneven, and in some places there are bogs which cannot be passed in the winter season. In many places there are rich mines, particularly about Mendip-hills and Bradfield-downs. In St. Vincent's rock, near Bristol, there is found a soft sort of diamond, or rather crystal, which are now well known by the name of Bristol stones. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Parret, the Frome, and the Ivel; which are full of excellent fish. Among the towns there are three cities, namely Bristol, Bath, and Wells. In general this country is noted for its woollen manufactory.

SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and four fairs, on Tuesday in Passion-week, on Tuesday three weeks after Passion-week, Tuesday six weeks after the same, and Tuesday nine weeks after it, for all sorts of cattle. It was formerly a place of great note, inasmuch, that the county took its name from it. It is at present a large but poor town; though the market is considerable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle. It is fourteen miles south of Wells, and one hundred and twenty-nine west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 51. 7. N.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, runs from east to west through that province, passing by Amiens and Abbeville, and falling into the British channel between Crotoy and St. Valery.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, in the territory of Nîmes. It is seated on the river Vidourle, ten miles from Nîmes. Long. 4. 10. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

SOMMONA-CODOM, in pagan worship, a god now worshipped by the Siamese, who ridiculously suppose, that he was born a god by his own power; and that immediately after his birth he acquired, by a bare contemplation of his mind, a perfect knowledge of all that relates to heaven and earth, to paradise and hell; that he remembered all that he had ever done in the different lives he had lived, and that he had written them in books. In these books he himself relates, that being become god, he wished one day that he

could manifest his divinity to men by some extraordinary prodigy, when he felt himself immediately carried into the air, on a throne glittering with gold and precious stones, and that the same moment the angels descended from heaven to pay him homage. That after the time he wished to become a god, he returned into this world five hundred and fifty times in different shapes, and that at every new birth, he had always been the prince of those animals under whose figure he was born, and that when he was a monkey he delivered a certain city from a horrid monster, which rendered it desolate; that he had been a most powerful king, and had travelled over the whole world, teaching mankind to know good and evil, acquainting them with the true religion, which he himself wrote down for the improvement of posterity, and that at length he died of the colic, in the eighty-second year of his age, when his soul ascended into the eighth heaven. To this absurd account the Siamese add, that this deity had a brother named Thevathat, who was inferior to him in dignity, and his implacable enemy.

SOMNER (**WILLIAM**) an eminent English antiquary, was the son of William Somner, register of the court of Canterbury, and was born in that city on the 30th of March, 1606. He was educated in the free-school of Canterbury, after which he was placed as clerk to his father in the ecclesiastical courts of that diocese, and at length was preferred to a creditable office in those courts by archbishop Laud. His leisure hours he applied to the study of antiquities, the first fruits of which were his *Antiquities of Canterbury*, printed in quarto in 1640, and reprinted in folio with cuts. He afterwards studied the Saxon tongue, which led him to enquire into most of the European languages, ancient and modern, and to run through the old Gallic, Irish, Scots, and Danish dialects, and especially the Slavonian, Gothic, and German tongues. He was at length solicited by his friends to write a Dictionary of the Saxon language, and for his support while he was about it, Roger Spelman, esq. bestowed on him the stipend settled on the Saxon lecture at Cambridge, founded by his grandfather sir Henry Spelman. This Dictionary was printed at Oxford in 1659. Just before the Restoration he was imprisoned in the castle of Deal, for endeavouring to procure persons to petition for a free parliament. In 1660 he was made master of St. John's hospital in the suburbs of Canterbury, and about the same time auditor of Christ-church in that city. It is remarkable that in the beginning of his last illness, he told his wife that he had never been let blood or taken physic during his whole life, which is a proof not only of the goodness of his constitution, but of his temperance. He died on the 30th of March, 1669, when his library and learned manuscripts, which are very numerous, were purchased by the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Besides the above works, he published, 1. A Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent. 2. A Treatise on Gavel kind; and some other pieces.

SOMNUS, or **SLEEP**, one of the blessings to which the Pagans erected altars, was represented as the son of Erebus and Night, and the brother of Death. Orpheus calls this imaginary deity the happy king of gods and men, and Ovid gives a very beautiful description of his abode, and represents him dwelling in a deep cave in the country of the Cimmerians. Into this cavern the sun never shines; and a perpetual stillness reigns, no noise being heard but the soft murmur caused by a branch of the river Lethe, which creeps over the pebbles, and invites to sleep. At its entrance grow poppies and other soporiferous herbs. The drowsy god lies reclined on a bed stuffed with black plumes, the bedstead is of ebony, the covering is also black, and his head surrounded by fantastic visions. The antients painted Sleep with an horn and elephant's tooth in his hand, and Virgil tells us there are two gates by which dreams enter, the one of horn and the other of ivory. The offspring of this god are very numerous, but the principal are Morpheus, Phobiter, and Phantasia. The altars dedicated to this deity were usually placed near those of the Muses.

SONCINO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan. It is strong by nature, and is seated on the river Oglio, on the confines of Bressani, twenty miles north-west of Cremona. It is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

SONDRIO, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, seated on the river Adda, at the foot of mount Mafegrio. It was formerly surrounded with walls, and had a good castle, which were ruined in 1335. It is eighteen miles north-east of Como. Long. 9. 56. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

SONKUAS, a people in the south part of Africa, who have the name of Cafres, and inhabit the mountains; living upon roots and hunting. Their houses are made with branches of trees twisted together, and covered with rushes. They are noted for their swiftness in running.

SOPHIANA, a town of Asia in Persia, in the province of Aderbeitzan.

Aderbeitzan. It is seated in a very moist valley, twenty-five miles north-west of Tauris. Long. 46. 25. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

SOPHOCLES, a celebrated Greek poet, surnamed the Bee, and the Attic Siren, from the excellence of his tragedies, and the sweetness of his verses, was born at Athens in the 495th year before the Christian æra. He distinguished himself by his courage on several occasions, and was general of the Athenian army with Pericles. He at the same time followed his taste for dramatic poetry, and carried the Greek tragedy to the highest degree of perfection. Cicero calls him a divine poet, and says, that Sophocles's children having summoned him to appear before the judges on account of his great age, that a guardian might be appointed for him, as being in his second childhood, he appeared before them without the least concern, and gave them his Oedipus, which was almost finished, in order to prove, by that piece, that he had none of the weakness of mind that was laid to his charge; and that the judges, having read that performance, sent away his ungrateful sons with shame and reproach, and gave him the greatest praises for composing so fine a tragedy. It is said that having, in spite of his age, gained the prize at the Olympic games, he died with joy in the 406th year before the Christian æra, at ninety years of age. He had composed an hundred and twenty tragedies, of which seven only are remaining, which are esteemed master-pieces. See **EURIPIDES**.

SOPHONISBA, the daughter of Amilcar the Carthaginian, and the wife of Syphax, king of Numidia, famous for her hatred of the Romans. She was taken in battle by king Massinissa, an ally of the Romans, who married her; but this marriage was disapproved by Scipio, and Massinissa being constrained to quit his spouse, he sent her poison, which Sophonisba swallowed with the utmost firmness and resolution, in the 203d year before the Christian æra.

SOPHONISBA, of Cremona, a lady celebrated for her skill in painting, was invited to the court of king Philip II. of Spain, and was ranked among the ladies of that queen. She particularly excelled in portraits. Lucia and Europa, her sisters, had the same turn for painting. They were the daughters of a Cremonese gentleman named Amilcar Anquicciola, and had learned painting under Julio Campo.

SOPHRONIA, a Roman lady whose courage and chastity are commended by Eusebius. She was married to the governor of Rome, and knowing that the archers, whom Maxentius used to employ to fetch him the women he designed to abuse, had already entered her house, with a permission he had extorted from her husband, she begged time to dress herself, and then retiring to her chamber, plunged a dagger into her bosom.

SOPHRONISTÆ, Σοφρονισταί, in Grecian antiquity, an order of magistrates among the Athenians. They were ten in number, as their name imports, and their office required them to inspect the carriage and manners of youth, and to see that they behaved themselves with sobriety and moderation.

SOPHRONIUS, bishop of Jerusalem in the year 623, was born at Damascus in Syria, and was a great enemy to the Monothelites. He composed the Life of St. Mary the Egyptian; and there are attributed to him some other works, which are to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. He died on the 11th of March, 636.

SOPRON, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the frontiers of Austria, on a small river near the lake Fertó, thirty miles south of Vienna. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

SORA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro, with a handsome castle; it has the title of a duchy, and is a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garigliano, on the frontiers of the Campagna of Rome, fifty-five miles south-east of Rome, and sixty-five north-west of Naples. Long. 14. 38. E. Lat. 41. 51. N.

SORA, a small strong town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a handsome college for the nobility. It is seated on a lake. Long. 11. 53. E. Lat. 55. 26. N.

SORAW, a small strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Lusatia. It is seated on the confines of Silesia, near the river Bober, twenty-five miles south of Crossen. Long. 15. 28. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

SORBIERE (**SAMUEL**) a famous writer of the seventeenth century, was born at St. Ambroix, a small town in the diocese of Uzes, on the 7th of September, 1615, of protestant parents, and was educated by Samuel Petit, his uncle, who was minister of Nîmes. In 1639 he went to Paris to apply himself to medicinal knowledge, and in 1642 went into Holland, where he married. At his return to France he was made principal of the college of the city of Orange. Three years after he embraced the Romish religion, and the following year going to Paris he published a Discourse in relation to his conversion. Pope Alexander VII. Lewis XIV. cardinal Mazarin, and the clergy of France, gave him

public marks of their esteem, and granted him pensions and benefices. He died on the 9th of April, 1670. He wrote, 1. A French Translation of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. 2. Another of Hobbes's Politics. 3. Letters and Discourses on curious Subjects. 4. An Account of his Travels; and several other works in Latin and French. The book intitled *Sorberiana* was not written by him, but is a collection of sentences and smart sayings which he is supposed to have uttered in conversation. Sorbieri had a good deal of wit, with little learning; but endeavoured to obtain a literary correspondence with all who had a great reputation, in order to make himself shine. He was pretty closely connected with Hobbes and Gassendi. Hobbes wrote to him on philosophical subjects. Sorbieri sent those letters to Gassendi, and Gassendi's answers he made use of to send as letters to Hobbes, on which account he esteemed Sorbieri a great philosopher; but at length this artifice was discovered.

SOREL, or **SOREAU**. See **AGNES**.

SORET, a province of the East Indies in Asia, bounded by Jeselméure on the north; by Bando on the east; by the river Padda on the south; and by Sinda on the west. The chief town is Jaganat, and is subject to the great mogul.

SORIA, a town of Spain in Old Castile, has nothing remarkable but its having been built near the ruins of the ancient Numantia. There are still some old walls remaining of it. It is seated near the source of the river Duero. Long. 2. 2. W. Lat. 41. 48. N.

SORRENTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Naples, and on the north coast of a peninsula, eighteen miles south-east of Naples, and ten north-west of Amalfi. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

SOSIGENES, an able Egyptian astronomer, whom Cæsar sent for to Rome to reform the Calendar, and who invented the Julian period, which began in the 45th year before the Christian æra.

SOSPELLO, a town of Italy in the province of Piedmont, and county of Nice. It was taken by the French in 1692, and rendered back in 1696, and is now subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 43. 57. N.

SOSTRATUS, of Gnidus, a celebrated Greek architect and engineer, was greatly esteemed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about the 273d year before the Christian æra. He built, by that prince's order, the light house of the isle of Pharos, near Alexandria, which was so magnificent an edifice, that it was esteemed one of the wonders of the world. Sostratus placed an inscription upon it with his name, in order to let posterity know that he was the architect.

SOTADES, an ancient Greek poet, a native of Maronea, a city of Thrace, invented a kind of irregular iambic verse, which was called from him Sotadic verse. His poems were extremely lascivious, and abounded with the severest satires on the most respectable persons: but his impudence did not remain unpunished, for Ptolemy Philadelphus, against whom he had presumed to write, caused him to be inclosed in a leaden chest and thrown into the sea. This poet's writings have not been handed down to us.

SOTER, a native of Fundi, succeeded Anicetus bishop of Rome in 168, and suffered martyrdom in 176, during the persecution under Marcus Antoninus the Philosopher. He was succeeded by Eleutherus.

SOVANA, a town of Italy in the duchy of Tuscany, and province of Sienna, seated on the confines of the Pope's territories, twenty-five miles west of Orvieto. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 42. 52. N.

SOUBISE (**JOHN DE PARTHENAI**, lord of) one of the greatest captains among the French Calvinists in the sixteenth century, changed his religion at the court of the duke of Ferrara, where his wife, the daughter of Lewis XII. had introduced the reformed religion. On his return to France he zealously maintained the cause he had embraced, and was one of the most considerable associates of the prince of Conde, who made him governor of Lyons, which place he preserved with great care, and defended it with signal bravery against the duke of Nemours, whom he obliged to raise the siege. The queen mother also attempted in vain to surprize him by negotiations. He had commanded the army of Henry II. in Tuscany, and died in 1566, at fifty-four years of age, leaving only one daughter named Catharine de Parthenai. See **PARTHENAI**.

SOUBIZE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality. It is seated on an eminence on the river Charente, five miles north of Brouage, and fourteen south of Rochelle. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 45. 56. N.

SOUILLIAC, a town of France in Querci, near an abbey of Benedictines of the same name. It is seated on the river Dorese, near that of Dordogne, twenty miles from Sarlat. Long. 1. 12. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

SOURCE, a town of the East Indies in the kingdom of Bengal, and in the territories of the great mogul. It is seated on the river Guel, seventy-five miles from Hughly. Long. 84. 45 E. Lat. 24. 35. N.

SOUND, the name of the streight between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail into the Baltic Sea, and it is about four miles in breadth. Here the Danes take toll of all the merchant ships that trade in the Baltic.

SOURCE, a river of the Netherlands which runs from west to east through Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moselle, a little above Triers or Treves.

SOUTH (Dr. ROBERT) an eminent divine, was the son of Mr. William South, a merchant of London, and was born at Hackney near that city, in the year 1633. He studied at Westminster-school, and afterwards in Christ-church college, Oxford. In 1654 he wrote a copy of Latin verses to congratulate Cromwell upon the peace concluded with the Dutch; and the next year a Latin poem intitled *Musica In-cantans*. In 1660 he was elected public orator of the university, and the next year became domestic chaplain to Edward earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England. In 1663 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, admitted to the degree of doctor of divinity, and had a sinecure bestowed on him in Wales, by his patron the earl of Clarendon, after whose retirement into France in 1667, he became chaplain to the duke of York. In 1670 he was installed canon of Christ-church in Oxford, and in 1676 attended as chaplain to Laurence Hyde, esq. ambassador extraordinary to the king of Poland. In 1678 he was presented to the rectory of Islip in Oxfordshire, and in 1680 rebuilt the chancel of that church, as he afterwards did the rectory-house belonging to it. After the revolution he took the oath of allegiance to king William and queen Mary, though he excused himself from accepting a great dignity in the church, vacated by the personal refusal of that oath. His health began to decline several years before his death, which happened on the 8th of July, 1716. He was interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. He published, 1. *Animadversions on Dr. Sherlock's Vindication of the Holy and Ever Blessed Trinity*. 2. *A Defence of his Animadversions*. 3. *Sermons*, eight vols. octavo. And after his decease were published his *Opera Posthuma Latina*, and his posthumous English works. Dr. South was remarkable for his wit, which abounds in all his writings, and particularly in his Sermons; but at the same time they equally abound in ill humour, spleen, and satire. He was remarkable for being a time-server. During the life of Cromwell he was a staunch presbyterian, and then railed against the independents: at the restoration he exerted his pulpit eloquence against the presbyterians, and in the reign of queen Anne was a warm advocate for Sacheverel.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is eight miles south east of Warwick, and eighty-three north-west of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with three markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and two fairs, on April 25, and Trinity Monday, for horses, cattle, and leather. It is commodiously seated on an arm of the sea, and has quays for the unloading of merchandize, which render it a place of good trade, and is well inhabited by merchants and shop-keepers. It is large and well-built, containing five parish churches, and an hospital called God's house. It is surrounded by strong walls and a double ditch, with seven gates, and several watch-towers: it had a strong castle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation town and county of itself, and sends two members to parliament. It is twelve miles south of Winchester, and seventy-eight west-south-west of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

SOUTHERN (THOMAS) a dramatic writer, was born at Dublin, in the year of the Restoration, and was early educated in the university there; but in the eighteenth year of his age came to England, and settled in the Middle Temple London, where, instead of studying the law, he applied himself to the writing of plays. In 1682 was acted his *Persian Prince*, or *Loyal Brother*. This was at a time when the tory interest was triumphant; and the character of the loyal brother was doubtless intended to compliment the duke of York, who, after his accession to the throne, rewarded Mr. Southern by giving him a captain's commission, which he enjoyed but a short time; for on the accession of king William III. he retired to his studies, and wrote several other plays, from which he is supposed to have drawn a very handsome subsistence. The principal of these are *The Spartan Dame*; *Innocent Adultery*; and *Oroonoko*, or the *Royal Slave*, which is founded on a true story related by Mrs. Behn, in a novel. He lived the last ten years of his life at Westminster, and constantly attended the abbey ser-

vice; being, it is said, particularly fond of church music. He died on the 26th of May, 1746, at above eighty-five years of age. His plays are printed in two volumes duodecimo.

SOUTH-MOULTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; with six fairs, on Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before October 10, and Saturday before December 12, all for cattle. It is a pretty good town, and is seated on a small river on the Moul, which falls into the Taw, and the market is considerable for corn and provisions. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, recorder, and capital burgeses. This place trades mostly in ferges and felts. It is four miles east of Barnstaple, and one hundred and eighty-three west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 55. W. Lat. 50. 47. N.

SOUTH-PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays; and a fair on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Earret, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is twenty-four miles south of Wells, and one hundred and thirty-seven west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 2. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, reckoned as a suburb to London, and so extensive and populous, that none of the cities or market towns of England equal it in the number of its houses and inhabitants, it extending on the south bank of the Thames, as London does on the north, and joining several villages that were formerly at a considerable distance, particularly Horsley down and Rotherhithe on the east, and Lambeth on the west, and from north to south it extends in the broadest part from London-bridge almost to Newington-Butts, and is joined to London by three noble bridges. But what is more properly termed Southwark is included in the parishes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. Thomas, St. George, and Christ church; all of which are very extensive. It has two famous hospitals, St. Thomas's and Guy's, besides the Magdalen-house. There are also two prisons for debt, the King's-Bench and the Marshalsea, and one for criminals called the New-Jail, and it sends two members to parliament.

SOUTHWELL, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and merchandize. It is an ancient town, and has a collegiate church, though the market is but small. It is ten miles north-east of Nottingham, and one hundred and thirty-six north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 56. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

SOUTHWOULD, a town of Suffolk with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday and August 24, for toys. It is seated on a cliff, having the sea on the east, a harbour on the south, a river with a draw-bridge on the west, and a small neck of land on the north. It has a corporation. The chief business of the inhabitants is in sea affairs; they also carry a great deal of cheese and butter to London; and have works for the refining of salt. It is forty-six miles east of Bury, and one hundred and four north-east of London. Long. 2. 3. E. Lat. 52. 28. N.

SOUVIGNY, a town of France in Bourbonnois, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on the river Quefne, five miles from Molins, and one hundred and sixty-seven south of Paris. Long. 3. 14. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

SOZOMENUS (HERMIAS) a famous ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century, surnamed Scholasticus, was born at Bethelia, a town of Palestine. He for a long time pleaded at the bar of Constantinople, and died about the year 450. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History in Greek, which extends from the year 324 to 439, in which he shews an amazing credulity for monkish miracles, gives high commendations of the monastic life, and enlarges on the actions and manners of those recluses.

SPA, or **SPAW**, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with hills, and has been famous for its mineral waters ever since the time of the Romans. The town consists of about three hundred houses, and the waters proceed from five springs, of which the Pouhon is accounted the best. The inhabitants make a great many sorts of curious toys, which they sell to strangers. In the waters near the town there are a great number of delicate fish, and very good game. It is seventeen miles south-east of Liege. Long. 5. 56. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

SPAGNOLETTO, an excellent painter, whose true name was Giosepe Ribera, though he is commonly known by the former, was a native of Valencia in Spain, and became perfect in designing, and famous for his excellent manner of colouring, which he had learned from Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, and was like his master, strict in following the life. He performed many half figures, but was particularly famous for history, in which he frequently affected something that was very terrible in his pieces, as Prometheus with a vulture feeding upon his liver; Cato weltering in his own blood;

blood; St. Bartholomew with the skin flayed off from his body. But in all his compositions he imitated nature with such art and judgment, that a lady big with child having accidentally cast her eyes upon an Ixion whom he had represented in torture upon the wheel, received such an impression from it, that she brought forth an infant with fingers distorted just like those in his picture. His usual abode was at Naples, where he lived very splendidly, he being much in favour with the viceroy, his countryman; and in great reputation for his works in painting, and for several prints etched with his own hand.

SPAGNOLI (BAPTISTA) general of the order of the Carmelites, and a famous Latin poet surnamed Mantuan, from his being born at Mantua, acquired great reputation by his works. He had an extraordinary facility in making verses; but his writing too many of them has rendered them less perfect. He died on the 20th of March, 1516, aged seventy-eight. His works have been collected together, and printed in four vols.

SPAIN, a large kingdom of Europe, bounded by the bay of Biscay on the north; by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, on the north-east; by the Mediterranean sea on the south and south-east; and by Portugal on the west. It is about seven hundred miles in length from east to west, and five hundred in breadth from north to south. It was formerly called *Hesperia* by the Greeks, which signifies the West; as also *Iberia*, from the river *Iberus*, now named *Ebro*. The air of this country is generally hot and dry, particularly in the heart of the country and to the south; which obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and sit up late at nights. It rains but very seldom, and sometimes there is no cloud to be seen for months together. There are a great number of mountains, several of which are very high and covered with snow; and yet the valleys are seldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without passing one of these mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make use of mules, as being surer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reason it is not very plentiful. The inhabitants do not live much upon fish in the inland parts, because the rivers contain very few. They feed no great number of cattle, for which reason butter is very scarce, and obliges them to make use of oil in its stead. The wines in Spain are generally very good, but they are most drunk in other countries, because the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruits are very fine, and they have apples, pears, chestnuts, hazel-nuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have salt enough for their own use, a few sugar canes, and some saffron. In some of the mountains there are precious stones, marble, alum, sulphur, and other minerals; particularly in Biscay, the iron mines are inexhaustible. There are few wild beasts in the forests, except bears. They have great numbers of sheep, which yield the finest wool in Europe; yet the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spanish horses are very good, particularly those of Andalusia and Asturias. Also in Andalusia there is a race of wild bulls, which they make use of in their bull-fights. In Biscay there are little hogs, which the ladies are so fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs.

The principal rivers are five, the Tajo, the Douro, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro; besides which, there are many of less note, over which there are 700 bridges. Several nations have made incursions into Spain at different times; but the most remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this country in the 8th century, and over-ran all parts of it. But the Christians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarre, near the Pyrenees; that of Castile, which comprehended Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, and Andalusia; that of Arragon, which contained Biscay, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, and the islands of Majorca and Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algarve was joined; and, lastly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept possession of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulsion of the Moors, particularly in 1568, and 1610; at both which times it is said a million of those people were driven out of the kingdom. Besides, for these two centuries, there have been a great number of the inhabitants sent to people the Spanish dominions in America. Add to these the vast number of religious houses; inasmuch that the general of the Dominicans has boasted that he could bring an army of 200,000 monks of his order into the field, without any great mis of them in the convents. They are very moderate in their eating, and they can make a meal of olives, a sallad, a little garlick, or a few roots. The women are generally very lean, and they have black eyes, flat bosoms, little feet, and long garments. When they make visits,

they sit on carpets, which custom they have derived from the Moors. Neither men nor women often change the fashion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, without powder, and have long swords by their sides. They generally used to be dressed in black; but since they have had a king from France, many of them imitate the French fashions, especially in the politest towns. With regard to their religion, they are the strictest papists in the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worst nation in Europe. At the inns there are a great number of common women, whose behaviour is very impudent, and immodest. They are so lazy in their shops, that they will say they have not a commodity, rather than take pains to look for it; for this reason the best shops are kept by Frenchmen, and they are the best workmen in all manner of businesses. Spain is an absolute monarchy, and in Madrid there are several courts of justice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their distinct provinces, being eight in all. There is also a privy-council called the *junto*, composed of the king's favourites. There are four viceroys in Spain, namely those of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has also five viceroys, and fifty-five governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almost immense, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are eight archbishopricks, and forty-four bishopricks, who have all large revenues, and the king disposes of all ecclesiastical offices. The inquisition was set up in 1477, and there are now fourteen tribunals, in as many different places. They have a great number of officers belonging to them, besides 20,000 spies which they employ. This inquisition was first designed against the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and heretics, and it is said there are still many of the former in high offices about the court, notwithstanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls already mentioned are chiefly made use of at Madrid; though there are bull-fights sometimes at other places. The king and all the court are present at these fights, and all the fronts of the houses are adorned with tapestry; likewise the balconies are taken up by the principal ladies in the kingdom, who appear in their richest habits and jewels. Those that enter the lists with the bulls are called *Torreadores*, and are all knights, who are armed with nothing but a lance, and cannot make use of their swords, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately and cut him in pieces with their swords. Besides the territories of the king of Spain in Europe, he possesses the best part of America, and is master of many rich islands in the South seas; and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandizes of the East Indies. He also possesses several places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran.

SPAIN, NEW. See Mexico.

SPALATRO, or **SPALATTO**, a rich, populous, and strong town of the republic of Venice, and capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated in a plentiful country, on the gulph of Venice, thirty-seven miles south-east of Sebenico. Long. 17. 50. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and five fairs, on April 27, for hemp and flax; on June 29, for horses and cattle; on August 30, for horses; and on September 25, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is an ancient and well built town, and is a mile in length upon the road; but it is in a low situation, and enclosed with rivulets, drains, and a navigable river; which causes it to be a place of good trade, having several vessels and barges belonging to it. It is sixteen miles south of Boston, and one hundred and three north of London. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. The citadel joins to the town, and is furnished with four bastions. Within it is a fine arsenal under ground, and there are apartments for prisoners of state of high rank. It is seated on the river Havel over-against the place where the Spree falls into that river. It is thirteen miles north-east of Brandenburg. Long. 13. 46 E. Lat. 52. 34. N.

SPANHEIM (FREDERIC) professor of divinity at Leyden, and one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, was born at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, on the 1st of January, 1600. He was educated with great care under the eye of Wigand Spanheim, his father, who was ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector Palatine. He studied at Amberg, Heidelberg, and Geneva, where he distinguished himself by his wit and learning. His father received such pleasure from hearing of the progress he made in his studies, that he died in 1620, holding in his hand a letter from his son, which had made him weep for joy. In 1621 Frederic Spanheim went into Dauphine, where he lived three

three years with John de Bonne, governor of Embrun, in quality of a tutor. He entered twice into a regular conference on controverted subjects, and came off with great honour. At length he came to England, and afterwards returned to Geneva, where, in 1626, he disputed for a professor's chair of philosophy, and carried it. In 1631 he succeeded to the chair of divinity, which he filled with such applause, that, in 1642, he was invited to Leyden to discharge the same post, where he kept up, and even encreased his reputation. His academical lectures and disputations, his preaching at the Walloon church, of which he was minister, and the books he wrote, did not prevent his keeping a great literary correspondence. He was obliged to visit the queen of Bohemia, and the prince of Orange, at whose courts he was greatly caressed. Queen Christina of Sweden did him the honour to write to him to let him know the esteem she had for him, and what pleasure she took in reading his works. The principal of these are, 1. *The Swedish Soldier*. 2. *The Mercury of Switzerland*. 3. *A Historical Account of the Life and Death of Christopher Viscount of Dhona*; which are all in French. 4. *Dubia Evangelica*. 5. *Chamierus Contractus*. 6. *Exercitationes de Gratia Universalis*. 7. *Orations*, &c. He died in May, 1649, and left seven children, the two eldest of whom were very famous. See the following articles.

SPANHEIM (EZRAEL) a very learned writer, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born at Geneva, 1629. After his having studied in that city, he went to Leyden with his father in 1642, where he distinguished himself so greatly by his learning and abilities, that he immediately gained the friendship of Daniel Heinsius and Claudius Salmasius, which he constantly preserved, notwithstanding the mutual animosity between those two learned men. His reputation spreading into foreign countries, Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, invited him to his court, when but twenty-five years of age, to be governor to prince Charles, his only son, which post he discharged with much success and prudence. He at the same time employed his leisure hours in perfecting his knowledge of the Greek and Roman learning, and in carefully examining those books which might contribute to the explication of the public law of Germany. He was at length sent to the courts of the Italian princes, to Florence, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and Rome, with orders to observe the intrigues of the Catholic electors in those courts. In these travels he acquired a knowledge of medals and antiquities, a study which at that time flourished in Italy. At Rome he also acquired the esteem of queen Christina of Sweden; and saw the princess Sophia, the mother of the late king George I. with whom he had before held a correspondence by letters, upon subjects of politics and literature. That princess being highly pleased to meet with a gentleman, whom she had already known as a man of learning, and whose father had done considerable services for the king and queen of Bohemia, her father and mother, could not be satisfied to part with him so soon; and having obtained leave of the elector her brother, took him with her into Germany. Upon his return to Heidelberg, in April, 1665, he was received with all possible marks of esteem by the elector his master, who employed him in several negotiations at foreign courts. In 1679 he, with the elector Palatine's consent, went into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, and was the following year sent to France with the title of envoy extraordinary. He returned to Berlin in 1689, when he was made minister of state. After the peace of Ryfwick, in 1697, he was sent to France, where he stayed till the year 1702. The elector of Brandenburg having, during that interval, assumed the title of king of Prussia, conferred on him the title and dignity of baron. In 1702 he was sent ambassador into England, where he employed his leisure hours in his favourite studies; became a fellow of the Royal Society, and died at London, in 1710, aged eighty-one. He wrote several learned works, which are much esteemed, the principal of which are, 1. *De Præstantiâ & Usu Numismatum Antiquorum*; the best edition of which is in two volumes, folio. 2. Several Letters, or Dissertations, on scarce and curious Medals. 3. A Preface and Notes to the edition of the Emperor Julian's Works, printed at Leipzig, in 1696, folio.

SPANHEIM (FREDERIC) younger brother to the preceding, and a very learned protestant divine, was born at Geneva, on the 11th of March, 1632. He studied at Leyden, and in 1652 was admitted a candidate for the ministry, and soon after began to preach in several parts of Zealand, and for one year discharged the office of a minister at Utrecht. He was admitted doctor of divinity in April, 1655, and received an invitation from Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, who had resolved to re-establish his university at Heidelberg, and gave him the professorship of divinity, though he was then but twenty-three years of age. He gained a great reputation at that university, and the elector Palatine always shewed him the highest marks of his esteem and

confidence; but these favours did not prevent his opposing with great freedom that prince's design of divorcing the princess his wife, and marrying another. His merit procured him several invitations, which he did not think proper to accept; but at last he complied with an offer made by the university of Leyden, where, in 1670, he was admitted professor of divinity and sacred history. In this university his reputation was raised to the highest pitch, and he was four times rector of it, besides his enjoying the post of library-keeper. He died on the 8th of May, 1701, aged sixty-nine. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History, and many other learned works in Latin, which have been printed together in three volumes, folio.

SPANISH-TOWN, the capital of the island of Jamaica. See *JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA*.

SPARTEL (CAPE) a promontory on the coast of Barbary in Africa, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Long. 5. 47. W. Lat. 35. 42. N.

SPARTIANUS (ÆLIUS) a Latin historian, who wrote the Lives of Adrian, Caracalla, and four of the other Roman emperors. He lived under the reign of Dioclesian, about the year 290.

SPARTIVENTO (CAPE) the most southern point or promontory of Italy. Long. 16. 41. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

SPEARMAN (JOSIAH) a gentleman who, though blind, was remarkably distinguished by his wisdom and the most amiable virtues, was born about the year 1683, and at five years of age totally and irrecoverably lost his sight by a high fever. He took delight in hearing a person read to him, and what he heard would retain, and repeat any passage of consequence at any distant time. He resided at Plaistow in Essex, and walked nimbly about his house, gardens, or any place he knew; and would turn a corner without feeling, as well as if he saw; stop at a tree, flower, or any thing; and prune a tree with great exactness and method. As he kept most sorts of tools, he would perform many kinds of work for his private amusement, particularly boxes, chests, bird-cages, traps for vermin, and many other things, so as to answer the purpose of use and beauty. In public his company was instructive and entertaining; his good sense and moral reflections commanded attention; and his pleasant stories, which he would tell with all advantages, excite mirth. As a parishoner, he attended at vestries, where his advice was frequently asked and followed; and being thought a proper person to examine the parish officers accounts, and regulate the business of the work-house, he was chosen an auditor, in which he shewed a comprehensive knowledge and accurate judgment. He was never better pleased than with the company of his relations, friends, and acquaintance, at his house, where their entertainment was of the best, and that in plenty. His bounty extended not to every stroller at his gate, but his poor neighbours, whose wants he knew, seldom went away empty, not by the connivance of the servants, but with the knowledge and consent of the master.

His estate, which lay round him, was not very large, but he husbanded it with care and œconomy; the least thing amiss was repaired immediately, whereby he kept his old tenants, and seldom wanted new: this, with his lady's domestic œconomy, enabled him to live genteelly, and his laying out his money in his neighbourhood made him beloved and respected. He never would be imposed on, dealt as much as possible with ready money, and carefully discharged his bills twice a year. A bill of parcels was delivered with all that was bought upon credit, and which was always kept to compare with the general bill. The labour and hire of all who worked by the day were always carefully booked, so that it was next to impossible that he should suffer by fraud. He always took care to inform himself by some friend, or neighbour that he could trust, and whose capacity he knew, of the circumstances of any affair which he was about to transact, and would advise perhaps not with one only, but several, so that he knew more perfectly the state of his affairs than many gentlemen that could see. His money went through no fingers but his own, and he could pay a bill with surprising readiness. The confused mixture of gold and silver was no kind of hinderance, he would divide and pay any sum with the utmost exactness and dispatch. He was a good Christian, his attendance at church was constant and devout; the death of his wife on the 15th of September, 1751, was a great blow to him; though, from that time, he was encompassed by his relations, whose care and attendance was remarkably kind and tender, yet he was seldom merry, and seemed to love solitude and retirement, and if he mentioned her name it was with tears. In the latter end of October, 1752, his fatal illness seized him, and though he could walk about his house, yet he improved the intimation of his approaching end, by ordering in all his tradesmen's bills, and appeared uneasy that some were delayed; when he had settled all his worldly affairs, he seemed more pleased and easy, and waited patiently for his dissolution, which happened

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pered on the 20th of December, 1752, in the seventeenth year of his age.

SPEED, (JOHN) an eminent English historian, was born at Farington, in Cheshire, in the year 1552. He was by profession a taylor, and free of the company of Merchant Taylors in the city of London. In 1606, he published his Theatre of Great Britain, which was afterwards reprinted in folio, under the title of the Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine. His Genealogies of Scripture were first bound up with the Bible in 1611, which was the first edition of the present translation. In 1614, appeared his History of Great Britaine, which has been translated into Latin; and, in 1616, he published his Cloud of Witnesſes, in octavo. He lived in marriage fifty-seven years with his wife, by whom he had twelve ſons and fix daughters, and died ſoon after her, on the 28th of July, 1629, in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age. He was interred in the church of St. Giles's Cripplegate, London, where a monument was erected to his memory. Archdeacon Nicholſon ſays, that "he muſt be acknowledged to have had a head the beſt diſpoſed towards hiſtory of any of our writers, and would certainly have outdone himſelf, as far as he has gone beyond the reſt of his profeſſion, if the advantages of his education had been anſwerable to thoſe of his natural genius."

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and capital of Umbria, thirty miles north of Spoletto. Long. 13. 46. E. Lat 43. 10. N.

SPELMAN, (Sir HENRY) an eminent English antiquary, was the ſon of Henry Spelman, eſq. and was born at Cengham, a village near Lynn, in Norfolk, about the year 1561. He ſtudied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the common law at Lincoln's Inn; but, at about twenty years of age, retired into the country, and ſettling as a country gentleman and a farmer, divided his time between ſtudy and buſineſs. He then married the eldeſt daughter of John Le Strange, a gentleman of Norfolk, and became high ſheriff of that county in the ſecond year of the reign of James I. He was afterwards ſent by that prince three times into Ireland, and at home was appointed one of the commiſſioners to enquire into the oppreſſion of exacted fees. He was alſo knighted by king James I. who had a particular eſteem for him. At about fifty years of age, ſir Henry reſolving to apply himſelf more cloſely to ſtudy than he had hitherto done, ſettled in London with his wife and family, and collected ſuch books and manuſcripts as concerned the ſubject of antiquities, whether foreign or domeſtic, for he had always taken a particular delight in thoſe enquiries. In 1613, he published his book *De non temerandis Eccleſiis*; and, in 1614, wrote a piece concerning the Original of the Four Terms of the Year. In 1626, he published the firſt part of his Gloſſary of the Saxon Tongue, which he never completed; and, in 1631, appeared the firſt volume of an edition of the English Councils. He was a great encourager of learning and learned men, and died in London in 1641, at about eighty years of age, and was interred in Weſtmiſter Abbey. After his deceaſe Mr. Edmund Gibſon published in folio his Poſthumous Works; and, in 1640, John Spelman, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, published the Saxon Pſalter, in quarto, from an old manuſcript found in ſir Henry's library, and alſo wrote the Life of King Alfred the Great in Engliſh. This gentleman died on the 25th of July, 1643.

SPENSER, (EDMUND) an excellent English poet of the 16th century, was born at London, and educated in Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of maſter of arts in 1576; but, at length ſtanding for a fellowſhip without ſucceſs, this diſappointment, together with the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, forced him from the univerſity; and we find him next taking up his reſidence with ſome friends in the North, where he fell in love with his Roſalind, whom he ſo finely celebrates in his Paſtorals, and of whoſe cruelty he has written ſuch pathetic complaints. The Shepherd's Calendar, which is ſo full of his unproſperous paſſion for Roſalind, was the firſt of his works of any note, and this he addreſſed by a ſhort dedication in verſe to ſir Philip Sidney, concealing himſelf under the humble title of Immerito. After he had ſtaid ſome time in the North, he was prevailed upon by ſome friends to quit his obſcurity, and come to London, that he might be in the way of promotion. To this he alludes in his ſixth Eclogue, where Hobbinol, by which name is meant his friend Mr. Gabriel Harvey, perſuades Colin to leave the hilly country as a barren and unthriving ſolitude, and remove to a better ſoil. The firſt ſtep he made towards preferment was his acquaintance with ſir Philip Sidney, who was then in the higheſt reputation for his wit and polite accompliſhments. It is ſaid that he was a ſtranger to ſir Philip when he began to write his Fairy Queen, and that going to Leiſter-houſe, he ſent in to that gentleman a copy of the

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ninth Canto of the firſt Book of that Poem. Sir Philip was much ſurpriſed at the deſcription of deſpair in that Canto, and is ſaid to have ſhewn an unſual kind of tranſport on the diſcovery of ſo new and uncommon a genius. Having read ſome ſtanſas, he turned to his ſteward, and bid him give the perſon who brought thoſe verſes fifty pounds, but upon reading the next ſtanza, he ordered the ſum to be doubled. The ſteward was no leſs ſurpriſed than his maſter, and thought it his duty to make ſome delay in executing ſo ſudden and laſh a bounty; but upon reading one ſtanza more, ſir Philip raiſed his gratuity to two hundred pounds, and commanded the ſteward to give it immediately, leſt, as he read farther, he might be tempted to give away his whole eſtate. Though nothing could have been more happy for Mr. Spenſer than his being introduced to court by ſir Philip, yet he did not immediately receive any great benefit from it. He was indeed created poet laureat to queen Elizabeth, but for ſome time only wore a barren laurel, and poſſeſſed the place without the penſion. The lord treaſurer Burleigh had no taſte for Spenſer's merit, and is ſaid to have intercepted the queen's favour to him. Fuller, in his Worthies, obſerves, that her majeſty upon Spenſer's preſenting ſome poems to her, ordered him a gratuity of an hundred pounds; but the lord treaſurer objecting to it, ſaid with ſome ſcorn of the poet, "What! all this for a ſong?" To which the queen replied, "Then give him what is reaſon." Spenſer waited for ſome time, but had the mortification to find himſelf diſappointed of the queen's bounty. Upon this he took a proper opportunity to preſent a paper to her majeſty, in the manner of a petition, in which he reminded her of the order ſhe had given in the following lines:

I was promiſ'd on a time,
To have reaſon for my rhyme;
From that time unto this ſeaſon,
I received nor rhyme nor reaſon.

This paper had, however, the deſired effect, for the queen reproved the treaſurer, and immediately directed the payment of the hundred pounds ſhe had at firſt ordered.

But though Spenſer had no better intereſt with the lord Burleigh, yet we find him ſome time after his appearance at court, in conſiderable eſteem with the moſt eminent men of that time. In 1579, he was ſent abroad by the earl of Leiſter, but in what ſervice he was employed is uncertain. He was afterwards recommended as ſecretary to the lord Grey of Wilton, on that nobleman's being appointed lord deputy of Ireland; and he was at length rewarded by a grant from queen Elizabeth of three thouſand acres of land in the county of Cork. His houſe was in Kilcolman, and the river Mulla, which he has more than once ſo beautifully introduced in his poems, ran through his grounds. In this retirement he finiſhed his Fairy Queen, and here he was a more ſucceſſful lover than when he courted his Roſalind, for the collection of his ſonnets are a kind of ſhort hiſtory of the progreſs of a new amour, which we find ended in marriage, and gave occaſion to an excellent Epithalamium, which no one could write ſo well as himſelf. Here he was viſited by ſir Walter Raleigh in his return from the Portugal expedition in 1589, who perſuaded him to return to England, and introduced him to the queen; but in the Iriſh rebellion under the earl of Deſmond, our author was plundered and deprived of his eſtate, and ſeems to have ſpent the latter part of his life with much grief of heart, under the diſappointment of a broken fortune. He died in 1598, and was interred in Weſtmiſter Abbey. His obſequies were attended by the poets of that time, and others, who paid the laſt honours to his memory. Several copies of verſes were thrown after him into his grave, and a monument was erected to him at the expence of Robert Devereux earl of Eſſex. Beſides his works already mentioned, he wrote a Poem called Mother Hubbard's Tale, Hymns, Daphnada, and Elegies on ſir Philip Sidney; but the Poem, intitled Britain's Ida, though aſcribed to him, is thought by good judges not to be of his writing. He wrote likewiſe nine Comedies, in imitation of the admired Ariotto, which are inſcribed with the names of the Nine Muſes, but are unhappily loſt.

SPENSER, or SPENCER, (Dr. JOHN) a learned divine, was born in Kent in the year 1630, and educated in Corpus Chriſti college in Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1652, and afterwards received the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1667, he was choſen maſter of his college; and, in 1677, was inſtalled dean of Ely. He wrote, 1. A Diſcourſe concerning Preſages, upon Occaſion of ſome Pieces printed under the title of *Mirabilis Annus*. 2. A Latin Diſſertation concerning Urim and Thummim. 3. *De Legibus Hebræorum Rituumque earum Rationibus Libri*, the beſt edition of which is that of 1727, in two volumes folio. Dr. Spenſer's deducing the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jewiſh Religion from the Practices of the idolatrous Nations round about them, has been attacked by ſeveral writers

writers, and particularly by Mr. Samuel Shuckford. He died on the 27th of May, 1695, aged sixty-five.

SPERON SPERONE, a celebrated Italian writer, was born at Padua in 1504, and made so rapid a progress, that he taught philosophy in that city at twenty-four years of age. He was esteemed by the public for his virtue, the greatness of his genius, his eloquence and erudition. He died in 1588, aged eighty-four. His principal works are, 1. His Dialogues. 2. His Tragedy, intitled Canace. 3. His Discourses on the Prudence of Princes, in Italian.

SPEUSIPPUS, a famous Greek philosopher, born at Athens, was, by his mother's side, the nephew of Plato, and succeeded him. He lived about 347 years before the Christian era.

SPEY, a large and rapid river of Scotland, which runs through the shires of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German sea eastward of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZZIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on a gulph of the same name, near the frontiers of Tuscany. It is forty-eight miles south-east of Genoa. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

SPICE-ISLANDS, islands of the East Indies. The principal are, the Banda islands, the Moluccas, and Ceylon, which see. They are all in possession of the Dutch.

SPIETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with the title of a barony, and a castle. It is seated on the lake Thoun, near a brook which dries up in autumn, and begins to run again in the spring. Long. 7. 30. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

SPIFAME, (**JAMES PAUL**) bishop of Nevers, was the son of John Spifame lord de Passy. He was born at Paris, and successively became counsellor to the parliament, president of inquests, master of requests, and counsellor of state. At length taking orders, he was made canon of Paris, chancellor of the university, abbot of St. Paul de Sens, grand vicar to Charles cardinal of Lorraine, and then bishop of Nevers, and assisted at the assembly of the states held at Paris in 1557. However, having embraced Calvin's sentiments, he, in 1559, retired to Geneva, where he obtained the esteem of that reformer, and was of great service to the protestants, for he revealed many secrets, procured great supplies from the German princes, and made a speech before the emperor at the diet of Francfort, in the year 1562, in which he spoke with such strength, that his discourse proved one of the best manifestos of the reformed; but being suspected of endeavouring to obtain another bishopric in the Romish church, and being accused of anti-dating and putting false seals to a contract of marriage, to prevent a child he had by his wife before his marriage being declared a bastard, he was condemned to lose his head on a scaffold, which was executed at Geneva on the 23d of March, 1566. He wrote several works.

SPIGELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, seated twenty-two miles south-west of Hildesheim. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

SPIGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Monferrat, seated sixty miles south-east of Turin, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 8. 32. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

SPIILIMBERGO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, forty-seven miles north of Venice. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

SPILSBY, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays; and four fairs, on Monday before Whitsuntide, on Monday fortnight after Whitsunday, and on the second Thursday in July, for all sorts of cattle and cloathing. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is but an indifferent place; however, the market is very considerable both for corn and cattle. It is one hundred and thirty-seven miles from London. Long. 0. 18. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

SPINA, (**ALEXANDER**) a Dominican monk of the convent of St. Catharine of Pisa, who hearing, about the year 1295, that a certain person had invented a way of making spectacles, and would not discover the secret, found out a method of making them by his own abilities, and made it public. He died in 1213.

SPINA, (**JOHN DE**) in Latin *Spineus*, a minister of the reformed church, who had been an Augustin monk, but going to persuade John Rabec, one of the protestant martyrs, to embrace the Romish religion, was so struck with the force of his arguments, and the constancy with which he soon after endured the flames, that he was determined to adhere to the protestant party. He was present at the conference of Poilly; and, in 1566, he and Rofier had a famous conference with two doctors of the Romish church. He escaped the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, and died at Saumur in 1594. He was the author of several books on pious and controversial subjects.

SPINELLO, a famous painter, born at Arezzo, acquired at the end of the 14th century a great reputation by his pictures. In one, representing the fall of the evil angels, he is said to have represented Lucifer in a form so monstrous and hideous, that he himself was frightened at it, and that in a dream he imagined he saw the devil as he had represented him in his picture, who asked him how he came to represent him in so dreadful a manner. It is added, that after this dream poor Spinello was always disordered in his mind, but it seems most probable that his disorder preceded his dream.

SPINOLA, (**AMBROSIO**) one of the greatest generals of the 17th century, was of the illustrious house of Spinola, which is at present divided into two branches, one of which is settled in Italy, and the other in Spain. He was placed at the head of nine thousand Italians, and served in the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his courage. The siege of Ostend continued a long time, the archduke of Austria gave him the command, and he took that city by capitulation in 1604. He was at length made general of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, where he kept his ground, though opposed by count Maurice of Nassau, the greatest commander of his time. He was also of great service to the Palatinate, and took Breda in 1625. Being recalled into the Netherlands in 1629, when the Spanish interest was greatly declined; he took Casal and its castle in 1630, and died soon after of a disease occasioned by his vexation at being but ill paid for his services.

SPINOZA (**BENEDICT DE**) a famous atheist of the seventeenth century, was the son of a Portuguese Jew, a merchant of a moderate fortune, and was born at Amsterdam on the 24th of November, 1632. He studied the Latin tongue under a physician who taught at Amsterdam, and applied himself for several years to the study of divinity, which he afterwards quitted for the study of philosophy. He soon conceived a contempt for the opinions of the Rabbins and for the Jewish religion. He frankly declared his doubts and belief, and by degrees quitted their synagogues, and perhaps would have longer kept some measures with them, had he not been treacherously attacked by a Jew, who gave him a wound with a knife as he was coming out of the play-house. The wound indeed was slight, but as he thought the assassin intended to kill him, he entirely broke off with the Jews, which was the reason of his excommunication. He wrote in Spanish an apology for his leaving the synagogue, which has not been printed. On his renouncing Judaism he openly professed his belief in the Gospel, and frequented the assemblies of the Mennonites, or those of the Arminians of Amsterdam, and even approved a confession of faith shewn him by one of his intimate friends. Spinoza preferred Des Cartes's philosophy to all others, and in some measure renounced the world; for in order the better to prosecute his enquiries, he not only disengaged himself from all kinds of business, but left Amsterdam, and retired into the country, where he meditated at his ease, and made microscopes and telescopes. He continued the same kind of life when he afterwards settled at the Hague, where he was sometimes three months without ever going out of his lodgings. This retired life did not prevent his name and reputation from spreading abroad, and free-thinkers of both sexes paid him frequent visits. The Palatine court offered him the place of professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, but he refused it as an employment not very compatible with his inclination to search after truth with freedom, and without interruption. He died of a pleurisy at the Hague on the 21st of February 1677, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Those who were acquainted with him agree that he was affable, honest, obliging, very regular in his morals, and of a sociable disposition; but this cannot be accounted strange while we see people who live an irregular life, though they are fully persuaded of the truth of the Gospel. He never swore, nor spoke irreverently of the divine majesty; he went sometimes to hear sermons, and exhorted others to be constant at church. He was neither fond of wine nor good cheer, nor money, and yet was the first who reduced Atheism into a system. Spinoza's two works that have made the most noise, and which contain his absurd and monstrous system, are his treatise intitled *Traactatus Theologicus et Politicus*, and his *Opera posthuma*. In this last work he unfolds, and undertakes to prove his opinions, and maintains that there is only one substance in nature, which is endowed with an infinity of attributes, and, among others, with extension and thought. He at length asserts that all the bodies in the universe are modifications of this substance as it is extended, and that the souls of men are modifications of this substance as it thinks. He even presumes to give to this substance the name of God, and maintains that he is not free, and that every thing in nature springs from necessity. In a word, Spinoza asserts, that there is but one substance and one nature, and that what we call creatures are only modifications of that substance or of that God. A system the most monstrous

strous and extravagant that ever entered into the mind of man! Spinoza's absurd opinions have been well refuted by a great number of authors. His life was written by Colerus.

We ought not to confound this atheist with John Spinoza, a Spanish author of the sixteenth century, born at Belovado, who was secretary to Don Pedro de Gonzales de Mendoza, captain-general to the emperor in Sicily. He was of great service to the state, and among other works, wrote a treatise in praise of women.

SPIRE, a free imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It was entirely ruined and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693 the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratisbon. They have since attempted to rebuild it, but with no great success. It is seated on the Rhine, five miles north of Philipsburg. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

SPIRE (bishoprick of) lies on both sides the Rhine, being forty miles in length and fifteen in breadth; and it is surrounded by the territories of the elector Palatine. Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, eight miles north of Landau. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

SPIRITU SANCTO, a town of South America in Brasil, and capital of a government of the same name, and with a small castle and a harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated on the sea side, in a fertile country. Long. 40. 0. W. Lat. 20. 30. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, thirty-five miles west of Plagenfurt. Long. 13. 55. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

SPIT-HEAD, a road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy rendezvous frequently.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being to the north of Norway, between Greenland to the west, and Nova Zembla on the east. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continually night for four months. The animals are, large white bears, and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales.

SPOLETO, an ancient, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tefino, thirty miles east of Orvieto, and fifty-five north of Rome. Long. 13. 36. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

SPOLETO, the duchy of, a territory of Italy, bounded on the north by the Marche of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino, on the east by Farther Abruzzo, on the south by Sabina, and the Patrimony of Saint Peter, and on the west by Orvieto and Perugino, being about fifty-five miles in length, and forty in breadth. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPON (JAMES) a learned antiquary, was the son of Charles Spon, a physician at Lyons, was born at that city in 1647, and was educated in the protestant religion. He received the degree of doctor of physic at Montpellier; went into Italy with M. Vailant, antiquary to the French king, and afterwards travelled into Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant. He left France a little before the revocation of the edict of Nants, in order to settle at Zurich, but died on his way thither at Vevay, a town situated on lake Leman, on the 25th of December, 1685. He wrote many works, the principal of which are, 1. His Travels into Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant. 2. An Answer to M. Guillet's Criticisms on his Travels. 3. Curious Antiquities, in quarto. 4. An History of Geneva; all the above are in French. 5. *Miscellanea eruditæ Antiquitatis*, folio, &c.

SPOTSWOOD (JOHN) archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, was descended from the lairds of Spotswood in the Merse, and was born in the year 1565. He was educated in the university of Glasgow, and succeeded his father in the parsonage of Calder, when but eighteen years of age. In 1601 he attended Lodowick, duke of Lenox, as his chaplain, in an embassy to the court of France for confirming the ancient amity between the two nations, and returned in the ambassador's retinue through England. In 1603 he attended king James I. into England, on his accession to that throne, and the same year was made archbishop of Glasgow, and one of the privy council of Scotland, and being sent back from England to attend queen Anne in her journey to London, she made him her almoner. After enjoying that see eleven years, he was, in 1615, raised to the see of St. Andrew's, and made primate and metropolitan of all Scotland. He then endeavoured with great zeal

to bring the church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England, and continued in high esteem with king James I. during his whole reign. In 1633 he crowned king Charles I. in the abbey church of Holy-rood House, and in 1635 was made chancellor of Scotland: but he had scarcely held that post four years, when the confusion breaking out in that kingdom, he was obliged to retire into England, where he died on the 20th of November, 1639, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was interred in Westminster abbey. He wrote a history of the Church of Scotland, from the Year 203 to the Reign of King James VI. in folio.

SPRAGGE (Sir EDWARD) an English admiral, distinguished by his abilities in the cabinet as well as at sea. We find him captain of a ship in the first engagement with the Dutch after the Restoration, on the 3d of June, 1665, in which he so far recommended himself to the favour of the duke of York, that upon king Charles the Second's visiting the navy, and going on board the Royal Charles, he received the honour of knighthood. He was likewise in the famous battle which lasted four days, in June, 1666, where he was particularly taken notice of by the duke of Albemarle. In the succeeding battle, fought on the 24th of July, he carried a flag under Sir Jeremiah Smith, admiral of the blue squadron, when he engaged Tromp; disabled his vice-admiral, and having ruined the rigging of his rear-admiral, and killed its commander, contributed greatly to the glory of the day. He likewise distinguished himself in the close of that war, in the unfortunate affair at Chatham, by defending the fort of Sheerness, which was attacked by the enemy on the 10th of June, 1667; and though it was unfinished, the garrison small, and the place in no state of defence, yet he continued to defend it as long as possible, and then collected as great a force as he could by sea. This amounted to no more than five frigates, seventeen fire-ships, and some tenders; and yet when the Dutch admiral Van Nes came up the river again, after his attempt upon Harwich, Sir Edward engaged him about the Hope. The fight was very unequal, but there being at first little or no wind, Sir Edward by dexterously towing his ships, burnt eleven or twelve of their fire-ships with six of his own, but the wind stiffening, he was at last obliged to shelter himself from the enemy's unequal force, under the cannon of Tilbury Fort. The next day, the weather being favourable, he attacked the Dutch again, and by the happy management of his fire-ships, put them into such confusion, that after a short dispute, they were forced to retire, and to burn their last fire-ship, to prevent her being taken. On the 25th they prosecuted their retreat, followed by Sir Edward's small squadron to the river's mouth, where meeting another squadron of fire-ships from Harwich, they were in such danger, that above one hundred men, in two of their largest ships, leaped over-board, and were drowned. This was the last action on our side in that war.

In 1671 he sailed from England to chastise the Algerines, with five frigates and three fire-ships, and there might be as many more English ships in those seas, by joining which, his fleet consisted of about twelve sail. Having received intelligence, that there were several Algerine men of war in Bugia bay, he entered it, and came to an anchor under the castle walls, which fired upon him continually for two hours. Mean while he caused a boom, the enemy had made with their yards top-masts and cables, to be cut, and sending a fire-ship, burnt all the ships of the Algerines, to whom this loss was irreparable.—These men of war had been chosen by the Algerines on purpose to fight Sir Edward, and they had furnished them with their best brass ordnance from on board all the rest of their vessels, and with 1500 or 1900 chosen men, double officered.

Sir Edward returned to England in the beginning of the year 1672, and was in Solbay-fight on the 28th of May, where he distinguished himself by sinking a Dutch ship of sixty guns. He was soon after made admiral of the blue, but before he put to sea, was sent in the character of envoy extraordinary to renew the treaty with the court of France, and to settle the rules that were to be observed on the junction of the French and English fleets. As no part of Sir Edward's negotiation or instructions was communicated to prince Rupert, who was admiral in chief, when Sir Edward came to hoist his flag, there was great coldness between them, but this did not prevent his doing his duty in the next engagement, which happened on the 28th of May, when he fought admiral Van Tromp seven hours, forced him to go from the Golden Lion into the Prince-on-Horseback, thence into the Amsterdam, and from that into the Comet, where he would have been certainly either killed or taken, had he not been relieved by De Ruyter. Sir Edward also twice changed his ship. Afterwards in the battle of the 4th of June, Sir Edward behaved with the same intrepidity, forced Van Tromp twice to change his ship, and he would inevitably have been taken or destroyed, had he

not

not been relieved by the other Dutch admiral. In a third battle, which happened on the 11th of August, sir Edward, with the blue squadron, was in the rear, where it is said, that notwithstanding he had promised prince Rupert not to part from his side, being provoked by Van Tromp, he laid his fore-top sail to the mast, to stay for him, and having engaged his squadron, continued fighting for many hours at a distance from the fleet. Sir Edward was at first on board the Royal Prince, and Tromp in the Golden Lion; but after a dispute of about three hours, in which the Dutch admiral avoided coming to a close engagement, sir Edward's ship was so disabled, that he was forced to go on board the St. George, as Tromp did on board the Comet. The fight then began with greater fury than before, till at last the St. George was so battered, that sir Edward thought fit to leave her, and to endeavour to go on board the Royal Charles; but before his boat had rowed ten times its own length from the St. George, it was pierced by a canon shot, upon which the crew endeavoured to get back again; but before that could be effected, sir Edward, who could not swim, was drowned. Thus died this brave admiral on the 11th of August, 1672.

SPRANGHER (**BARTHOLOMEW**) an eminent painter, was the son of a merchant, and born at Antwerp, in 1546. He was brought up under several masters, and then went to Rome, where he was employed by cardinal Farnese, who afterwards recommended him to pope Pius V. But though it is allowed, that he gave himself up to the warmth of an irregular fancy, and that there appeared nothing of the Roman gusto in his designs, he drew a great number of pictures in Rome; after which he returned to Germany, and became chief painter to the emperor Maximilian II. and was so much respected by Rodolphus, his successor, that he made him a present of a gold chain and medal, allowed him a pension, honoured him and his posterity with nobility, gave him an apartment in his own palace, and would not suffer him to paint for any body but himself. After his having continued many years at court, he obtained leave to visit the place of his birth, and accordingly went to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Haerlem, and several other places; and having the satisfaction of seeing his works highly admired, and his manner almost universally followed in all those parts as well as in Germany, he returned to Prague, and died in a good old age.

SPRAT (**THOMAS**) bishop of Rochester, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Tallaton, in Devonshire, in the year 1636, and educated at Wadham college, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow. In 1659 he published a *Poem on the Death of Oliver Cromwell*, and another on the *Plague of Athens*. After the Restoration he entered into orders, and became fellow of the Royal Society; chaplain to George duke of Buckingham, and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1668 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, and the next year accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity. He was minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster; in 1680 he was installed canon of Windsor, in 1683 dean of Westminster, and in 1684 bishop of Rochester: he was also clerk of the closet to king James II. and in 1685 he was made dean of the Chapel Royal. The following year he was appointed one of the commissioners for the ecclesiastical affairs: but in 1692 his lordship, with several other persons, was charged with treason, by two men who forged an association under their hands, an account of which the bishop published. He died of an apoplexy at Bromley in Kent, on the 20th of May, 1713, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. He wrote, 1. A History of the Royal Society. 2. Observations on Mons. Sorbier's Voyage into England. 3. A volume of Sermons. 4. A true Account of the horrid Conspiracy. 5. Two Letters to the Earl of Dorset. His writings are greatly admired for the elegance of the style.

SPREE, a river in Germany, which rises in Bohemia, and running north, passes through Luface, and entering Brandenburg, visits Berlin, after which it falls into the Havel, a little west of that city.

SPROTTAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and duchy of Glogau. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bobers and Sprotta, twenty miles south-west of Glogau, and eight south-east of Sagan. Long. 15. 47. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

SQUILLACE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Uterior Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is now but a small place, though it is seated in a delightful country. It is three miles from the gulph of its own name, thirty miles south-west of St. Severina. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

STAAL (**MADAM DE**) a lady of distinguished abilities, was at first known by the name of Madam de Launai. She was born at Paris, where her father was a painter; but being

obliged to leave the kingdom, left her in want while an infant. However, she had the happiness of being educated in the priory of St. Lewis of Rouen; but the superior of that convent, to whom she owed her education, dying, she fell again into extreme indigence; and having no other resource, became chamber-maid to the duchess of Maine. As she was unqualified to discharge the duties which this service required, she was obliged to leave it, and lived in obscurity and distress till a singular adventure, in which she herself had no concern, placed her in a happy situation. A young girl of Paris, named Tetard, who was remarkably beautiful, by the persuasions of her mother, counterfeited being possessed. All Paris, and even the court went to see this pretended wonder; and as nothing else was talked of Mademoiselle de Launai wrote upon this occasion a letter to M. de Fontenelle. This letter was extremely admired by all who saw it, and the duchess of Maine, on seeing the writer of it, recollected her having been her chamber-maid. From that moment she employed Mademoiselle de Launai in all the entertainments that were given at Sceaux. She wrote the verses for some of the pieces that were played there; drew up the plans of others, and was consulted in all. She soon acquired the esteem and confidence of the princess, and the friendship of M. de Fontenelle, and all the other persons of merit who frequented her court. She was, however, involved in the disgrace of the duchess of Maine, under the regency of the duke of Orleans, and confined near two years in the Bastille; but on her being released, that princess out of gratitude, had her married to M. de Staal, lieutenant of the Swiss-guards, and afterwards captain and marshal de camp. Madam de Staal died in 1750. After her death were printed the *Memoirs of her Life*, in three volumes duodecimo, composed by herself, which is well written, and the style is pure, clear, and elegant. There has been since added a fourth volume, in which are two very agreeable Comedies.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, seated ten miles south of Limburg. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

STADE, or **STADEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It has held a considerable rank among the Hanse-towns; but Hamburg has taken away the best part of its trade. It is a fortified place, and the consistory of the country is held here. It has belonged to the elector of Hanover; together with the duchy ever since 1720. It is seated on the river Schwingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, twenty-two miles west of Hamburg. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 54. 5. N.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquise of Saluzzo, seated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 44. 34. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays; and five fairs, on Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, on May 14, for horses and cattle; on June 29, for wool; on October 2, for colts; and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on the river Sow, over which there is a stone bridge. It is surrounded with meadows, has two parish churches, a free-school, a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome shire-hall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses are handsomely built. It was almost surrounded with a wall, now level with the ground; and it is a corporation where the assizes and sessions are kept, and sends two members to parliament. It is sixteen miles north-west of Litchfield, and one hundred and thirty-five north-west of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 52. 50. N. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English county, forty-four miles in length, and twenty-seven in breadth, bounded on the west by Shropshire, on the north by Cheshire, on the east by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and on the south by Worcestershire. It contains one hundred and thirty parishes, nineteen market-towns, and sends ten members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Mangfold; the air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the south part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal pits, and iron mines. The middle is level and plain, and the north is hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and lime stone. The county town is Stafford.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, with a small harbour, and bishop's see. It is seated in the peninsula of Sabioncello, on the gulph of Venice, thirty miles north-west of Ragusa. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 42. 54. N.

STAHL, (**GEORGE ERNEST**) was born in Franconia in 1660, and was one of those who have most contributed to the perfection of chemistry. He wrote upon almost all the parts

parts of that science, and all his works, some of which are in German, and the others in Latin, are generally esteemed.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube, one hundred and forty miles west of Vienna. Long. 15. 30. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

STAINES, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on May 11th for horses and cattle, and on September 19th for onions and toys. It is seated on the river Thames, where there is a bridge that leads into Surry. The market is but small, but the town is well built, and has several good inns. It is eighteen miles west-by-south of London. Long. 0. 24. W. Lat. 51. 22. N.

STALBRIDGE, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on May 6, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is eighteen miles north of Dorchester, and one hundred and eleven west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

STALIMENE, formerly called Lemnos, an island of the Archipelago, twenty miles south-east of Mount Athos, fifty-five north-west of Metelin, and seventeen south-west of Imbro. It is fifty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is fertile, especially in corn and wine, but it has a great number of serpents. They have a particular sort of earth here called Terra-sigillata, which has been of great esteem for its medicinal qualities. There are seventy-five villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Its capital, which is of the same name, is well built, and stands on the side of a hill, on the top of which is a castle, near the sea.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays and Fridays; and seven fairs, on Tuesday before February 13, and on Monday before Midlent Sunday, for horses and stock of all sorts; on Midlent Monday for all sorts of haberdashery ware; on Monday before May 12, on Monday after June 13, August 5, and November 8, for horses and stock of all sorts. It is seated on the edge of the county, near Northamptonshire, and on the river Welland, in a mild air and pleasant country, abounding with noblemen's seats. There was once a college founded here, of which the inhabitants boast. The gate of it is still remaining, on which there is a great brazen nose and a ring through it, like that at Oxford. It is at present a large handsome town, consisting of several well ordered streets, and contains six parish churches. It is governed by a mayor, and thirteen aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is eighty-eight miles north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 27. W. Lat. 50. 39. N.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Archipelago, sixty miles west of Rhodes, twelve south-west of Stanchio, and fifty south-east of Naxia. It is inhabited by Greek Christians, and is about fifty miles in circumference. Long. 26. 36. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

STANCHIO, one of the best islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, twelve miles north-east of Stampalia, and forty north-west of Rhodes. It is twenty-five miles in length, and ten in breadth, and the territory is very fertile, but the air is unwholesome. The capital town is of the same name, and is but small, though well built, and stands at the foot of a mountain, near a large bay, and has a good harbour near it. Long. 26. 29. to 27. 10. E. and from Lat. 36. 22. to 36. 45. N.

STANDON, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, but has no fairs. It is eight miles north of Hertford, and twenty-eight north of London. Long. 0. 1. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

STANHOPE, a town of Durham, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is eighteen miles west of Durham, and two hundred and sixty-seven north north-west of London. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

STANHOPE, (JAMES earl) a general of distinguished bravery, was descended from an ancient and honourable family in Nottinghamshire, and born in the year 1673. His father, Alexander Stanhope, esq. being in the beginning of king William's reign sent envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, Mr. Stanhope accompanied him thither, and after staying there several years, made a tour to France and Italy, and afterwards went into the confederate army in Flanders, where he served as a volunteer, and distinguished himself to such advantage at the famous siege of Namur in 1695, that king William gave him a company of foot, and soon after a colonel's commission. In the first parliament of queen Anne he was chosen representative for the borough of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, as he was likewise in the succeeding parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, on the 14th of June, 1705, in the beginning of which year he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and gained great reputation in Spain under the earl of Peterborough; at the siege of Barcelona, which surrendered to the allies on the 9th of October, 1705.

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About the beginning of the year 1708, he was advanced to the rank of major-general. He was soon after appointed by her majesty envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Charles III. king of Spain, and made commander in chief of the British forces in that kingdom, and on the 14th and 15th of September, 1708, N. S. landed in Minorca with 2600 men, 1200 of whom were British, including the marines, 600 Portuguese, and the rest Spaniards. Preparations being made for attacking fort St Philip, which was defended by 1000 men. On the 28th at day break, the attack began, and was carried on with such spirit, that the same evening the besiegers lodged themselves at the foot of the glacis of the main castle; the very next morning the enemy beating a parley, the capitulation was signed in the afternoon. After this glorious success, Mr. Stanhope was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and on the 27th of July, 1710, N. S. obtained a signal victory in Spain, near Almenara, as he did on the 20th of August, N. S. near Saragossa; but, on the 9th of December following, he was taken prisoner at Brihuega, and continued prisoner in Spain till the year 1712. He afterwards opposed the schism bill in the house of commons with great spirit; and, on the arrival of king George I. was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, sworn one of the privy council, and soon after was sent with lord Cobham on a private commission to the emperor's court. In 1717, he was appointed first lord of the treasury, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and afterwards created a peer of Great Britain by the title of baron Stanhope of Elvaston of the county of Derby, and viscount Stanhope of Mahon, in the island of Minorca. In 1718, he was appointed principal secretary of state in the room of the earl of Sunderland, who succeeded lord Stanhope in the treasury, and was soon after created an earl of Great Britain by the title of earl Stanhope. But, on the 4th of February, 1721, his lordship was suddenly taken ill of the head-ach in the house of lords, and in the evening of the next day was seized with a drowsiness, and soon after expired. His lordship's body was interred at his seat in Chevening, in Kent, and a monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. His lordship, who was succeeded by his son Philip, was distinguished by his bravery, his affability, his majestic eloquence, his perfect acquaintance with most languages, and with the constitutions of kingdoms and commonwealths, and by his being a constant and steady friend to religious and civil liberty.

STANHOPE, (DR. GEORGE) a learned and ingenious divine, was born at the village of Hartshorn in Derbyshire, of which his father, the reverend Mr. Thomas Stanhope, was rector. He studied at Eton, and at King's college in Cambridge. Upon his removal from thence, he was preferred to the rectory of Tewling in Hertfordshire, which, after some time, he quitted. He was thirty-eight years vicar of Lewitham, and twenty-six at Deptford, both in Kent. In 1703, he was made dean of Canterbury, and was three times chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In him were happily united the good Christian, the solid divine, and the accomplished gentleman. He was enriched with a large stock of solid and useful learning, and his discourses from the pulpit consisted of a beautiful intermixture of the clearest reasoning, the purest diction, and all the graces of a just elocution. His conversation was polite and delicate, grave, without preciseness, facetious without levity. His piety was real and rational, his charity great and universal. This excellent divine died on the 18th of March, 1728, aged sixty-eight. He wrote, 1. A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, four volumes octavo. 2. Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, quarto. 3. Twelve Sermons on several Occasions, octavo. 4. Fifteen Sermons, octavo. 5. Translations of St. Augustine's Meditations, octavo. 6. Thomas à Kempis, octavo. 7. Epictetus, octavo, &c.

STANISLAUS, (ST.) bishop of Cracow, was descended from parents who were illustrious for their birth and piety. He studied at Gnesna and Paris, and returned to Poland in 1059. He was elected bishop of Cracow in 1071, but sharply reproving Bolislaus II. king of Poland, who had carried off the wife of a Polish lord, that prince killed him with his own hand in St. Michael's chapel, on the 8th of May, 1077.

STANLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is fourteen miles south of Gloucester, and one hundred and four west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 22. W. Lat. 51. 44. N.

STANLEY, (JAMES) earl of Derby, in the reign of king Charles I. gave many signal proofs of his valour in the civil wars, particularly in that memorable action on the 26th of August, 1651, near Wigan, in Lancashire; where, with six hundred horse, he for two hours withstood a body of three thousand horse and foot, commanded by colonel Lilburne. The honourable Mr. Walpole observes, that

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none

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none cast a greater lustre on the cause than this heroic lord, who appears to have been actuated by a true spirit of honour and disinterestedness. He wrote the History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man, [his own little kingdom] with an account of his proceedings and losses in the civil war, interspersed with sundry advices to his son. It is not completed, but is published as he left it in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. II. But what did him much greater honour was, the bold and spirited answer he sent to Ireton, who made him large offers on condition of his delivering up the Isle of Man to him.

His lordship had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and was beheaded on the 15th of October, 1651, in violation of a promise of quarter given him by captain Edge, into whose hands he fell.

STANLEY, (THOMAS) a very learned English writer in the 17th century, was the son of sir Thomas Stanley of Cumberlow Green, in Hertfordshire, knight. He was born at Cumberlow, and educated in his father's house, whence he removed to the university of Cambridge. He afterwards travelled, and, upon his return to England, prosecuted his studies in the Middle Temple. He married, when young, Dorothy, the eldest daughter of sir John Enyon of Flowne, in Northamptonshire, baronet, and died at his lodgings in Suffolk street, in the Strand, on the 12th of April, 1678. He wrote, 1. A Volume of Poems, some of which were set to Music. 2. The History of Philosophy, folio. 3. The History of the Chaldaic Philosophy, a part of which was translated into Latin by M. Le Clerc, and the rest by Godfrey Olearius. 4. A Translation of, and Commentary on Eschylus, and several other works.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays; and a fair on October 29 for sheep and hemp. It is eighteen miles east of Lincoln, and one hundred and twenty north of London. Long. 0. 2. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

STANTZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwald, seated three miles from lake of the four cantons. It contains several structures and religious houses; and, among the rest, the new church, which is adorned with very handsome statues of black marble. It is twenty-five miles south of Zurich. Long. 8. 26. E. Lat. 46. 52. N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Pomerania, with a university. It is seated on the river Ihna, and is in a good condition, and there are good manufactures of cloth, serges, shaloons, druggets, and other stuffs. There was formerly a castle here, of which there are some ruins yet remaining. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is fifteen miles south-east of Stetin, and forty-seven north-west of Lansperg. Long. 15. 36. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

STARIA, a town of Russia, in the province of Great Novgorod, seated at the south end of the Ilmen lake, forty miles south of Novgorod. Long. 34. 26. E. Lat. 58. 10. N.

START-POINT, a cape or promontory of Devonshire, in the English channel, twelve miles south of Dartmouth. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 50. 9. N.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the Island of the States, of which there are three; one is in the Frozen Ocean, near Muscovy, on which it depends, and another is in the Magellanic Sea, between the strait of Maire and Brewster Island, and the third is in the Oriental Ocean, between Jessu and Yupi, in Tartary. There is also another in North America, and in New-York, seated near the mouth of Hudson's river, and subject to Great Britain.

STATIRA, the daughter of Darius Codomanus, was with her mother taken prisoner by Alexander the Great after the battle of Issus, in the 332d year before the Christian era. That prince, who had refused her when Darius offered her to him in marriage, afterwards married her when she was become his captive, and their nuptials were celebrated with extraordinary magnificence. After Alexander's death she was murdered by Roxana's order, in the 324th year before the Christian era.

STATIRA, the wife of Artexerxes, king of Persia. See **PARISATIS**.

STATIUS, (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS) a celebrated Latin poet of the first century, was born at Naples, and was the son of Statius, a native of Epirus, who went to Rome to teach poetry and eloquence, and had Domitian for his scholar. Statius, the poet, also obtained the favour and friendship of that prince, and dedicated to him his *Thebais* and *Achilleis*, the first in twelve books, and the last in two. He died at Naples about the year 100. Besides the above Poems, there are also still extant his *Sylvæ*, in five books, the style of which is pure, more agreeable, and more natural than that of his *Thebais* and *Achilleis*; but though this poet has been greatly esteemed by many of the learned, he is not at all comparable to Virgil, and the other excellent poets of the Augustan age.

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STAUPITZ, (JOHN) in Latin *Staupitius*, a famous vicar-general of the order of the Augustines, in the sixteenth century. He was of a noble family, was born in Misnia, and was the first dean of the faculty of divinity in the university of Wittemberg, established in 1502, by Frederick, elector of Saxony. Staupitius invited Luther thither in 1508, to be professor of divinity there; but when Luther published his new opinions, he retired to Saltzburg, where he died about the year 1527. He wrote in German, 1. A Treatise on the Love of God. 2. Another on the Christian Faith, both of which have been translated into Latin. 3. A Treatise on the Imitation of the Death of Jesus Christ. Luther bestowed great praises on this last work, as well as on Staupitius, and only blamed him for wanting courage.

STAVANGER, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Buckinford, ninety-two miles south of Bergen. Long. 5. 50. E. Lat. 58. 45. N.

STAVELO, a town of Germany, in the duchies of Limburg and Lunenburg, and the bishoprick of Leige, with a Benedictine abbey, whose abbot is governor of the town. It is seated on the river Ambleve, twelve miles from Malmedy, and ten from Limburg. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, with a harbour. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present, for the ancient kings of Friesland resided here. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, at the mouth of a small river, eight miles west of Slooten. Long. 5. 22. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

STEELE, (SIR RICHARD) a celebrated writer, was born at Dublin of English parents, and leaving that kingdom while he was young, was with his friend Mr. Addison, educated at the Charter-house school in London. In 1695, he wrote the *Procellion*, a Poem on the funeral of queen Mary. He for some time rode privately in the guards, and was afterwards raised to the rank of ensign; when, being drawn into many irregularities, he wrote the *Christian Hero*, principally to fix upon his own mind a strong impression of virtue and religion. He afterwards obtained a captain's commission in the lord Lucas's regiment of fusiliers, by the interest of the lord Cutts, to whom he dedicated his *Christian Hero*, who also appointed him his secretary. The above religious piece injuring his reputation among his gay companions, he endeavoured to enliven his character by writing that excellent comedy, the *Funeral*. Afterwards, by Mr. Addison's means, he was introduced into the acquaintance of the earls of Halifax and Sunderland, by whose interest he was appointed gazetteer, soon after which he wrote the *Tender Husband* and the *Lying Lovers*. On the 12th of April, 1709, he began the *Tatler*, which greatly encreasing his reputation and interest, he was preferred to be one of the commissioners of the stamp-office; and, the *Tatler* being dropped, he, in concert with Mr. Addison, set up the *Spectator*, the first number of which was published on Thursday the 1st of March, 1711, and after that the *Guardian*, in 1713, and the same year he published a Paper intitled the *Englishman*. He then published several Political Pieces, which were afterwards collected together in one volume by our author, under the title of his *Political Works*. Mr. Steele having a design to serve in the last parliament of queen Anne, resigned his place of commissioner of the stamp-office, in June 1713, and was chosen member of the house of commons for the borough of Stockbridge, but did not sit long in that house before he was expelled for writing the close of the paper called the *Englishman*, and one of his political pieces intitled the *Crisis*. Soon after the accession of George I. to the throne, Mr. Steele was appointed surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton Court, governor of the royal company of comedians, and put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex; and, in 1715, received the honour of knighthood. In the first parliament of that king, he was chosen member for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and after the suppression of the rebellion in the North, was appointed one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722, his excellent comedy, called the *Confiscious Lovers*, was acted with vast success at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, and sir Richard dedicating it to the king, his majesty made him a present of 500*l*. Some years before his death he grew paralytic, and retired to his seat at Llangunner, near Caermarthen in Wales, where he died on the first of September, 1729, and was privately interred in Caermarthen church. Besides the above works, he wrote many others, particularly; 1. The *Lover*. 2. The *Reader*. 3. The *Romish Ecclesiastical History of late Years*, &c.

STEENBERG, a small, but very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the marquise of Bergen-

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Bergen-op-Zoom. It communicates with the river Volck-rack by a canal, whose entrance is defended by a fort. It is seven miles north-east of Bergen-op-Zoom, and seventeen west of Breda. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

STEENKIRK, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ten miles north of Mons, and sixteen south of Brussels, where the allies commanded by king William attacked the French in a fortified camp, and were defeated, in 1692.

STEENWICK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river Aa, and on the frontiers of Friesland, twenty miles south-east of Slooten, and thirty-two north of Deventer. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 52. 54. N.

STEENWICK (HENRY) an excellent painter, especially in perspective and architecture, was born at Steenwick in Flanders, about the year 1550. He was perfectly acquainted with the *claro obscuro*, and was fond of representing night pieces, and places where the darkness was interrupted by fires. His effects of light are admirable, and his pictures highly finished. He died in 1603.

He had a son named Nicholas, who inherited his taste and abilities, and two celebrated pupils, Peter Neef the father and son. His widow also succeeded in painting perspectives.

SIEFANO, a celebrated painter of Florence. He and Pietro Lurati of Sienna were the disciples of Giotto, and the first painters that took care to shew the naked under the draperies, and to observe perspective more regularly than their predecessors. Stefano worked at Florence, Pisa, and Assisi; Laurati at Sienna and Arezzo. Stefano died in 1350, in the forty ninth year of his age.

STEGEBORG, a small town of Sweden in East Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic Sea, with a small fort. It is eighty-two miles south-west of Stockholm. Long. 16. 0. E. Lat. 58. 30. N.

STEIN, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. It stands on the Rhine, in an advantageous situation near the lake Constance, twenty-seven miles north of Zurich, and seventeen west of Constance. Long. 9. 7. E. Lat. 47. 52. N.

STEINHEIM, a town of Germany in the archbishoprick of Mentz, seated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good castle, ten miles from Franckfort. Long. 8. 56. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

STELLA (JAMES) a celebrated painter, was the son of Francis Stella, a Fleming, who in his return from Italy settled at Lyons, where James was born, in the year 1596. When he was nine years of age his father died. He studied painting, and when he was about twenty years of age went to Italy for improvement. Passing through Florence, the great duke Cosmo di Medicis hearing of his being there, employed him, with other painters, in preparing the decorations of a pompous festival at his son's marriage, and assigned him lodgings and a pension equal to that of Callot, who was then at Florence. Stella staid there seven years, and performed several things in painting, designing, and engraving. From thence he went to Rome, where he spent eleven years, chiefly in studying the antique sculptures, and Raphael's paintings. Having acquired a great reputation in Rome, he resolved to return to his own country, after which he proposed to enter into the service of the king of Spain, from whom he had received several invitations. Taking Milan in his way to France, cardinal Albornois offered him the direction of the Academy of Painting in that city, but he did not chuse to accept of it. When he arrived at Paris and began to prepare for his voyage to Spain, cardinal Richelieu hearing of it, gave him hopes of better fortune at home. He presented him to the king, who assigned him a pension of a thousand livres a year, and lodgings in the gallery of the Louvre, after which the king honoured him with the order of St. Michael. He painted several large pictures for the French king, who sent the greatest part of them to Madrid. He also worked for churches and private persons. Being very industrious, he spent the winter evenings in designing the histories of the Holy Scriptures, country sports, and children's plays, which were engraved, and make a large volume. He also drew the designs of the frontispieces of the Louvre impressions. He worked so indefatigably that it broke his constitution, and he died in 1647, in the sixtieth year of his age.

STELLA (JULIUS CÆSAR) a Latin poet of the seventeenth century, who was born at Rome, and wrote the two first books of a poem intitled the *Colombeid*, or Christopher Columbus's Expeditions to the New World. This poem was admired by several of the learned, though Stella was but twenty years old when he composed it. It was never finished.

STENAY, a town of France in the duchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg. It is seated on the river Maïse or Meuse, twenty-five miles north-by-west of Verdun, eight

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south-west of Mont-Medi, and one hundred and thirty north-east of Paris. Long. 5. 5. E. Lat. 49. 46. N.

STENDEL, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marche of Brandenburg, seated thirty-six miles north of Magdeburg, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

STENFORD, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, seated eighteen miles north of Munster. It belongs to count Bentheim. Long. 7. 25. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

STENO II. king of Sweden, succeeded his father Swanto in 1512; but endeavouring to render Sweden an absolute monarchy, many of his subjects took up arms against him, and called Christiern II. king of Denmark to their assistance. After his meeting with various success, Steno was wounded in battle, and died three days after, in the year 1520; on which Christiern rendered himself master of Sweden.

STENO (NICHOLAS) a learned physician, bishop of Titopolis, and apostolical vicar in the North, was born at Copenhagen on the 10th of January, 1638. He studied physic under Bartholinus, and became well skilled in natural philosophy and anatomy. At length he travelled into Germany, France, Holland, and Italy. Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, being informed of his merit, made him his physician, and allowed him a pension. Soon after Cosmo III. the son of the grand duke, made him preceptor to his son. In 1669 Mr. Steno embraced the popish religion, and at length Christiern V. king of Denmark made him professor of anatomy at Copenhagen, and granted him the liberty of professing the Romish religion; but Mr. Steno not receiving all the advantages he expected there, returned to Florence, and continued the education of the young prince. In 1677 he took orders, and was made bishop of Titopolis in Greece, by Innocent XI. Soon after John Frederick, duke of Hanover, and prince of Brunswick, having abjured Lutheranism, invited Mr. Steno to his dominions, and the pope gave that prelate the title of apostolical vicar in all the North: but Frederick, his successor, who was a Lutheran, obliged the bishop of Titopolis to quit his dominions. He however continued preaching in Germany, and died at Schwerin on the 25th of November, 1686, aged forty-eight. He wrote in French an excellent Discourse on the Anatomy of the Brain, and other learned works. Mr. Winflow, the celebrated anatomist, was his second cousin.

STENTOR, a captain of the Greeks at the siege of Troy, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty men.

STEPHANO. See STEFANO.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, an able grammarian, who lived in the fifth or sixth century. He wrote a Dictionary in which he made a great number of observations borrowed from mythology and history, which shewed the origin of cities and colonies, of which we have nothing remaining but a mean Abridgment, by Hermolaus the grammarian; but from that work the learned have received great light, and Sigonius, Casaubon, Scaliger, Salmasius, &c. have employed themselves in illustrating it.

STEPHEN (St.) the first martyr of the Christian church, was the disciple of Gamaliel, and afterwards one of the seven deacons chosen by the apostles. He was stoned by the Jews, and at his death prayed for his persecutors.

STEPHEN I. succeeded Lucius bishop of Rome in the year 255, and died in 257, during Valerian's persecution. He was succeeded by Sixtus II.

STEPHEN II. a Roman, was raised to the see of Rome after the death of another Stephen, who is not commonly placed among the number of the popes, on account of his dying three or four days after his obtaining the pontificate in 752. Stephen II. the subject of this article, went into France to implore the assistance of king Pepin against Astolphus, king of the Lombards; on which Pepin marched into Italy, besieged Astolphus in Pavia, and made him promise to restore to the Roman church the lands he had seized; but soon after returning back, Astolphus laid siege to Rome. Stephen had again recourse to his protector, to whom he wrote three very pressing and submissive letters, and Pepin again returning into Italy, obliged Astolphus to give to the pope the exarchate of Ravenna, with the Roman Pentapolis. Stephen died on the sixth of April, 757, and was succeeded by Paul I. Stephen wrote five Letters and some Constitutions, which are still extant.

STEPHEN III. was elected pope on the third of August, 768. He deposed and put out the eyes of Constantine the anti-pope, and remained peaceable possessor of the see of Rome. He died in 772, and was succeeded by Adrian I.

STEPHEN IV. a Roman, succeeded pope Leo III. on the 22d of June, 816, and died on the 25th of January, 817. He was succeeded by Paschal I.

STEPHEN V. a Roman, was elected pope after Adrian III. on the 27th of May, 885. He wrote to Basilus the Macedonian, emperor of the East, in defence of his predecessors, against

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against Photius. He died in 891, and was succeeded by Formosus.

STEPHEN VI. was elected pope after the deposition of Boniface the antipope in 896. He caused the body of Formosus to be dug up out of its grave, and thrown into the Tiber, and even declared void all the decrees made by that pope: however, in the year 900 he himself was thrown into prison and strangled; when Romanus, his successor, revoked all he had done to degrade the memory of Formosus.

STEPHEN VII. succeeded pope Leo VI. and died in 931, after his enjoying the pontificate two years. He was succeeded by **JOHN XI.**

STEPHEN VIII. was related to the emperor Otho, and was elected pope on the 7th of June, 939, after the death of Leo VI. when he was so ill used by an opposite party, and his face so disfigured with their blows, that he could not appear in public. He died in 943, and was succeeded by Martin III.

STEPHEN IX. was the son of Godfrey Great Beard, duke of Lorraine, and was elected pope on the third of August, 1057, after the death of Victor II. but died at Florence on the 28th of April, 1058, and was succeeded by Nicholas II.

STEPHEN, king of Hungary, succeeded his father Geisa, the first Christian king of Hungary in 997. He was in a manner the apostle of his dominions; he published the most wise laws; distinguished himself by his piety, and after his death was canonized. He died at Buda on the 15th of August, 1038.

STEPHEN, king of England, was the son of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela, the daughter of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his uncle Henry I. on the 22d of December, 1135, in the thirty-first year of his age, though the empress Maud, the daughter of Henry I. was then living. He endeavoured to strengthen himself against her, by taking a foreign army into pay; and by signing a charter, in which he acknowledged his being elected king by the clergy and people: he also confirmed the rights of the church; abolished the forest laws, and revived the favourite laws of Edward the Confessor; but being unable to reward the nobles according to their expectations, a war was soon raised against him; the Welsh made an irruption in the West, while David king of Scotland ravaged the northern counties; but having concluded a disadvantageous peace with them, he fell ill of a lethargy, when the Normans imagining that he was dead, invited Theobald his elder brother to seize that duchy; however, Stephen recovering, went over into Normandy, expelled his brother, and then returned to England, where the friends of Maud were ready to declare in her favour, assisted by the king of Scotland; but after the Scots had ravaged Northumberland, and the barons had fortified themselves in the southern counties, Stephen reduced the castles of the latter one by one, invaded Scotland, and compelled king David to conclude another peace with him. He now for some time wore the crown with great tranquillity; but being jealous of the power of the clergy, who had been greatly instrumental in raising him to the throne, he seized the castles belonging to the bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, and Ely, upon which the bishop of Winchester, legate of England, and the king's own brother, became his most inveterate enemy. The clergy, who wanted not only castles, but garrisons, now made their ambition the cause of the people, and the empress Maud took this opportunity of personally asserting her right to the throne; she soon gained the clergy and nobility over to her interest, who were followed by the generality of the people: however, a few of the barons adhered to their sovereign. The bowels of England were now torn by all the rage of civil war, while the people were plundered by both parties. The king faced the storm with a noble fortitude; he besieged the empress in Wallingford, pursued her to Lincoln, and gave battle to the earl of Gloucester before that city, when after a great effusion of blood the earl was victorious; and the king having broke his battle-ax and sword in pieces by the force of his blows, was knocked down on his knees with a stone before he could be taken, after which he was confined in Bristol castle, and ignominiously loaded with irons. While Stephen was in prison, his brother the legate excommunicated his adherents; the duke of Anjou seized upon Normandy, and Maud was every where acknowledged queen; but she behaving with the greatest haughtiness, and refusing to mitigate the severity of the Norman laws, a revolt ensued, and Maud was obliged to quit London. The legate, whom she had disoblged, now turning sides again, excommunicated her party, and Stephen being set at liberty, was every where successful, till the empress and her son Henry were obliged to retire to Normandy. That young prince soon after landed an army in England in order to obtain the crown, but in 1153 Stephen concluded a peace with him, and upon condition of enjoying the crown during his life, consented that Henry

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should succeed to it at his death, after which the two princes visited most of the principal cities together, where they were received with great demonstrations of joy. Stephen, who was remarkable for his valour, clemency, and generosity, died on the 25th of October, 1154, in the fiftieth year of his age, and the nineteenth of his reign, and was accordingly succeeded by Henry II.

STEPHEN, the son of Anthony Bathori, and prince of Transylvania, was elected king of Poland at Warsaw, on the 15th of December, 1575. He obtained great advantages over the Moscovites, and was successful both in peace and war. It is said that the ambassadors of Amurat, emperor of the Turks, endeavouring to oblige him to succour their prince, in virtue of a treaty, he answered, that the Polish Eagle was revived, and being new fledged, had obtained fresh vigour. Stephen died at Grodno, on the 13th of December, 1586.

STEPHENS (ROBERT) a celebrated printer, the son of another Henry Stephens, a printer of Paris. He understood the learned languages, and was well versed in polite literature, whence the French king Francis I. made him Hebrew and Latin printer of the royal printing-house. He was the first printer who distinguished the Bible by verses. The doctors of Paris involving him in some trouble on account of his religion, he retired to Geneva, where he openly professed himself a protestant, and died there in 1559, aged fifty-six, leaving three sons, Henry, Francis, and Robert. Besides the many fine editions published by him, he wrote the most complete Dictionary of the Latin tongue that had ever been seen till that time, under the title of *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, the most esteemed editions of which are that of Lyons, in 1577, two vols. folio, and that of London in 1734, four vols. folio.

STEPHENS (HENRY) a celebrated printer, and one of the most learned men of his age, was the son of the former. He was well versed in the Greek and Latin tongues, and enriched the public with a great number of fine editions of ancient authors. He was the first who published Anacreon's Poems, which he translated into Latin verse. He went to Geneva to enjoy the benefit of openly professing the protestant religion, and died at Lyons in 1598, aged seventy, leaving several children, among whom were Paul Stephens, and a daughter who was married to Isaac Paul Casaubon. He also wrote *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*, in four vols. folio, which is esteemed: An Apology for Herodotus, and other works.

The family of the Stephens has produced many other persons of merit.

STEPNEY (GEORGE) an English poet and statesman, was born at London in 1663, and educated at Westminster-school, from whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he contracted a strict friendship with Charles Montague, esq. afterwards earl of Halifax, to which was owing all the preferments Mr. Stepney afterwards obtained. On Mr. Stepney's first setting out in life, he seems to have been attached to the tory interest; for one of his first poems was an Address to King James II. upon his Accession to the Throne. But upon the Revolution he embraced another interest, and was employed in several embassies, in the quality of envoy, particularly to the court of the elector of Brandenburg, to the imperial court, to the elector of Saxony, to the electors of Mentz, Cologne, and the congress at Francfort; and in the reign of queen Anne, to the States General. He was very successful in his negotiations, which occasioned his being constantly employed in the most weighty affairs. At his leisure hours he composed pieces of poetry, which are printed among *The Works of the Minor Poets*, published in two vols. duodecimo. He likewise wrote some political pieces in prose, particularly *An Essay on the present Interest of England*, in 1701, which is reprinted in lord Somers's Collection of Tracts. He died at Chelsea in 1707, where a fine monument was erected over him, with a pompous inscription.

STERLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a very important place, seated on the declivity of a rock, at the foot of which the river Forth runs in a deep bed. There is a handsome stone bridge over it, of four arches, with an iron gate. This river is navigable up to the bridge, which renders it a place of good trade. Above the town, on the top of a rock, stands a well fortified castle, which serves to defend the town and the bridge. It is so commodiously seated, that it commands the pass between the north and south of Scotland. It is thirty miles north-west of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 50. W. Lat. 56. 12. N.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marche of Brandenburg, seated twenty-three miles north east of Francfort upon the Oder, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Long. 15. 35. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

STERNE (RICHARD) archbishop of York, was educated at Cambridge.

Cambridge, and in the reign of Charles I. was master of Jesus college in that university, and chaplain to archbishop Laud. Upon the commencement of the civil war, he and several others of the heads of houses, were instrumental in sending the Cambridge plate to his majesty, to be coined for his use. This giving great offence to Cromwell, he caused Dr. Sterne, Dr. Beale, master of St. John's college, and Dr. Martin, master of Queen's college, to be seized and brought to London, where they were imprisoned for a year, and afterwards sent on board a ship at Wapping, and treated with great inhumanity. A little before the execution of his friend and patron archbishop Laud, he was permitted to attend him, and performed the last offices for him on the Scaffold. He lived in great obscurity till the Restoration, when he was made bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards translated to York. He compiled a System of Logic, and wrote a Comment upon the 103d Psalm. He gave 1850*l.* towards rebuilding St. Paul's cathedral, and died on the 18th of June, 1683, aged eighty-seven.

STERNHOLD (THOMAS) memorable for his version of the Psalms, is supposed to have been born in Hampshire. He studied at Oxford; but leaving that university without a degree, repaired to the court of Henry VIII. who made him groom of the robes, and at his death bequeathed to him by his will an hundred marks. He enjoyed the same office under Edward VI. and was in some esteem at court, on account of his being thought a poet. Being a very zealous reformer, and extremely strict in his morals, he was so offended at the amorous obscene songs used there, that from the most pious and laudable motives he turned into English metre fifty-one of David's Psalms, and caused them to be set to music, vainly flattering himself that the courtiers would sing them, instead of their loose and wanton sonnets. However, the verse and the music being thought admirable in those times, they were gradually introduced into all parish churches, and sung, as they continue to be in the far greater part at present, notwithstanding the more elegant version since made by Tate and Brady. Fifty-eight other Psalms were turned into English metre by John Hopkins, a cotemporary writer, and the rest were done by other hands. It does not appear that Mr. Sternhold composed any other verses, and this specimen gives us no room to lament that he did not. He died in London, in the year 1549.

STESICHORUS, a celebrated Lyric poet, born at Himera, in Sicily, was said to have been surnamed Stesichorus from his regulating and fixing the manner of dancing with instruments, or to the chorus of the theatre. He died at Catania, in Sicily, about the 556th year before the Christian æra, at above eighty years of age. All the ancients bestow the most magnificent elogiums on the works of this poet, but there are only a few fragments of them extant.

STESICRATES, a famous sculptor and architect of Greece, who made an offer to Alexander the Great to form Mount Athos into a statue of that prince, to leave in each hand a space for building a city, and to make the sea pass between his legs. Some say, that Alexander rejected this proposal, and others, that he accepted it, but that Stesicrates died before he had begun the work.

STETIN, a sea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Pomerania. It is a fortified place, has a good citadel, and is seated on the river Oder, thirty miles from the Baltic sea. It was the residence of the ancient dukes of Pomerania, and was taken by the elector of Brandenburg after an obstinate siege in 1676; but was restored back to the crown of Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713, Stetin submitted to the allies, and the elector got possession of it again. It is a large, populous, and trading town, though not so considerable as it was when one of the hanse towns, and a free sovereign state. It is eighty miles north of Franckfort, and seventy north-by east of Berlin. Long. 14. 56. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, nine days before Easter, nine days before Whitsuntide, July 15, and the first Friday in September, all for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheese. It is a pretty thorough-fair town, twelve miles north-west of Hertford, and thirty-one north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, twenty miles north-east of Maeltricht, and subject to the Dutch. Long. 5. 49. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

STEVIN, (SIMON) one of the best mathematicians in the 16th century, was born at Bruges, and settled in Holland, where he was made overseer of the dykes. He was highly esteemed by Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, who was well skilled in mathematics. He invented a kind of chariot with sails, which went so fast, that the swiftest horse could not long keep pace with it, and in one of these a person went from Scevering to Putten, which is four Dutch

leagues, in two hours. He wrote several works that were well received; what he wrote upon studies is esteemed one of his best productions. His works were collected together and published in Latin in 1608, and in French in 1631; folio.

STEYNING, a town in Suffex, with a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, on June 9, for cattle and pedlars ware; on September 19, and October 10, for harned cattle. It is seated under the Downs, and is a borough-town, which sends two members to parliament. It is fifteen miles west of Lewes, and fifty-one south-by-west of London. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 50. 56. N.

STEYR, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is seated at the confluence of the river Steyr and Ens, twenty miles south-east of Linz. Long. 14. 43. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

STIFELIUS, (MICHAEL) a Lutheran minister, born at Esslingen, near Wirtemberg, lived in the 16th century, and rendered himself famous by persuading his hearers that the world would come to an end on the 3d of October, 1553, at ten in the morning. This notable discovery he had made by a calculation of the square number; or, according to others, by the numeral letters of the following passage of scripture, *VIDEbit in q^{ue} M. transIX-erit*; that is, They shall look upon him whom they have pierced; the numeral letters of which contain 1553. Many country-people were so infatuated with this strange opinion, that they neglected their employments. Upon the day appointed, Stifelius got up into the pulpit, and called upon his hearers to be ready, since the moment was at hand in which they were to ascend to heaven with the same clothes they had on. The hour, however, passed, but nothing of what they expected appeared, and Stifelius himself grew doubtful, when a sudden storm arose, which revived his hopes, and made him renew his exhortations; "See, said he, the prelude to the last judgment;" but the storm being of short continuance, and the people seeing the sky clearing up, were so exasperated against their minister, that they dragged him out of the pulpit, and carried him to Wirtemberg, where they charged him with being an impostor; but their complaints were declared null, and, it is said, that by Luther's interest he was restored to his church. He died in the year 1567, aged eighty.

STIGELIUS, (JOHN) a Latin poet of the 16th century, was born at Gotha in Thuringia, and wrote many pieces of poetry, among which his Odes are particularly admired. He died on the 21st of February, 1562, aged forty-seven.

STIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate, with the title of a principality. It is famous for its baths, and is seated near the river Salandrella.

STILICO, a Vandal, and general under the emperor Theodosius the Great, married Serena, that prince's niece, and his brother's daughter; and some time after Theodosius made him tutor to his son Honorius. As Stilico neither wanted courage nor experience, every thing he undertook prospered, till he destroyed himself by his ambition. He defeated the Goths in Liguria, about the year 402, and Alaric, who for thirty years together had ravaged Thrace, Greece, and the provinces of Illyria, was obliged to fly; but Stilico, though able to prevent his escape, by blocking up all the passes, made a secret alliance with him, and suffered him to retire, from an opinion that the war was necessary to preserve his credit and authority. Some time after he defeated Radagisus, another of the barbarian chiefs, and carried on private intrigues in order to raise his son Eucherius to the throne, but his treasonable practices being discovered, he was put to death by Honorius's order, in 408, and his son Eucherius and Serena, his wife, who were accomplices in his treason, were strangled at the same time. His name was then erased out of the public inscriptions, and the statues demolished that had been erected to his honour.

STILLINGFLEET, (EDWARD) bishop of Worcester, was the son of Samuel Stillingfleet, gentleman, and was born at Cranborn in Dorsetshire, on the 17th of April, 1635. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and having received holy orders, was, in 1657, presented to the rectory of Sutton, in Nottinghamshire. By his publishing his *Origines Sacre*, and other works, he soon acquired such reputation, that he was appointed preacher of the Rolls chapel; and, in January 1665, was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was afterwards chosen lecturer at the Temple, and appointed chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1668, he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and was soon after engaged in a dispute with those of the Romish religion, by publishing his discourse concerning the idolatry and fanaticism of the church of Rome, which he afterwards defended against several antagonists. In 1680, he preached at Guildhall chapel a sermon, on Phil. iii. 16. which he published under the title

of the Mischief of Separation; and this being immediately attacked by several writers, he, in 1683, published his *Unreasonableness of Separation*. In 1685 appeared his *Origines Britannice*, or the Antiquities of the British Church, in folio. During the reign of king James II. he wrote several tracts against popery, and was prolocutor of the convocation, as he had likewise been under king Charles II. After the revolution he was advanced to the bishoprick of Worcester, and was engaged in a dispute with the Socinians, and also with Mr. Locke, in which last contest he is generally allowed to have been greatly inferior to his antagonist. He died at Westminster on the 27th of March, 1699, and was interred in the cathedral of Worcester, where a monument was erected to his memory by his son. Dr. Stillingfleet wrote other works besides those here mentioned, which, with the above, have been reprinted in six volumes folio.

STILPO, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, was born at Megara, and was the disciple either of Euclid himself, or of some of his disciples. However, he gained such reputation by his eloquence, and the subtilty of his genius, that crowds of scholars quitted the other schools and went to Megara, to obtain the benefit of his lectures. One day reproaching a courtesan, named Glycera, for corrupting the youth, she answered, "What does it signify by whom the youth are corrupted, whether it be by a courtesan or by a sophist?" This answer caused Stilpo to reform the school of Megara, and to banish from it sophisms, useless subtleties, captious arguments, and all that parade of words void of sense, which had for a long time infested the schools. Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia, having taken Megara, gave orders that no one should touch the house of this philosopher, but it was pillaged in spite of his orders. That prince, who was not informed of it, asked him if he had lost any thing in the taking of Megara? No, replied Stilpo, for war cannot plunder virtue, knowledge, or eloquence. He, at the same time, gave instructions in writing to that prince to inspire him with humanity, and the noble ambition of doing good to mankind, which had such an effect on Demetrius, that he followed his advice ever after. Stilpo was considered as one of the chief of the Stoicks; many of the republics of Greece had recourse to his understanding, and submitted to his decisions. Cicero says, that this philosopher was naturally inclined to drunkenness and debauchery, but that he corrected himself by reason and philosophy, so that no one ever saw him in liquor, and he never appeared guilty of the least intemperance; and Plutarch observes, that Stilpo, by his just notions and discourses, did honour to himself, his country, his friends, and the kings who favoured him, and that he had a great mind, joined to good-nature and moderation. He lived about 300 years before the Christian era.

STIMMER, (**TOBIAS**) a celebrated painter and engraver in wood, was born at Schaffhausen in Swisserland, painted some good pieces in fresco, on the fronts of several houses in Francfort, and in his own country. He also made some paintings for the marquis of Baden, and for persons of rank at Strasburg, but is most famous for the great number of wooden prints which are extant of his, particularly those of the Bible, published in 1586, are much esteemed, and Rubens acknowledged that he improved very much by them. Sandrart calls this book a treasure of science for the art of painting. Stimmer died young. He had two brothers, the eldest painted on glass, and the other engraved admirably well in wood.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by the archduchy of Austria, on the east by Hungary, on the south by Carniola, and on the west by Carinthia, and the archbishoprick of Salzburg. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and seventy-five in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower, besides the county of Cilley. It contains twenty-two cities, ninety-five towns, three hundred and thirty-eight castles, fifteen convents, and two hundred thousand inhabitants. It is a mountainous country, and yet has a great deal of arable land. It is watered by two rivers, called the Drave and the Muer. It contains rich mines of iron, for which reason the arms made in this country are highly esteemed. The women of this country differ greatly from those of Austria, for most of them have swellings on their throats, which are supposed to proceed from the water. Gratz is capital of the whole country.

STOBÆUS, (**JOHN**) a laborious Greek writer, who lived at the end of the 4th century, composed many works, of which there are only his Collections remaining, and even these are not as he composed them, many things being inserted in those Collections by later authors. This work contains important sentiments collected from the ancient moral writers, poets, and philosophers.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Maese, twelve miles from Maestricht. Long. 5. 47. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

STOCKBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and landgravate of Nellenburg, twelve miles from Constance, and five from the lake of that name. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, with a good harbour, citadel, and castle, where the king resides. It is a handsome large place, and all the houses in the town, and part of the suburbs, are well built with stone, and are four or five stories high. The suburbs are built of wood, and are painted red. They have lately built a handsome palace for the king, and there are several handsome and large churches. It is divided into six wards, to which may be added the two suburbs; near one of these is a hill, called Brunckberg, on the top of it is a tower and a bell, which they ring in case of fire. The lake Meler, which lies to the west, supplies the inhabitants with good water. Some hundreds of houses were burnt in one of the suburbs in 1723. The arsenal is very famous, and the harbour is so large that it will hold a thousand vessels, but there is this inconvenience, that when ships come from the north, they are obliged to go sixty miles round about among the rocks before they can get to the harbour. There is here an academy of sciences, and another of painting and sculpture. Stockholm stands upon six small islands, which are joined together by wooden bridges, and the inhabitants are said to be about thirty thousand in number. Their exports consist chiefly in copper, iron, and naval stores. It is two hundred miles north-east of Copenhagen, seven hundred north-east of London, four hundred west of Petersburg, seven hundred north-west of Vienna, and seven hundred and fifty north-east of Paris. Long. 19. 30. E. Lat. 59. 20. N.

STOCKPORT, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, on March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which it has a bridge, which leads into Lancashire, and the market is very considerable for corn and provisions. It is six miles south of Manchester, and one hundred and seventy-five north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

STOCKTON, a sea-port town in the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on July 18, for toys, and plenty of fish. It is seated on the river Tees, near its fall into the sea, and is a place of great trade in corn and butter, which it sends to London. It is governed by a mayor and six aldermen. It is nineteen miles south-east-by-east of Durham, and two hundred and forty-eight north-by-west from London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 54. 33. N.

STÖFLER, (**JOHN**) a famous mathematician and astrologer, was born at Justingen in Swabia, in 1452. He taught mathematics at Tübingen with such success, that he gained a prodigious reputation, and the books he published supported and encreased the glory he had acquired by his lectures. He, however, injured his character, by his pretending to foretell future events from his knowledge in astrology. He declared, that there would be a great deluge in the year 1524, and made all Germany tremble with that prediction, but lived long enough to see how grossly he had imposed upon himself and the world. He died in 1531. He wrote, 1. Astronomical Tables. 2. A Latin Commentary on Proclus's Sphere. 3. Ephemerides, and other works.

STOKESLEY, a town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen cloth. It is a pretty good town, and well watered, and the market is considerable for corn, flesh, and fish. It is thirty-four miles north of York, and two hundred and thirty-eight north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

STOLBERG, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, of which it is the capital place. It is seated among the mountains, fifty-eight miles north-west of Leipzig. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the marquisate of Baden. Marshal Villers forced the Imperialists in their lines near this place in 1707. It is very strong by its situation, which is near the Rhine, in a large morass, eight miles south-west of Baden, and eight north-east of Strasburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Pomerania, with an ancient castle. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in an agreeable valley, on a river of the same name, fifty-three

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three miles north east of Colberg, and eighty north-west of Dantzick. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and four fairs, on Tuesday after Midlent Sunday Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25 for cattle. It is in the high road to Carlisle. It has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers, and is seven miles north of Stafford, forty south-east of Chester, and one hundred and forty north-west of London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

STONE, (**NICHOLAS**) a famous English statuary in the reign of James I. was born at Woodbury, near Exeter, in 1586, and coming to London, lived for some time with one Isaac James. He then went to Holland, where he worked for Peter de Keyser, whose daughter he married; and returning to England, was employed in making monuments for persons of the first distinction in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1616, he was employed in the king's chapel at Edinburgh. In 1619, he was engaged in building the banquetting-house; and, in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. received his patent as master-mason to his majesty. He was also employed as architect in building some of the seats of the nobility. He died in 1647, leaving three sons, Henry, Nicholas, and John. The two eldest were sent to Italy to study, and Nicholas, when abroad, modelled after the antique so well, that his works have been mistaken for the best Italian masters, but died in the same year with his father. Henry, the eldest son, after his father's death, carried on, in conjunction with John, the business of a statuary, but chiefly addicted himself to painting, and was an excellent copyist of Vandyck and the Italian masters. He is generally known by the name of Old Stone, perhaps to distinguish him from John. Henry wrote a thin folio, entitled, *The third Part of the Art of Painting*, and died on the 24th of August, 1653. John published a book on Fortification, called *Enchiridion*, with many small cuts etched by himself, but without his name, and died soon after the restoration. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c. vol. II.*

STONY-STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, on April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the banks of the river Ouse, and is a place of great antiquity, it being built on the Roman highway, called Watling-street. It contains two parish churches, and several good inns; it being a noted thoroughfare town. It is nineteen miles north-west of Dunstable, and fifty-three on the same point from London. Long. 0. 35. W. Lat. 52. 3. N.

STORMAR, a territory of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the north by Proper Holstein, on the east by Wagria and the duchy of Lawenburg, and on the south and west by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the river Elbe. It is twelve miles in length, and nine in breadth. Hamburg is the capital.

STORTFORD. See **BISHOPS STORTFORD**.

STOUFFACHER (**WERNER**) a Swiss of the canton of Schwitz, rendered himself celebrated for the resolution he took and executed, of restoring the liberties of his country, oppressed by the tyranny of Griser, governor for the emperor Albert I. That governor, after having seized a fine house belonging to Stouffacher, threatened him, if he dared to complain of his injustice. Stouffacher enraged, communicated his design to Gautier Furst, of the canton of Uri, and to Arnould de Melchthal, of that of Underwald. After having associated some of their friends, and among others the famous William Tell, who killed Griser, they seized the citadel, which Albert had caused to be built to keep them in obedience; shook off the yoke, and formed a league, which was the origin of the liberty, and of the republic of the Swiss cantons. This passed in the year 1307. The death of the emperor Albert, who was killed the following year by his nephew John, duke of Suabia, greatly favoured this revolution.

STOUR, the name of several rivers in England.

STOW, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and on October 24, for hops, saddlers, shoemakers, and ironmongers ware. It is seated on a bleak hill, and is a poor town, containing about two hundred houses, and is destitute both of wood and water. It is eight miles south-west of Camden, and eighty-nine north-west of London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Stow (**JOHN**) an eminent English antiquarian, and member of the Society of Antiquaries, was born at London, about the year 1525, and was probably bred to his father's business, which was that of a taylor. He began early to apply himself to the study of the history and antiquities of England, to which his time and application were so devoted, that he bestowed little of either upon his business, by which

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means he was at length reduced to great straits. It was about the year 1560 that he turned his thoughts upon compiling an English Chronicle, and collected such materials relating to this kingdom, as he esteemed worthy of being transmitted to posterity; but when he had for some time eagerly prosecuted these studies, he was on the point of deserting them, from his perceiving the little profit he was like to reap by his industry, in order to apply himself more diligently to his business; when Dr. Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, persuaded him to continue them, and encouraged him during his life with several benefactions. The first work he published was his Summary of the Chronicle of England, which he afterwards greatly enlarged, and printed under the title of *Flora Historiarum*, that is, the Annals of this kingdom, from the time of the ancient Britons to his own, and in 1598 he published in quarto his famous Survey of London. In the latter part of his life he was reduced to narrow circumstances, and petitioned the lord-mayor and aldermen, in consideration of his services, to grant him two freedoms of the city; was appointed feed-chronicler of the city, and at last obtained a brief from king James I. to collect the charitable benevolence of well disposed people for his relief. He collected a great number of ancient records, registers, journals, &c. and died of the stone colic, on the 5th of April, 1605, about six months after his obtaining the brief. He was interred in the church of St. Andrew's Underhaft, where a monument was erected to his memory by his widow.

STOWEY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and one fair on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is twenty miles west of Wells, and one hundred and fifty west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 12. W. Lat. 51. 14. N.

STOWMARKET, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on July 10, for shop-goods and toys; and August 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated between the branches of the river Orwell, upon a rising ground. It is a handsome town, and has a large church, and its fair is well frequented by all sorts of people, on account of its cherries, which are said to be the best in England. The manufacture of the town consists of tammey and other woollen stuffs. It is twelve miles north-west of Ipswich, and seventy-six north-east of London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

STRABO, a celebrated Greek geographer, philosopher, and historian, was born at Amasia, and was descended from a family settled at Gnosus in Crete. He was the disciple of Xenarchus, a Peripatetic philosopher, and at length attached himself to the Stoics. He contracted a strict friendship with Cornelius Gallus, governor of Egypt, and travelled into several countries to observe the situation of places, and the customs of nations. He flourished under Augustus, and died under Tiberius, about the year 25, in a very advanced age. He composed several works, all of which are lost, except his Geography in seventeen books: he there discovers such erudition, judgment, and accuracy, that this is justly esteemed the most excellent book we have of the ancients on geography.

STRADA (**JOHN**) an eminent painter, was born at Bruges, in 1527. He went to improve himself in Italy, and remained some time at Florence, where he performed several pieces in fresco and in oil, for the great duke. He designed horses extremely well, and was led by his genius to paint hunting-pieces. Tempesta was his disciple. He died in 1604, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

STRADELLA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Pavese. It is a passage of great importance and is defended by a castle. It is seated on the river Verfa, near the Po, ten miles south-east of Pavia, and twenty-two south-east of Milan. Long. 9. 12. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, five miles south-west of Guelders, and five north-east of Venlo. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Long. 6. 17. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

STRALSUND, a strong and rich sea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, and was formerly a trading town of very great importance. It was taken in 1678 by the elector of Brandenburg, and 1800 houses were burnt to ashes. The Swedes afterwards defended this place very obstinately, and in 1714 Charles XII. of Sweden came to this place in his return from Turkey to Germany; but at length it was forced to submit to the five great powers which were united against it, in 1715, namely Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Hanover, and Russia. However, by the peace of the North, in 1720, it was restored back to Sweden; but it was then in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the sea and the lake called Francken, and has a good harbour, which is separated by a small strait from the Isle of Rugen. It is fifteen miles north-west of Driptsch, and thirty-three north-west of Gultrow. Long. 13. 22. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

STRANGE-

STRANGEWAYS (Colonel GILES) a gentleman who distinguished himself by his zeal for king Charles I. In the time of the civil war he had the command of a regiment under prince Maurice in the West; and in the year 1645 was imprisoned in the Tower for his active loyalty, where he continued upwards of two years and six months. There is a fine medallion of him struck upon this occasion, on the reverse of which is represented that part of the Tower called Caesar's, with this inscription, *DECUSQUE ADVERSA DE- DERUNT*. When Charles II. fled into the West in disguise, after the battle of Worcester, he sent him 300 broad pieces, which was, perhaps, the most seasonable present the royal fugitive ever received. But this was only a small part of the sum which is to be placed to the account of his loyalty, as the house of Strangeways paid no less than 35,000*l.* for its attachment to the crown. After the Restoration he was one of the privy council to Charles II. He died in the year 1675.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handsome, populous, and strong city of Germany, in Alsace. It contains about two hundred streets, some of which are very narrow. However, there are a great number of handsome buildings. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; as is likewise the cathedral church, whose tower is the handsomest in Germany, and the steeple is allowed to be the highest in Europe. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became master of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as there are days in the year. The inhabitants were formerly protestants, and carried on a great trade; but most of them have been obliged to embrace the Romish religion. It is seated on the river Ill, which runs through it near the Rhine, and is fifty-five miles north of Basil, seventy-five east of Nancy, and two hundred and fifty-five east of Paris. Long. 7. 51. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, in Poland. It is a strong place, has a good castle, and is seated on the river Drigentz, thirty miles from Thorn; as much from Plockzow, and somewhat more from Culm. It has been taken and retaken several times in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Long. 11. 23. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche, and on the confines of Pomerania. It is eight miles north of the lake Uekar.

STRASBURG, a strong handsome town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia. It is seated on the river Gurck, five miles above the town of Gurck, and the bishop has a palace here, where he commonly resides.

STRATFORD-ON-THE-AVON, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on May 14, September 25, and Thursday sevennight afterwards, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is a well built town, containing near 500 houses, with a large church and chapel of ease, and an alms-house. It is seated on the north side of the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, supported by fourteen arches. It is governed by a mayor, and twelve aldermen. Its chief trade is in corn. It is eight miles south-west of Warwick, and ninety-six north-west of London. Long. 1. 40. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern county of Scotland, bounded by the Ocean on the north, by Cathness on the east, by Sutherland on the south, and by part of Ross and the Ocean on the west. It is a very mountainous country.

STRATO, a Peripatetic philosopher, whom Seneca reproached with having made a god without a soul. He was born at Lampachus, was the son of Arcesilaus, and the disciple of Theophrastus, to whose school he succeeded in the 248th year before the Christian era. He was surnamed the Physician, on account of his applying himself to search into the secrets of nature. He was chosen preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who loaded him with favours. He wrote Treatises on Royalty, Justice, and several other works, which are lost. It has been much debated, whether he was really an atheist or not.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on May 19, November 8, and December 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a good soil, between two rivulets, which here unite their streams, and fall into the sea at Beeds-haven. The inhabitants reap a considerable profit from their gardens and orchards, and principally from their garlick. It is eight miles north-west of Launceston, and two hundred and twenty-three west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 35. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

STRAUBING, a strong town of Germany, in Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name. The Austrians were obliged to raise the siege of it in 1742, but they took it the next year, and restored it back in 1745. It is an agreeable large town, with a good market, and the streets are large: there are several fine churches and convents. It

is twenty-two miles south-east of Ratibon. Long. 12. 41. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

STREATER (ROBERT) an excellent English painter, was born in 1624, and is said to have been the greatest and most universal painter England ever produced, which is supposed to have been, in some measure, owing to his learning; for he was reputed a good historian. He particularly excelled in history, architecture, and perspective, and shewed himself a great master by the truth of his outlines, and his skill in foreshortening figures. He was also excellent in landscapes and still-life; and there are some of his pieces that are in the highest Italian gusto, both for penciling, judgment, and composition. Indeed, he had a very good collection of Italian books, drawings, and prints, after the best masters. Upon the restoration of king Charles II. he was made his majesty's fergeant-painter; but being violently afflicted with the stone, he resolved to be cut; which being told to the king, his majesty had so great a kindness for him, as to send on purpose to France for a surgeon, who came and performed the operation, which Streater did not long survive: after having lived much esteemed, and in great reputation, he died in 1680, at fifty-six years of age. His principal works were at the theatre of Oxford, some ceilings at White-hall, now burnt; the battle of the Giants at Sir Robert Clayton's; the pictures of Moses and Aaron, in St. Michael's church, Corn-hill, &c.

STRECEUS (JAMES LEWIS) an excellent translator of the 16th century, born at Rheims, was well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and died about the year 1550. His Version of Aristotle's Morals, Oeconomics, and Politics, is faithfully executed, in elegant Latin.

STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Meler, on which a fair is held every year when it is frozen over. It is thirty-five miles south-west of Upsal, and thirty west of Stockholm. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 59. 31. N.

STRIGELIUS (VICTORINUS) a famous protestant divine and philosopher, was born at Kaufbeir, on the 26th of December, 1524. He studied at Fribourg and in the university of Wittemberg, where he attended the lectures of Luther and Melancthon. In 1544 he took the degree of master of philosophy, and gained a great reputation by reading private lectures, till the war obliged him to leave Wittemberg. In 1556 he was present at the conference of Eislebach, on the necessity of good works. The following year he was attacked by Illyricus, and disputed with him at Weimar, where he maintained, that the will of man co-operates with grace: from which time he was continually persecuted by the protestant divines. In 1559 he was thrown into prison, from whence being delivered three years after, he resumed his lectures, and at length went to Leipzig, where he taught divinity, logic, and morality; but being at last obliged to discontinue his lectures, he retired into the Palatinate; and was sent for to Heidelberg, where he was made professor of ethics, which office he discharged with great reputation till his death, which happened on the 26th of June, 1569. He was both a good philosopher, a good divine, and had an incomparable talent in instructing youth: yet his life was attended with a thousand vexations: he was accused of heresy, defamed, anathematized, and exposed to the penal laws. He wrote Notes on the Old and New Testament, and other works.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, and capital of a small territory. It is twenty-two miles south-east of Munster, and twenty north-west of Paderborn. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat. 51. 48. N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Citerior Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, and is three miles from the gulph of Tarranto, and eight from St. Severina. Long. 17. 46. E. Lat. 39. 14. N.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on May 12, and August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. It is seated on a river of its own name, over which there is a bridge, and on the banks are several fulling-mills, it being a great cloathing town. It is well built, and the houses are generally of stone. The market is chiefly for provisions and yarn. It is eleven miles south of Gloucester, and one hundred and one west of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

STROZZI (JULIUS and NICHOLAS) celebrated Italian poets of the 17th century. The former wrote, *Venetia Edificata*, or the Origin of the City of Venice, which is a very fine Italian poem. Nicholas was born at Florence, on the 3d of November, 1590. He wrote Idylls, Sonnets, two Tragedies, with other Italian poems, which are much esteemed, and died on the 17th of January, 1654.

STROZZI (PHILIP) of an ancient and rich family at Florence, was one of those who, after the death of pope Clement VII. undertook to restore liberty to their country by the expulsion of Alexander de Medicis. When he found that

that their solicitations at the court of Charles V. were without effect, he had recourse to a shorter, and most criminal method, which was to assassinate Alexander de Medicis, the pretended usurper, and engaged a man to execute it; but the success of this enterprize was more fatal to the liberty of the Florentines, than the discovery of the whole conspiracy would have been: for after his death Cosimo, his successor, defeated the conspirators at the battle of Marone, near Florence, and caused Philip Strozzi to be thrown in prison, when the latter put an end to his life in 1538, after he had written with the point of his poniard on the mantle-piece of the chimney, in the room where he was confined, this verse of Virgil.

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.

Rise some avenger from our blood.

STROZZI (PHILIP) grandson of the former, distinguished himself in the service of France, in several sieges and battles. He was made colonel-general of the French infantry, to whom he taught the use of large arquebusses. He was also lieutenant-general of the fleet sent to attempt the restoration of Don Antonio king of Portugal; but being defeated at sea, near the Isle of St. Michael, on the 28th of July, 1583, he fell into the hands of Saint Croix, general of the Spanish army, who, contrary to all law, killed him in cold blood, and caused him to be thrown into the sea; at the same time several commanders who accompanied him were delivered up to the executioner, as so many pirates.

STROZZI (CYRIACUS) a celebrated Peripatetic philosopher, was of a noble family, and born at Florence, on the 22d of April, 1504. He travelled into many countries without interrupting his studies, and became well skilled in architecture and philosophy. He professed Greek and philosophy with great reputation at Florence, Bologna, and at Pisa, where he died in 1565, at sixty-three years of age. He wrote a ninth and tenth book, in Greek and Latin, as a continuation of the eight books of Aristotle's Republic, in which he has so well followed the spirit of that ancient philosopher, that it seems to have been written by him.

STRUVEUS (GEORGE ADAM) an eminent German civilian, was born at Magdeburg, on the 27th of September, 1619, and became well skilled in the civil law, which he professed at Jena with reputation. He was aulic counsellor, and counsellor of the chamber of Weimar, and had several other important posts. He wrote, *Syntagma Juris Civilis*, and several other works, which are esteemed, and died on the 15th of December, 1692, aged seventy-three.

STRYPE (JOHN) an English divine and memorialist, was born in London. He studied at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, and in 1669 was collated to the rectory of Theydon-Boy, in Essex, which a few months after he resigned for the vicarage of Low Layton, in the same county. He had afterwards also a considerable fine cure given him by archbishop Tenison, and was lecturer of Hackney, near London. In 1694 he published the Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, in which the history of the church, and its reformation during his primacy, are greatly illustrated. He compiled many other works, and Dr. Birch observes, that his fidelity and industry will always give a value to his numerous writings, however destitute of graces, and even of uniformity of style, and the art of connecting facts. He lived to an uncommon age; for he enjoyed his vicarage near sixty-eight years, and died at Hackney, on the 13th of December, 1737.

STUCKIUS (JOHN WILLIAM) an eminent writer, at the end of the 16th century, was born at Zurich, and acquired a great reputation by his works, especially by his Treatise on the Festivals of the Ancients, which is a very curious performance. In that treatise he mentions the manner in which the Hebrews, Chaldeans, Greeks, Romans, and several other nations, took their meals, and the ceremonies they observed on those occasions. He died in 1607.

STUKELEY (DR. WILLIAM) an eminent antiquarian, physician, and divine, was born at Holbech, in Lincolnshire, on the 7th of November, 1687, and educated at Bennet college in Cambridge. While an under-graduate, he often indulged a strong propensity to drawing, and was so fond of natural history, that he took frequent perambulations along with the celebrated Dr. Hales, then fellow of the same college, through the neighbouring country in search of plants. He also studied anatomy and chemistry, and acquired the practical part of medicine under Dr. Mead. He began to practise physic at Boston, in his native county; but in 1717 removed to London, where he was soon after elected fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the first who revived that of the Antiquaries in 1718. The next year he took his degree of doctor of physic at Cambridge, and in 1720 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. About this time he published *Arthur's Oon*, in Scotland, and the Roman Vallum, with copper plates, in quarto. In 1722 he was appointed to

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read the Gullstonian lecture, in which he gave a description and history of the spleen, which he printed in folio, with many plates, coloured in imitation of nature. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which induced him to take several journeys in the spring, in which he indulged his innate love of antiquities, by tracing out the footsteps of the expeditions of the Romans in this island, their camps, stations, &c. the fruit of which was his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, or An Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in Travels through Great Britain, folio, adorned with plates.

In 1729, he entered into holy orders, and was presented by lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints, in Stamford; and soon after was cured of his gout, by the use of oleum arthriticum, just invented by Dr. Rogers, which occasioned his publishing an account of the external application of these oils, in a great variety of instances, which was followed by A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of the Gout, from a new rationale. In 1736, he published an explanation of a curious silver plate, a Roman basso-relievo, found under-ground, at Risley park, in Derbyshire; and the same year came out his *Palæographia Sacra*, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History, in quarto. In 1741, he became one of the founders of the Egyptian Society, which brought him acquainted with the duke of Montague, who prevailed upon him to leave Stamford, and, in 1747, gave him the living of St. George the Martyr, in Queen's-square, London. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at Kentish Town; but returning on Wednesday the 27th of February, 1765, to his house in Queen's-square, according to his usual custom, he lay down on his couch, where his house-keeper came and read to him; but some occasion calling her away, on her return he told her, that an accident had happened while she was absent; and on her asking what it was, he added, that it was a stroke of the palsy. At this she shed tears; but desiring her not to be concerned, bid her go and get some help, to carry him up stairs, from whence he should never be brought down but upon men's shoulders. Soon after, his faculties failed him; but he continued quiet and composed, as in a sleep, till the Sunday following, and then died, on the 3d of March, 1765, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Besides the works above mentioned, he published several others, particularly An Account of Stonehenge and Abury; and, towards the end of his life, completed an Account of ancient British Coins, particularly of Cunobelin. To his interest and application, we are indebted for recovering from obscurity Richard of Cirencester's *Britannicarum Gentium*, &c. and for the benefit of the English reader, he published an illustration of these choice remains of antiquity, and the manner how they came to be discovered.

STULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, thirty-five miles west of Constance, and subject to the duke of Furttenburg. Long. 8. 19. E. Lat. 47. 51. N.

STULWEISENBURG, a town of Lower Hungary, seated near the east end of the Platten Sea, thirty-six miles south-west of Buda. Long. 18. 34. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

STUPPA (PETER) a native of Chiavenna, a town of the Grisons, arrived by his merit, in 1652, to the command of a company in the Swiss guards of France. In 1672, he raised a regiment of Swiss for Lewis XIV. served with reputation in the Dutch war, and was made commander of the troops in Utrecht. He was present at the battle of Senef, and was successively raised to the rank of brigadier, marshal de camp, lieutenant-general, and colonel of the regiment of Swiss guards. He died on the 6th of January, 1701, in the eighty-first year of his age. Never was there any Swiss who possessed, at the same time, so many regiments and companies in France as Stuppa. He was one day soliciting Lewis XIV. for the payment of the Swiss officers, who had received no money for a long time, when M. de Louvois, vexed at his importunity, said to the king, "Sire, if your majesty had all the silver which you and your predecessors, have given the Swiss, one might pave a causeway of silver coin with it from Paris to Basil." "That may be," replied Stuppa immediately; but if your majesty had likewise all the blood which the Swiss have spilt in the service of France, you might make a river of blood with it from Paris to the city of Basil." The king being struck with this answer, ordered M. de Louvois to see that the Swiss were paid.

STURBRIDGE, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on March 29, for horses and cattle; and on September 1, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is seated on a flat, on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge. It is a good well-built town, with a free-school, where there is a library; and it is chiefly noted for its glass-houses. It is twenty-three miles north of Worcester, and one hundred and twenty-four west-north-west of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

STURBRIDGE, the name of a field near Cambridge, where

Sturbridge fair is kept every year, on September 7, and continues a fortnight. Long. 0. 6. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

STURMINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday; and two fairs, on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near adjoining, which was the seat of the West Saxon kings. It is twenty miles north of Dorchester, and one hundred and twelve west by south of London. Long. 2. 27. W. Lat. 50. 55. N.

STURMIUS (JOHN) a learned philologist and physician, was born at Sleida, in Eifel, near Cologne, on the first of October, 1507. He studied in his native country, at Liege, and at Louvain, where he set up a printing house with Budger Rescius, professor of the Greek tongue, and printed several Greek authors. In 1529, he went to Paris, where he read public lectures on the Greek and Latin authors, and on logic, and acquired the esteem of the learned; but as he approved of what were called the new opinions, he was more than once in danger, and therefore removed to Strasburg, in 1527, where he opened a school, which became famous, and which, by his means, in 1566, obtained of the emperor Maximilian II. the title of an university. He was entrusted with several important deputations, which he discharged with honour, and distinguished himself by his charity to the refugees on account of religion, for whose sake he impoverished himself, and even run in debt; yet being of Zuinglius's opinion, he was exposed to many troubles, and especially to the persecutions of the Lutheran ministers, who got him deprived of his place. He died on the 3d of March, 1589, in the eighty-second year of his age, after he had been for some time blind. He published many books, which he wrote with great moderation, the principal of which are, 1. *Partitiones Dialecticæ*. 2. *De Educatione Principum*. 3. *De Nobilitate Anglicana*. 4. *Linguae Latinae resolvendæ Ratio*. 5. Excellent Notes on Aristotle's and Hermogenes's Rhetoric, &c.

He ought not to be confounded with John Sturm, a native of Mechlin, and physician and professor of mathematics at Louvain, who also wrote several works.

STUR T (JOHN) an engraver, chiefly remarkable for the smallness of his writing, was born on the 6th of April, 1658, and at seventeen years of age was put apprentice to Robert White. He is principally admired as a writing-engraver, and that not so much for the beauty of the letters, as the smallness of the character. He engraved the Lord's Prayer in the compass of a silver penny, and the ten commandments, &c. in the size of a medal; but his capital work was his Common Prayer Book, published by subscription, in 1717. It is all engraven very neatly, in two columns, with borders round each plate, small histories at the top, and initial letters. It is a large octavo, and contains one hundred and sixty-six pages, besides twenty-two in the beginning, which consist of the dedication, table, preface, calendar, names of subscribers, &c. Prefixed is a bust of king George I. in a round, and facing it those of the prince and princess of Wales. On the king's busts are engraven the Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments, Prayers for the Royal Family, and the 21st Psalm, but so small as not to be legible without a magnifying glass. He also engraved a Companion to the Altar, on plates of the same size; and a set of fifty-five historic cuts for the Common Prayer Book, in small octavo. Sturt, grown old and poor, had a place offered him in the Charter-house, which he refused, and died about the age of seventy-two. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

STUTGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a palace, in which the duke resides. It is seated at a small distance from the river Neckar, among hills. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and there is an old castle. The streets are narrow, and the houses generally of wood; however, there are large houses and wide streets in one of the suburbs. There is an hospital for orphans, and a very famous college. It is thirty miles north-east of Baden. Long. 8. 54. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the circle of Franconia and the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the west by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alsace, on the south by Swisserland, and on the east by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Hoen-Zollern, that of Oettingen, that of Mindenheim, the bishoprick of Constance, and the bishoprick of Augsbourg, with several abbeys and free cities.

SUAQUEM, a sea-port town of Africa, in Upper Ethiopia, on the coast of the Red Sea. It was formerly one of the most flourishing, and trading towns of the Levant. It is seated on island, and is greatly fallen from its ancient splendor. Long. 38. 31. E. Lat. 19. 30. N.

SUCHUEN, or SECHUEN, a province of China, bounded

on the east by Hu quang, on the south by Koei-chu, and Yun-nang; on the north by Schan-li; and on the west by the kingdom of Tibet. It is divided into ten districts, which comprehend ten cities of the first rank, and eighty-eight of the second and third. It is vastly rich, not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but for its mines of iron, tin, and lead. The capital city is Ching-tu-fu.

SUCKLING (Sir JOHN) bart. an eminent poet and dramatic writer, was the son of Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the household to Charles I. and was born at Witham, in Essex, in 1613. He early discovered such abilities for the learning of languages, that, it is said, he spoke Latin at five years of age, and wrote it at nine, and thus proceeding in the course of his studies, soon became well versed in polite literature. He also excelled in music and poetry. When he was grown up, he travelled abroad. His easy behaviour and address were suitable to the openness of his heart, and to that gaiety, wit, and gallantry, which were the characteristics of his nature. He seemed to affect nothing more than the character of a courtier and a fine gentleman, which he perfectly attained. Yet he was not so devoted to the Muses, or to the softness and luxury of courts, as to be wholly a stranger to the camp; for, in his travels, he made a campaign under the great Gustavus Adolphus, when he was present at five sieges, three battles, and several skirmishes; and if, says Mr. Langbaine, his valour, was not so remarkable in the beginning of our civil wars, yet his loyalty was exceedingly so; for, after his return to his native country, he raised a troop of horse for the king's service, entirely at his own expence, and so richly and completely mounted, that it is said to have cost him, 12,000l. but these troops and their leader, distinguished themselves only by their finery, for they did nothing for the service of the king. Soon after this miscarriage, Sir John was seized with a fever, of which he died at twenty-eight years of age. The works of Sir John Suckling, containing his poems, letters, and four plays, are printed in octavo.

SUIDBURY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on March 12, and July 10, for toys. It is indifferently large and well built, containing three parish-churches, and driving a considerable trade in fays and other woollen manufactures. It is seated on the river Stour, over which it has a handsome bridge leading into Essex. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and six aldermen. It is nineteen miles south of St. Edmund's Bury, and fifty-four south-east of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 52. 6. N.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, at the bottom of an arm of the sea, and ninety miles west of Stockholm. Long. 16. 21. E. Lat. 58. 34. N.

SUDERMANIA, a province of Sweden, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the north by Upland and Westermania, on the east by the peninsula of Farin, on the south by the Baltic Sea, and on the west by Neria. It is about sixty-two miles in length, and forty-two in breadth; and is the most populous part of Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nikoping is the capital town.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS (CAIUS) governor of Numidia, in the year 40, defeated the Mauri, and conquered their country as far as the other side of Mount Atlas, and was the first of the Roman generals that went beyond that mountain. He wrote an account of that war, and twenty years after commanded in Britain, where he distinguished himself by his great exploits; particularly in his taking of the Isle of Mona, and in a great battle he fought in Britain, against the celebrated but unhappy Boadicea, in which near eighty thousand Britons were slain, while the loss of the Romans is said to have scarcely amounted to four hundred. He punished the Britons with great severity for the devastation and slaughter they had a little before committed among the Romans; for which reason the Romans appointed him a successor who was of a milder disposition. He was consul about the year 63, and was afterwards one of the chief generals of the emperor Otho's armies; but he then tarnished all the glory he had acquired, by flying on the day of a general and decisive battle, and by making a merit of his baseness to Vitellius. Those who have said that he was the father of Suetonius the historian, and that he wrote the Life of Otho, were mistaken.

SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (CAIUS) a famous Latin historian, was born at Rome, and became secretary to the emperor Adrian, about the 118th year of the Christian era; but that post was taken from him three years after, when several persons fell under that prince's displeasure for not shewing the empress Sabina all the respect she deserved. During his disgrace, he composed many works, which are lost; for none of them are now extant but his History of the twelve first Emperors, and a part of his Treatise of the illustrious Grammarians and Rhetoricians. Pliny the Younger was his intimate friend, and persuaded him to publish

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publish his books. His History of the twelve Roman Emperors is very much commended by most of our learned humanists. He represents, in a continued series of choice and curious particulars, without any digressions or reflections, the actions of the emperors, without omitting their vices, which he exposes with all their deformity, and with the same freedom mentions the good qualities of the very same persons; but the horrid dissoluteness, and obscene actions he relates of Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, &c. have made some say, that he wrote the Lives of the Emperors with the same licentiousness with which they lived. The edition of this history procured by Grævius at Utrecht in 1672, with the excellent Commentaries of Torrentius, and Casaubon, and the Notes of some other learned critics, is much esteemed. That edition was reprinted in 1691.

SUEUR (**EUSTACHE**) an excellent French painter, was born at Paris in 1617, and studied under Vouet with Le Brun, and was a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture from its first establishment. He had an exquisite taste in painting. From the study of antique figures and bas-reliefs, he learned whatever is grand, noble, and majestic; and from the works of the moderns, all that is graceful, natural, and easy. His attitudes are simple and noble; his expressions fine, singular, and well adapted to the subject, and his draperies are set after the gusto of Raphael's last performances. The first work of consequence he undertook, was the life of St. Bruno, which he painted in the cloister of the Carthusians at Paris, in twenty two pictures, that are admirably beautiful; but some of them have been maliciously spoiled. All the other pictures executed by this great painter are extremely fine, and are admired for the beautiful manner in which he represents nature. He died at Paris on the 30th of April, 1655, aged thirty-eight, without having ever been in Italy.

SUEZ, a sea-port town of Egypt, seated at the end of the north-west branch of the Arabic gulph. The town consists of about two hundred houses, and is crowded with people when the Turkish galleys and other vessels arrive there; but at other times it is almost deserted, having no fresh water near it. The harbour is too shallow to admit ships of any great burthen. Long. 34. 36 E. Lat. 30. 5 N.

SUFFETIUS. See **METIUS SUFFETIUS**.

SUFFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the north by Norfolk, on the west by Cambridgeshire, on the south by Essex, and on the east by the German ocean. It is about sixty-two miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth, and contains 575 parishes and twenty-eight market-towns. The soil is various. The commodities are excellent butter, all sorts of corn, pease, hemp, and several manufactures; and the coast has been noted for the fishing trade. The principal rivers are the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Orwel, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. The air is sweet and wholesome. Ipswich and St. Edmund's-Bury are the principal towns.

SUGELMESA, a province of Africa in Barbary, bounded on the west by the province of Dara, on the east by that of Retel, on the south by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the north by Mount Atlas. It is above one hundred miles in length, and the capital town is of the same name, seated in a plain, on the banks of a river with several forts. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 30. 50. N.

SUIDAS, a Greek writer, according to some, of the eleventh century, under the reign of the emperor Alexis Comnenus, or according to others, before the tenth century. He wrote in Greek an Historical and Geographical Dictionary, or Lexicon; a work which, though not always strictly accurate, is nevertheless of great importance, as it contains many things taken from the ancients that are no where else to be found. The best edition of Suidas is that of Kuster, in Greek and Latin, with Notes, printed in three vols. folio.

SULLY, a town of France in Orleanois, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Loire, twenty miles from Orleans, and seventy-five from Paris. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

SULLY. See **BETHUNE**.

SULLY (**HENRY**) an excellent English artist, who went to France and carried the art of making clocks to perfection. The duke d'Arembert granted him a pension, and the duke of Orleans, who was then regent, allowed him a gratification of 1500 livres, to engage him to settle in France. He wrote in French, A Theory and Description of Clocks, and several other works on that branch of mechanics.

SULMONA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a principality, and is the country where the poet Ovid was born. It is seated on the river Sora, twenty two miles south-west of Chieti, and sixty-five north of Naples. Long. 14. 42. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

SULPICIA, a Roman lady, the daughter of Sulpicius Paterculus, and the wife of Fulvius Flaccus, was honoured in a

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distinguished manner by being chosen, as the most chaste of all the Roman ladies, to consecrate the image of Venus.

SULPICIA, a Roman poetess, who lived under the reign of Domitian, and afterwards became so celebrated and admired, that she was called the Roman Sappho. There is however nothing left of hers but a satire, or rather a fragment of a satire against Domitian, who published a decree for the banishment of the philosophers from Rome. This satire has been usually printed at the end of the satires of Juvenal, to whom it has by some been falsely attributed. From the invocation it appears that she was the author of many other poems, and the first Roman lady who taught her sex to vie with the Greeks in poetry. Her language is easy and elegant, and she seems to have had a happy talent for satire. She is mentioned both by Martial, and by Silius Apollinaris, and is said to have addressed to Calenus, her husband, who was a Roman knight, a poem on Conjugal Love.

SULPICIUS (**GALLUS**) a celebrated Roman astronomer, was of an illustrious family, which, from the time of Romulus, gave the republic many consuls, and performed great services for their country. He was the first astronomer among the Romans who gave natural reasons for the eclipses of the sun and moon. Being tribune of the people in the army of Paulus Æmilius, in the 168th year before the Christian æra; and knowing that the next day, when they were to give battle to Perseus, would be preceded by an eclipse of the moon, he dreaded lest the soldiers should draw a bad presage from it, and therefore causing them to be assembled by the consul's permission, explained to them the eclipse which he said would happen between two o'clock and four; and that they ought not to be under any apprehensions on that account. The eclipse actually happened between three and four in the morning; and the soldiers admiring the wisdom of Sulpicius, considered him as a divine person. Perseus was defeated the next day. Sulpicius became consul two years after with Marcellus, in the 166th year before the Christian æra.

He ought not to be confounded with Servius Sulpicius Rufus, an excellent civilian of the same family, in the time of Cicero; this last Sulpicius was also consul, and distinguished himself by his virtue and his other amiable accomplishments.

SULPICIUS SEVERUS. See **SEVERUS**.

SULTANIA, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated at the foot of a mountain, and contains about 3000 houses, and there are vast heaps of ruins on the west side of the town. It is two hundred and twenty-five miles north-west of Isfahan, and fifty north-east of Casbin. Long. 51. 55. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany in the palatinate of Bavaria, and capital of a province of the same name, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, with a castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, and is thirty miles east-by-north of Nuremberg. Long. 11. 54. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

SULTZBURG, a town of Germany in the Brisgaw, belonging to the marquiss of Baden Durlach, who has a handsome palace there. It is seated in a country fertile in good wine, eight miles from Friburg. Long. 7. 40. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

SUMATRA, an island of the East Indian Sea, and one of the three largest of the Sunda Islands, lying to the west of the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Borneo; and is separated from that of Java by the strait of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This island lies nearly under the equator. Here the natives generally build their houses upon posts, to secure them from the yearly inundations. The English have several forts and factories on the west coast, the chief of which is Bencoolen, which is now built five miles up the country, the place where it stood formerly being very unwholesome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are pepper, canes, and gold dust. The chief grain here is rice; and they have also sugar, plantanes, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the most remarkable place for trade, and lies at the north-west end of the island; elephants are very plentiful here, and consequently their teeth. The inhabitants on the sea coast are chiefly Mahometans; but those in the inland country are Pagans. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair.

SUMBI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about the eleventh deg. of south latitude. The inhabitants who live upon the coast are strong, large, and very superstitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

SUMEREIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is ten miles south of Presburg. Long. 18. 37. E. Lat. 48. 7. N.

SUNDA ISLANDS, lie in the east Indian Sea, near the straits

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freights of Sunda. The chief of these are Bornia, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark in the island of Als, with the title of a duchy, and a castle. It is seated on a strait called Sunderburger-Sund, twelve miles east of Flensburg. Long. 10. 10. E. Lat. 54. 58. N.

SUNDERLAND, a sea-port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is eight miles south east of Newcastle, and two hundred and seventy-one north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 54. 52. N.

SUNNEBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marche of Brandenburg, fifty miles east of Berlin. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

SUNTGAW, a territory of France in Germany, bounded on the north by Upper Alsace, on the east by the Rhine and the canton of Basil, on the south by the Franche Comté and the province of Porentru.

SURAT, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Guzerat, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It was built in the year 1660, on the banks of the river Tapa, the mart town being then in another place; and when the English removed from it to this, others followed their example; and in a few years it became a large place, and is now said to have 200,000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very considerable; for from 1690 to 1705, the revenues arising from the custom-house, and other things, amounted to 162,500 pounds. In this city there are many different religions, for there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoos, of which the Banyans are most numerous. These are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accomptants, collectors, or surveyors; but there are very few handicraftsmen, except taylors and barbers. The fields about Surat are all plain, and the soil is fertile, except towards the sea, which is sandy and barren. All sorts of provisions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in Europe. They have various sorts of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in their forests, though but few deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houses are large; and there are caravan-serais and mosques. The English and Dutch agents make good figures here, and always have a good understanding with the officers of state and justice. The affairs of the East India company are managed by a president and council; and the former lives in great splendor. The Mahometan women are always veiled when they appear abroad, and their dress is much the same as the men. The Gentoos women are bare-faced, and their legs are bare up to the knee. They have several gold and silver rings on their noses, ears, legs, and toes. Surat, together with the citadel, was taken by the English in April 1759, and afterwards ceded to them by the great mogul. It is one hundred and sixty miles north of Bombay, as many south of Cambaya, and three hundred and seventy-five south-west of Agra. Long. 72. 25. E. Lat. 21. 10. N.

SURENA, general of the Parthians, in the war with the Romans under the command of Crassus, in the fifty-third year before the Christian era, was next to the king in riches, family, and reputation; but in valour, capacity, and experience, he was the first of his time amongst the Parthians. He restored Orodes to the throne, who had been driven from thence, and conquered for him the city of Seleucia, when he was the first who scaled the walls, and with his own hand beat off those who defended them. Surena discovered great dexterity, prudence, and courage in the war against the Romans, and by making use of an infinite number of stratagems defeated Crassus; but he tarnished the glory he acquired by his success, by his perfidy; for having demanded an interview with Crassus, in order to conclude a treaty of peace, and that general having advanced on the faith of his promises, towards the river where it was to be written down, he caused his head to be cut off, and entered with it in triumph into Seleucia. Surena however did not long enjoy the pleasure he received from his treachery; for Orodes growing jealous of him, had him put to death.

SURINAM, a territory of South America, in Terra-Firma, capital of a Dutch settlement, which extends above seventy-five miles along the river Surinam in Guiana. It abounds in fruit, fish, game, and several animals unknown in Europe. They have sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and dyeing woods. The chief place is Surinam, which is built on an eminence, surrounded with a morass. Long. 56. 21. W. Lat. 6. 32. N.

SURRY, a county of England, bounded on the north by Middlesex, on the east by Kent, on the south by Sussex, and on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire, being thirty-four miles in length, and twenty three in breadth. It contains 140 parishes, and eleven market-towns, and the air is sweet and delightful. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle; six of the towns

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send two members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make fourteen in all. The principal towns are Southwark, Guilford, and Kingston.

SURINGIA, a large trading town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, and capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 139. 5. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

SUS, a province of Morocco, bounded on the west by the ocean, on the north by mount Atlas, on the east by the river Sus, which separates it from Gecula; and on the south by the desert of Numidia. The chief towns are Taradant and Tafilet. It is a flat country, which abounds in corn, flocks, sugar-canes, and dates.

SUSA, an ancient and strong town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of a marquise of the same name, with a fort. It is called the key of Italy, on account of its situation on the frontiers of France. It is seated on the river Doria, among very agreeable mountains and hills, thirty miles north-west of Turin, and twenty-two north-west of Pignerol. Long. 7. 7. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

SUSANNAH, famous for her suffering on account of her chastity, was the daughter of Chelcias, and the wife of Joakim, a very rich Jew of Babylon. She was equally remarkable for her extraordinary beauty and virtue. Two old men, in appearance respectable for their age, and for their being invested with the office of judges, saw her walking in the garden, and became enamoured. Chance bringing them together, they reciprocally acknowledged to each other their impure desires, and deliberated on the means of gratifying them. They agreed to hide themselves in Joakim's garden, and to wait there till the time when Susannah usually came thither to bathe. She came during the heat of the day, and resolving to wash herself, sent two servants who were with her for washing balls and oil, ordering them to shut all the doors. The lascivious elders no sooner found the servants gone, than they ran to Susannah and solicited her to let them enjoy her, threatening upon her refusal to accuse her of adultery; but she bravely chose rather to bear the effects of their malice, than to sin in the sight of the Lord. The next day, in an assembly of the people, they swore that they had surprised her lying with a young man. Susannah could only weep and appeal to God, as the witness of her innocence. Every one secretly pitied her; but the accusation of two grave magistrates were of such weight, that Susannah was judged guilty, and condemned to die. As they were leading her to her execution, the prophet Daniel, who was then a youth, joined them, and raising his voice, desired leave to examine her accusers separately. The people consented, and he found them guilty of bearing false witness, one of them saying that he had seen her commit the crime under a holm, a kind of oak, and the other under a lentisk, a tree from whence flows the gum called mastich, on which they were instantly condemned, and suffered death in her stead, about the 607th year before the Christian era.

SUSDAL, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, bounded on the north by the river Volga, on the east by the duchy of Wolodimer, on the south by that of Moscow, and on the west by those of Yeroslave and Bostova. The town is an archbishop's see, and is seventy-six miles north of Moscow. Long. 41. 58. E. Lat. 57. 5. N.

SUSSEX, a county of England, bounded on the north by Surry and Kent, on the east by another part of Kent, on the south by the English channel, and on the west by Hampshire; being sixty five miles in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. It contains seventeen market-towns, and nine of them send members to parliament, as also the three cinque-ports, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Seaford, which, with two knights of the shire, make twenty-six members in all. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother; which, with many lesser streams, empty themselves into the sea. The chief town is Chichester.

SUSTER, a celebrated town of Persia, and capital of Kufistan, seated on the river Caron, eighty-five miles south-west of Ispahan. Long. 51. 0. E. Lat. 31. 25. N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is three miles from the river Maese or Meuse, and ten miles south of Roermond. Long. 5. 58. E. Lat. 51. 9. N.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the north by Strathnaver and Cathness, on the east by the German ocean, and on the west and south by the shire of Ross. It is fifty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is generally fruitful in corn and pastures; and abounds with fish, fowl, sheep, black cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament.

SUTRI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of the Church, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Puzzuolo, twenty two miles north-west of Rome. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 42. 13. N.

SUTTON-COLEFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market

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market on Mondays; and two fairs, on Trinity Monday, and November 12, for sheep and cattle. The town is small, but seated in an excellent air, twenty-four miles north-west of Warwick, and one hundred and nine north-west of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

SUTTON (THOMAS) esq. founder of the Charter-house, was born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln, in the year 1532. He had his education at Eton school, and in St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, in London; but not relishing the study of the law, he travelled into foreign parts, where he resided during the whole reign of queen Mary. Returning home in 1562, he entered into the possession of a large estate, left him by his father, who had died during his absence. He now became secretary to the earl of Warwick, and his brother the earl of Leicester. By the interest of the former of these noblemen, he was, in 1569, appointed master of the ordnance at Berwick, and distinguishing himself in that situation, in the rebellion which then broke out in the North, he obtained a patent for the office of master-general of the ordnance in the North for life. Soon after, he purchased of the bishop of Durham the two manors of Gateshead and Weekham, famous for their coal-mines, which, together with the above post, and his wife's portion, laid the foundation of the immense fortune which he afterwards acquired. He now engaged in the business of a merchant; and being possessed of more ready money than most men in the kingdom, he carried it on to great advantage. In the beginning of 1611, having previously obtained an act of parliament for that purpose, he purchased of the earl of Suffolk Howard house, or the late dissolved Charter-house, near Smithfield, when he founded and nobly endowed the hospital and school which now goes by that name. He died at Hackney, near London, on the 11th December, 1611, and his body was interred in Christ-church, London, from whence it was removed, in 1614, to the Charter-house, and deposited in a vault on the north side of the chapel, under a magnificent tomb.

SUZANNE, a town of France, in the Maine. It is seated on an eminence twenty miles from Mans. Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 48. 7. N.

SWABIA. See **SUABIA**.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on November 12, for sheep, cattle, and toys; on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is seated on a hill, and is a large well-built town, and the market is very well supplied with corn and other provisions. It is twenty-seven miles west of Norwich, and ninety-four north-north-east of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, runs south-east through Yorkshire, passing by Richmond and Thirsk, and falls into the river Ouse.

SWALLEY, a sea-port town of the East Indies, in the province of Cambaya, seated on the sea-shore, twelve miles north-west of Surat. Here ships receive and deliver their merchandize, for the merchants of Surat. Long. 72. 15. E. Lat. 21. 35. N.

SWAMMERDAM (JOHN) M.D. a celebrated and learned natural philosopher, was the son of John James Swammerdam, an apothecary and famous naturalist of Amsterdam, and was born on the 12th of February, 1637. His father intended him for the church, and with this view had him instructed in Latin and Greek; but he, thinking himself unequal to so important a task, prevailed with his father to consent to his applying himself to physic; but as he was kept at home till he should be properly qualified to engage in that study, he was frequently employed in cleaning his father's curiosities, and putting every thing in its proper place. This inspired our author with an early taste for natural history, so that not content with the survey of the curiosities his father had purchased, he soon began to make a collection of his own, which he compared with the accounts given of them by the best writers. When grown up, he seriously attended to his anatomical and medical studies; yet spent part of the day and the night in discovering, catching, and examining the flying insects proper to those different times, not only in the province of Holland, but in those of Guelderland and Utrecht. Thus initiated in natural history, he went to the university of Leyden, in 1651; and, in 1663, was admitted a candidate of physic in that university. The curiosities of anatomy now began to engage his attention; and he immediately began to consider how the parts of the body, prepared by dissection, could be preserved, and kept in constant order for anatomical demonstration, and herein he succeeded as he had done before in his nice contrivances to dissect and manage the minutest insects. Our author afterwards made a journey into France, where he spent some time at Saumur, and where he became acquainted with several learned men. In 1667, he returned to Leyden, and took up his degree of doctor of physic. The next year the

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grand duke of Tuscany being in Holland, in order to see the curiosities of the country, came to view those of our author and his father; and on this occasion, Swammerdam made some anatomical dissections of insects in the presence of that prince, who was struck with admiration at our author's great skill in managing them, especially at his proving that the future butterfly lay with all its parts neatly folded up in a caterpillar, by actually removing the integuments that covered the former, and extricating and exhibiting all its parts, however minute, with incredible ingenuity, by means of instruments of inconceivable fineness. On this occasion his serene highness offered our author 12,000 florins for his share of the collection, on condition of his removing them himself into Tuscany, and coming to live at the court of Florence; but Swammerdam, who hated a court life, rejected his highness's proposal. In 1662, he published a General History of Insects. About this time, his father began to take offence at his inconsiderately neglecting the practice of physic, which might have supported him in affluence and would neither supply him with money nor clothes. This reduced him to some difficulties. In 1675, he published his History of the Ephemeras, and his father dying the same year, left him a fortune sufficient for his support; but he did not long survive him, for he died on the 17th of February, 1680-1. Gaubius gave a translation of all his works from the original Dutch into Latin, from which they were translated into English, in folio, in 1758. The celebrated Boerhaave wrote his Life.

SWANSEY, a sea-port town of Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is a large and well-built town, and drives the greatest trade of any in the county, especially for coals. It is seated on the river Taivy, where it falls into the sea. It is thirty-six miles west of Cardiff, and two hundred and five west-by-north of London. The ruins of the large old castle still appear. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom in the north of Europe, bounded on the north by Danish Lapland and by the ocean, on the south by the Baltic Sea, and the Gulph of Finland, and on the west by Norway, the Sound, and the Cattegat, being about 800 miles in length from north to south, and 350 in breadth from east to west. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It is part of the country antiently called Scandinavia. We may easily conceive that the climate is not every where the same; for on the side of Muscovy, the longest day is eighteen hours thirty minutes; but farther towards the north, and near the pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is seated the spring and autumn is scarce to be perceived, for the winter continues nine months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable; the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live a long while; and it is not uncommon to see ten people together at the same table, whose ages make up a thousand years. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till the ground with a single ox, and one servant may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are covered with flowers in the summer time, and their gardens have plenty of fruit. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestic animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. With regard to the wild beasts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter the foxes and squirrels become grey, and the hares as white as snow. There are also elks, and rein-deer. They have several sorts of fowl, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The silver mines are two hundred yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have scarce wherewith to subsist, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are also exceeding good; likewise the iron mines yield a great deal of iron. The Swedes did not apply to navigation till the year 1644, when their vessels had liberty to pass through the Sound, without paying any toll. The vast quantities of the Swedish commodities brought here by the English, put them upon thinking of trade; and now they have a great number of artists and workmen, as well Germans as Scotch, who are, as it were naturalized amongst them, and their manufactories are now in a pretty good condition. The merchandize which the Swedes supply foreigners with are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, masts, and all sorts of wooden utensils; and, on the contrary, they are obliged to purchase salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth,

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trade

stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spices, and paper. However, the trade has been greatly hurt by the Russians having seized Livonia, which was the granary of Sweden; and now, in scarce years, they are obliged to purchase corn, and provisions of the Russians with ready money: besides, in 1721, their vessels were obliged to pay the same toll as other nations for passing the Sound; however, in 1731, they set up an East-India company at Gottenburg; and as that harbour is without the Sound, the merchandizes brought from the East Indies come duty free. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and are able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were, and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, and have very little art in their construction. The roofs are covered with turf, on which the goats go often to feed. There is no country in the world, where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective; but afterwards became hereditary. But after the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the states of the kingdom began to recover their ancient rights, and they elected the husband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. for king. He was landgrave of Hesse. At the same time, they re-established the authority of the assembly of the states, which consists of one thousand gentlemen, one hundred ecclesiastics, one hundred and fifty burgeses, and about two hundred and fifty peasants. The whole country is divided into twenty-five governments, whose governors promise that they will govern according to the Swedish laws, reduced into a body in 1736, and conform to the instructions of the king, as also to quit the province when the king shall command them. The Swedes profess the evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbishop and seven bishops, besides six superintendants, and they must be all, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country.

SWERIN, or SCHWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name, within the duchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, twenty-two miles south of the Baltic Sea, and sixty-five east of Hamburg. It is subject to the duke of Mecklenburg. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

SWERNICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, and eighty miles west of Belgrade. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

SWIFT (Dr. JONATHAN) dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and a celebrated wit, poet, and political writer, was born in Dublin, on November 30, 1667; but both his father and mother were natives of England. At about six years of age, he was sent to the school of Kilkenny, and having continued there eight years, was admitted a student of Trinity college, Dublin, where applying himself to books of history and poetry, to the neglect of academical learning, he was, at the end of four years, refused his degree of bachelor of arts for insufficiency, and was at last admitted *speciali gratia*, which is there considered as the highest degree of reproach and dishonour. Stung with this disgrace, he studied eight hours a day for the seven following years, three of them at the university of Dublin.

He had lost his father, when he was but about a year old, and, in 1688, was deprived of his uncle, by whom he had been supported; he therefore came to England, and took a journey to Leicester, where his mother resided, in order to consult her about the course he was to pursue. As Sir William Temple had married a lady to whom Mrs. Swift was related, she advised her son to communicate his situation to that gentleman, and solicit his advice. Sir William received him with great kindness, and Swift's first visit continued two years, during which time he assisted his patron in revising his works; and from his conversation, Swift greatly increased his political knowledge; but suspecting that Sir William neglected to provide for him, merely that he might keep him in his family, he resented it so warmly, that, in 1694, a quarrel ensued, and they parted.

It is remarkable, that while Swift resided with Sir William, he constantly visited his mother at Leicester once a year, when he always went on foot; but if the weather was very bad, he sometimes took shelter in a waggon. He chose to dine at obscure ale-houses, among pedlars and other mean people, and to lie where he saw written over the door, "lodgings for a penny;" but he would give a tester for a single bed and clean sheets.

Having taken orders, he obtained the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, in Ireland, worth about 100*l.* per annum. But Sir William, who had been used to his conversation, was unwilling to live without him, and therefore persuaded him to resign his prebend in favour of a friend, promising to obtain preferment for him in England,

if he would return. Swift consented, and Sir William was so pleased, that during the remainder of his life, which was about four years, the utmost harmony subsisted between them. Swift, as a testimony of his esteem, wrote the *Battle of the Books*, of which Sir William was the hero; and Sir William, when he died, left him a pecuniary legacy, and his posthumous works.

After Sir William Temple's death, he accepted of an invitation from the earl of Berkeley, who was appointed one of the lord's justices of Ireland, to attend him as chaplain and private secretary; but he soon lost these posts, under the pretence that he was not fit for a clergyman. This disappointment was soon followed by another; for the deanery of Derry becoming vacant, the earl of Berkeley, instead of giving it to him, as he expected, put him off with the livings of Laracor and Rathbigging, in the diocese of Meath, which together did not amount to half its value.

He is said to have been devout, not only in his public, but private devotions; yet he could not forbear, when an opportunity offered, of indulging the peculiarity of his humour, however improper the time and place. Upon his coming to Laracor, where he now resided, he gave public notice, that he would read prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, which had not been customary there. Accordingly the bell was rung, and he entered the desk: but having sat some time with no other auditor than his clerk Roger, he began, "Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth you and me in sundry places;" and so proceeded to the end of the service. Thus also, soon after he was dean of St. Patrick's, having dined one Sunday with Dr. Raymond, vicar of Trim, when the bells had done ringing for evening prayers, "Raymond," said Swift, "I will lay you a crown, that I begin prayers before you this afternoon." Dr. Raymond accepted the wager, and immediately both ran as fast as they could to the church. Raymond, the nimblest of the two, arrived first at the door, and entering the church, walked decently towards the reading desk: but Swift, without slackening his pace, ran up the aisle, left Raymond behind him, and stepping into the desk, without putting on the surplice, or opening the book, in an audible voice began the service.

While Swift resided at Laracor, he invited to Ireland a lady, whom he has celebrated by the name of Stella. He became acquainted with her while he lived with Sir William Temple. She was the daughter of his steward, whose name was Johnson; and Sir William, in consideration of her father's faithful services, left her at his death 1000*l.* She was now about eighteen, and was accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, a lady who was fifteen years older, but, though she was related to Sir William, had only an annuity of 27*l.* But whatever was Swift's attachment to Mrs. Johnson, every precaution was taken to prevent scandal: they never lived in the same house; nor were they ever known to meet but in the presence of a third person. Swift made frequent excursions; but Mrs. Johnson was buried in solitude and obscurity; she was personally known only to a few of Swift's most intimate acquaintance, and Mrs. Dingley was her only female companion.

In 1701 Swift took his degree of doctor of divinity. He had been educated among the Whigs, and the same year published a Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and Commons of Athens and Rome: this was in behalf of King William and his ministers, against the violent proceedings of the house of commons. But soon after he attached himself to the Tories. In 1710, being then in England, he was empowered by the primate of Ireland to solicit the queen to release the clergy from paying the twentieth part, and the first fruits; on which he resolved to apply to Mr. Harley; but before he waited on him, got himself represented as a person who had been ill used by the last ministry, for not going such lengths as they would have had him. Mr. Harley received him with the utmost kindness and respect, and soon after accomplished his business. Swift presently became acquainted with the rest of the ministers, by whom he was caressed, and dined every Saturday at Mr. Harley's with the lord-keeper, Mr. Secretary St. John, and Lord Rivers. This select company was at length increased to sixteen, Swift included; and from this time he supported the interest of his new friends in pamphlets, poems, and periodical papers. In order to facilitate a peace, which appeared necessary to save the ministry from ruin, he wrote the *Conduct of the Allies*, which cost him much pains, but succeeded beyond his expectations, above 11,000 being sold off in two months time. But in the meanwhile he received no gratuity or reward till the year 1713, when he was presented to the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

It is here proper to observe, that among other persons with whom he became intimately acquainted, while in England, was Mrs. Vanhomrigh. She was born in Ireland, and had been married to Mr. Vanhomrigh, first a merchant

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of Amsterdam, then of Dublin, where king William gave him very great places: but he dying, left two sons, and two daughters; and his sons dying soon after, his whole fortune, which was very considerable, fell to the daughters. The widow and the two young ladies came to England in 1709, where they were visited by persons of the first quality, and Swift living near them, used to be much there. During this familiarity, he insensibly became a kind of preceptor to the young ladies, particularly to the eldest, who was then about twenty, and was fond of reading, and a great admirer of poetry. Hence admiring such a character as that of Swift, she passed from admiration to love, and ventured to make him a proposal of marriage. He at first affected to believe her in jest, then to rally her on so whimsically a choice, and at last gave her an absolute refusal. While he was in this situation he wrote his *Cadenus and Vanessa*, and then returned to the place of his exile, as he usually called it. Soon after Mrs. Vanhomrigh died, and left some debts, which it not being convenient for her daughters, who had debts of their own, to pay at present, to avoid an arrest, they followed the dean into Ireland.

The first remarkable event after his settlement at the deanery was his marriage to Mrs. Johnson, after a most intimate friendship of above sixteen years. But whatever were the motives of this marriage, the dean and the lady continued to live afterwards in the same manner as before, Mrs. Dingley was still her inseparable companion, and she never resided at the deanery, except when the dean had fits of giddiness and deafness. See the article *JOHNSON*. (Mrs.) He had hitherto continued to visit Miss Vanhomrigh, but now his visits were less frequent. Soon after her sister died, and the remains of the family fortune centring in her, she retired to Selbridge, a small house and estate, about twelve miles from Dublin. From thence she frequently wrote to the dean, and pressed him to marry her, but he rallied and still avoided a positive refusal. She pressed him either to accept or refuse her as a wife; upon which he wrote an answer, and delivered it with his own hand, and probably let her into the fatal secret of his being already married; but this the unhappy lady did not survive many weeks; however, before her death she cancelled a will she had made in the dean's favour.

About the year 1720 the dean, who had before acquired the character of a humourist and wit, was first regarded as the patriot of Ireland, by writing a Proposal for the use of the Irish Manufactures, which rendered him the more popular, as it immediately raised so violent a flame, that a prosecution was commenced against the printer; and in 1724 he published the *Draper's Letters*, which united the whole nation in his praise, and his influence in Ireland became almost without bounds: he was consulted in whatever related to domestic policy, and particularly to trade: the weavers considered him as their patron and legislator; and when elections were depending for the city of Dublin, many corporations refused to declare themselves, till they knew his sentiments. He was an absolute monarch over the populace, and was regarded with veneration and esteem by persons of every rank.

On the 28th of January, 1727, died his wife, the amiable Stella, in the 44th year of her age, a lady possessed of an enchanting beauty, a musical voice, unbounded wit, mingled with sweetness of manners, and a mind adorned with every virtue. She had been declining ever since the year 1724, and it is generally agreed, that her immature death was occasioned by the peculiarity of the dean's conduct towards her. From this time his life became much retired, and the austerity of his temper increased. But as he spent great part of his time in solitude, he frequently amused himself with writing. However, though his principal enjoyment was at an end when she died, it is remarkable, that there is an air of levity and trifling in several of the pieces he wrote afterwards; such in particular are several of his Letters to Dr. Sheridan, and his Directions to Servants.

From the year 1736 his memory was perceived gradually to decline, and his passions to pervert his understanding. In 1741 he was incapable of conversation, and his friends found it necessary to appoint him guardians. In the beginning of the year 1742 his reason was subverted, and his rage became absolute madness. In October his left eye swelled to the size of an egg, and large boils breaking out on his arms and body, pain kept him awake near a month, and during one week, five persons with difficulty restrained him by mere force, from pulling out his eyes. Upon the subsiding of these tumours, he knew those about him; but a few days after sunk into a state of total insensibility, and could not, without great difficulty, be prevailed on to walk across the room, and thus continued, scarcely uttering above half a dozen sentences till his death, which happened in the latter end of October, 1745, without the least pang or convulsion, in the seventy-eight year of his age.

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By his will he left about 1200*l* in legacies; and the rest of his fortune, which amounted to about 11,000 to erect and endow an hospital for idiots and lunatics. His works have been printed often and in various forms, and are still greatly admired.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays; and four fairs, on Monday before April 5, the second Monday after May 11, and the second Monday after September 11, for cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near a rich valley. It is but a small town; but the houses are well built with stone; and the market is considerable for fat cattle. It is twenty-eight miles north of Salisbury; and eighty-two west from London. Long. 1 40. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

SWISSERLAND, or **SWITZERLAND**, a country in Europe, bounded on the east by Tyrol, on the west by the Franche Comté, on the north by Suntgaw, the Black Forest, and a part of Suabia; and on the south by Savoy, Milanese, and other provinces of Italy. It is about two hundred and seventy miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It was anciently called Helvetia, and is accounted the highest country in Europe. Swisserland is divided into thirteen cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, the Catholic cantons; and the Protestant cantons Zurich, Bern, Basil, and Schaffhausen; with Glaris and Appenzill, which contain both religions. All these cantons are so many republics; and it was the cantons of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwald, which began to throw off the Austrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Swisserland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of prodigious height, which begin at the Mediterranean, and extend to the Adriatic. See the article *ALPS*. The principal lakes are those of Constantine, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf-Chatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swisserland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle night and day on the mountains: one would think they would be devoured by the wild beasts, and yet it is quite otherwise; for when the bees perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a distance, they form themselves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and shamoy goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains and in the woods, and they place centinels on all sides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a signal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the savage beast dares not come. The inhabitants are strong robust men, for which reason they are generally chosen by several nations for the military service, and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, and have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious.

SYBRECHT (*JOHN*) an eminent landscape painter, born at Antwerp, about the year 1630, was brought up in that city under his father, and became a close imitator of nature. He went up the Rhine, and drew many pleasant views in water colours, and as he spent a greater part of his life in that way, than in painting, his drawings became more valued than his pictures. As the duke of Buckingham passed through the Netherlands, in his return from his embassy in France, he staid some time at Antwerp, where meeting with some of this master's landscapes, he was so pleased with them, that he invited him over to England, promising him to make him his painter in that way. Sybrecht came, and having continued three or four years in his service, worked for the other English nobility and gentry. He drew cattle remarkably well, and usually contrived to place some of them in his landscapes. He died in London, in 1703, aged seventy-three.

SYDENHAM (*Dr. THOMAS*) an excellent English physician, was the son of William Sydenham of Winford Eagle, in Dorsetshire, esq. and was born there about the year 1624. He studied at Magdalen-hall, Oxford; but left that university when Oxford was garrisoned for king Charles I. and went to London, where becoming acquainted with Dr. Thomas Cox, an eminent physician, that gentleman persuaded him to apply himself to the study of physic; and therefore, after the garrison was delivered up to the parliament, he retired again to Magdalen-hall, entered on the physic line, and in 1648 was created bachelor of physic. Soon after he was made a fellow of All Souls college, and continued there several years, when leaving the university, he settled at Westminster, became doctor of physic at Cambridge, and an exact observer of diseases and their symptoms, grew famous for his practice, and was the chief physician in London from the year 1660 to 1670, when he began to be disabled with the gout. He is much famed for his not only introducing a cool regimen in the small-pox; but opening the bed-curtains of the sick; and frequently the windows of the room, to let in fresh air; also for his giving the bark in paroxysms in agues, and for his use of laudanum. He died

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at his house in Pall-Mall, on the 29th of December, 1689. his works are highly esteemed, both at home and abroad; they were written in Latin, and have been printed together in octavo, as also the English translation.

SYDNEY (Sir PHILIP). See SIDNEY.

SYLLA (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) a famous Roman consul and dictator, was of an illustrious family. He was born poor, and was educated at the expence of Nicopolis, a rich courtesan, who made him heir to her wealth: his mother-in-law also left him great riches. He served under Marius in Africa, in the war with Jugurtha, king of Numidia, when he engaged Bocchus, king of Mauritania, to deliver Jugurtha into his hands. He quarrelled with Marius, and at length became consul. The province of Asia falling to him, Marius, now Sylla's enemy, engaged Sulpitius the tribune, to take the command of that province from him, which being made public in an assembly of the people, it was ordained that Marius should go into Asia to make war on Mithridates. At this Sylla being enraged, marched to Rome; made himself master of that city; caused Sulpitius to be put to death, and obliged Marius to seek his safety in flight. Sylla at length marched against Mithridates; took Athens, and after several victories, obliged that prince to demand a peace, which he granted him. Sylla at length returned to Rome to oppose his enemies, who had fortified themselves there, and who advanced to meet him at his return; but without success. Sylla defeated Norbanus, near Canusium, in the 83d year before the Christian era; routed young Marius at the siege of Palestrina; and entered Rome fighting at the gate Collina; then having given himself the name of Happy, and being declared dictator, he proscribed a great number of senators, and exercised the most incredible cruelties. In short, after having quitted the dictatorship, he retired near Cumæ, and died in the most dreadful manner, being almost devoured by lice, in the 78th year before the Christian era, at sixty years of age. Sylla had many great accomplishments; he was fond of the sciences, and of learned men; was courageous and a great politician, and was delighted with reading the best authors of antiquity; but he tarnished by his cruelty and barbarity all the glory which his excellent qualities might have procured him. It was he who recovered Aristotle's books at the taking of Athens.

SYLVANUS, in pagan worship, a rural deity, who presided over the woods, forests, and flocks, and is frequently seen in the train of Bacchus. Some represent him as the son of Saturn, and others, of Faunus; while others again have imagined, that Pan, Faunus, and Sylvanus, were only several appellations of the same deity. He was unknown to the Greeks; for the Latins received his worship from the Pelasgi, who, after their migration into Italy, consecrated groves to his honour, and appointed solemn festivals, in which milk was offered to him.

SYLVESTER I. bishop of Rome, succeeded Miltiades, on the 31st of January, 314, and died on the 31st of December, 335. He was succeeded by Mark.

SYLVESTER II. whose original name was Gerbert, was born in Auvergne, of a mean family, and succeeded pope Gregory V. by the assistance of the emperor Otto III. on the 2d of April, 999. He was one of the most learned men of his age, and was well versed in the mathematics, and other sciences. He wrote an hundred and forty-nine Epistles, and several other works, which are still extant. He died on the 11th of May, 1003, and was succeeded by John XVII.

SYLVIVS (FRANCIS) professor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay at Paris, was born at the village of Lævilly, near Amiens. He was the son of Nicholas du Bois, a camblet weaver, and becoming a learned man, he, according to the custom of that age, latinised his family name. Francis Sylvius laboured with great zeal in banishing barbarism from his college, and in introducing polite literature, and the use of good Latin. He published several works, and to prevent his scholars being corrupted by reading Martial, procured an edition of that poet purged from obscenities. Sylvius died at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

SYMMACHUS, a famous writer of the second century, well known by his Greek version of the Bible, was a Samaritan; but turned Jew, and afterwards Christian, and then embraced the opinions of the Ebionites. We have only some fragments of his Version of the Bible.

SYMMACHUS, præfect of Rome, was illustrious by his birth, probity, and eloquence; but endeavoured to restore the Pagan religion, and the altar of victory. He was however zealously opposed by St. Ambrose, and was banished from Rome by the emperor Theodosius the Great. Yet he was afterwards restored to that prince's favour, and made consul in 391. He wrote Epistles in ten Books, which are still extant.

SYMMACHUS, bishop of Rome, was a native of Sardinia, and

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succeeded pope Anastasius II. on the 22d of November, 498. Festus, a patrician, some time after caused another pope to be elected, called Laurentius; but Theodoric, king of the Goths, decided in favour of Symmachus, who was also acknowledged by the bishops as lawful pope, and declared innocent of the crimes laid to his charge in several councils. He excommunicated the emperor Anastasius, who had declared against the council of Chalcedon; erected several magnificent churches, and died on the 19th of July, 514. There are eleven of his Epistles, and several of his decrees extant. He was succeeded by Hormisdas.

SYNGE (EDWARD) archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, was born on the 5th of April, 1659, at Inishonane, of which parish his father was then vicar. He was educated at Christ-church college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts; but on his father's death returned to Ireland, and completed his studies in Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained several other livings, became chancellor of the cathedral of St. Patrick's in Dublin, and was afterwards appointed vicar-general to the archbishop. In 1714 he was promoted to the see of Raphoe, and in 1716 made archbishop of Tuam, over which see he presided about twenty years, and died at Tuam in 1741.

It is remarkable that this worthy prelate was the son of the bishop of Corke, the nephew of the bishop of Cloyne, and the father of the bishops of Elphin and Killaloe. In the course of his ministry he composed and published several excellent treatises for the promotion of religion, piety, and virtue, which are written in a polite, sensible, easy, and rational manner; and have been so well received as to go through many editions.

SYNESIUS, bishop of Ptolemais, or Cyrene, and one of the most learned and eloquent preachers of the fifth century, was the disciple of the famous Hypatia of Alexandria. The faithful being moved by the regularity of his behaviour, persuaded him to make an open profession of his Christianity by baptism. He was married, and had four daughters, whom he carefully educated. In the year 400 he was sent to Constantinople, when he presented his book *De Regno* to the emperor Arcadius. He was soon after ordained priest, and the bishop of Ptolemais dying in 410, he was chosen to succeed him; but it was with great difficulty that he was persuaded to accept of that office. The following year he held a council; but as to the time of his death, it is not certainly known. There are still extant an hundred and fifty-five of his Epistles, some Homilies, and other works; the best edition of which is that of father Petau, in Greek and Latin, with learned Notes. He was succeeded by his brother Evoptius.

SYPHAX, king of a part of Numidia, at first joined the Romans, and afterwards quitted them to take part with the Carthaginians; but being defeated and taken prisoner with Sophonisba his wife, near Cyrtha, in the 203d year before the Christian era, the Romans gave a part of his dominions to Massinissa. This unhappy prince died of vexation some time after.

SYRACUSE, a strong and famous town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, with a bishop's see and a large harbour, is defended by a well fortified castle. It was formerly the capital of the whole island, and the residence of the ancient kings. The greatest part of the houses were ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is still of note on account of its harbour. A small distance from hence there was a sea-fight between the Spaniards and English, in 1718, wherein the former were defeated, and obliged to abandon Sicily; but they became masters of it again in 1735. It is advantageously seated on the sea-side, seventy-two miles south-by-west of Messina, and one hundred and ten south-east of Palermo. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

SYRENS, in fabulous history, a kind of monsters, whose lower parts resembled fishes, and their upper parts women. They were the daughters of Achelous, and were so well skilled in music, that they ensnared and destroyed all who heard them. Others say that they were half birds and half women, and that presuming to contend with the Muses, they were vanquished, and stripped at once of their voices and feathers. However, their names were Parthenope, Ligea, and Leucosia.

A modern author observes, that the Egyptians sometimes represented the seasons during the three months in which their country was overflowed, by three figures, half women and half fish, or half women and half lizard. One of them held in her hand a sistrum, which was the symbol of the hymns, dances, and universal joy that appeared throughout Egypt when the Nile was at that particular height, which was the assurance of a succeeding plentiful year, and that to this woman who held the sistrum, they gave the name of Syren, or the Singer of Hymns. It is probable that the Phœnicians carried these figures into Greece, and that the Greeks and Romans who were fond of the fabulous, represented them as the images of animated beings.

SYRIA,

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SYRIA, or **SURISTAN**, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the north by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the east by Diarbeck and the Desarts of Arabia, which also, together with Judea, bound it on the south and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics, namely, those of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus. It abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it was well cultivated, for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants trade in silk, camblets, and salt. Damascus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital city.

SYRIAM, a great town of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, in the East Indies; seated on the spot where the river Pegu joins the Ava, near the sea. Long. 96. 40. E. Lat. 16. 0. N.

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SYRINX, in fabulous history, a nymph beloved by Pan, whom she treated with disdain; but being closely pursued by him, and stopped in her flight by the river Ladon, she invoked the Naiades, who transformed her into a tuft of reeds, which the disappointed lover grasped in his arms, and afterwards formed of them the pipe for which he became so famous.

SYRUS (**PUBLIUS**). See **PUBLIUS SYRUS**.

SYSIGAMBIS, the mother of Darius, the last king of Persia, was taken prisoner by Alexander the Great, with the rest of Darius's family, and was treated by that prince with all the respect due to her rank. It is remarked of that princess, that though she had supported herself after the cruel death of her son Darius, she could not survive that of Alexander, but died of grief a short time after him.

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TAAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile and half from the river Nile, where a Turkish governor resides. There are several ancient monuments near it. It is two hundred miles north of Cairo. Long. 35. 25. E. Lat. 27. 5. N.

TABAGO, one of the Caribbee islands in the American ocean, seated twenty miles north-east of the island of Trinity, and one hundred and twenty south of the island of Barbadoes, being fifty-two miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It was formerly inhabited by the English, who were driven from it by the Caribbees of the neighbouring continent. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of 1763.

TABARCA, an island on the coast of Barbary in Africa, fifty miles west of Tunis, belonging to the Genoese. Long. 8. 10. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

TABASCO, the capital of a province of the same name in America, seated on the bay of Campeachy, at the mouth of the river Tabasco, one hundred and sixty miles south-west of Campeachy, and in 18 deg. of latitude. The province or government is bounded on the north by the bay of Campeachy; on the east by Yucatan; on the south by the province of Chiapa, and on the west by that of Guxaca. It is about a hundred miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile, especially in cacao-nuts, of which chocolate is made, and which are its principal riches.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, at the cape of Good Hope, is the most southern cape or promontory of Africa, which here forms a bay called Table-bay.

TABOGA, an island of America, in the South Sea, in the bay of Panama. It is but three miles in length, and half as much in breadth; and though it is mountainous, it abounds in fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Long. 86. 30. W. Lat. 1. 0. S.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, forty-three miles south of Prague. Long. 14. 36. E. Lat. 49. 31. N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, seated on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, having the province of Astrabad on the east, and Ghilan on the west.

TACFARINAS, a famous general of the army against the Romans in Africa, in the time of Tiberius, was a Numidian. He at first served in the auxiliary troops of the Romans; from which he deserted, and then collecting a band of vagabonds and robbers, made incursions, and plundered the country. Furius Camillus, proconsul of Africa, marched against him, and put him to flight in the year 17. A short time after Tacfarinas renewed his depredations, besieged a castle, and defeated the garrison which sallied out to engage him in the open field, and Decrius, who commanded it, was killed. The proconsul Apronius having at length put Tacfarinas's troops to flight, that Numidian resolved not to wait for the Romans. He distributed his army into several parties; if he were pursued he fled, and when the Romans retired, he fell upon them in the rear:

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but having stopped in a camp, he was defeated there, and obliged to retire into the desarts, where he did not long continue, but soon again took the field; and so well repaired his losses, that he had the assurance to send deputies to Tiberias, to demand that a country might be assigned him, otherwise he would carry on a perpetual war with the Romans. The emperor was so provoked at this insolence, that he gave orders to Junius Blæsus, the uncle of Sejanus, to seize Tacfarinas whatever it should cost. Blæsus had various success; but that war was not concluded till an end was put to it by the proconsul Dolabella, in a great battle, in which Tacfarinas chose rather to die resolutely defending himself, than to fall alive into the hands of the proconsul.

TACHA, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, towards the forest of Bohemia. It is seated on the river Mies. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

TACHUS, or **TACHIS**, king of Egypt, in the time of Artexerxes Ochus, shook off the dominion of the Persians; and in order to strengthen himself, called to his assistance Agefilaus, king of Sparta; but that prince was soon dissatisfied with Tachus, who made himself general in chief of all the forces; while he gave to Chabras, the Athenian, the post of admiral, and left Agefilaus only the command of the foreign troops. A short time after, Nectanebus, the kinsman of Tachus, who commanded a part of the army, causing himself to be chosen king of the Egyptians, sent ambassadors to Agefilaus, to desire that prince to join him: while Tachus also sent other ambassadors to him for the same purpose. But Agefilaus sent all these ambassadors to Sparta, whence having received full power to act according to his own judgment, so as best to promote the interest of his country, he was rejoiced at having an opportunity of shewing Tachus that he resented his behaviour, by joining the troops he commanded to those of Nectanebus. Tachus being thus abandoned, fled, and it is not known what became of him. Atheneus assigns a different cause for Agefilaus's resentment, than that just alledged.

TACITUS (**CAIUS CORNELIUS**) a celebrated Roman historian, and one of the greatest men of his time, raised himself by his merit to the first posts in the empire. Vespasian and Titus gave him considerable employments, and he became prætor under Domitian, and two years after was made consul in the room of Virginus Rufus, in the year 97. But these dignities gave him but a small share of glory, if compared with that he obtained by the labours of his pen. There are still extant, 1. His History, in five Books. 2. His Annals. 3. A Treatise on the different Nations which, in his time, inhabited Germany: and 4. The Life of Agricola, his father-in-law. There is also attributed to him a Treatise on Eloquence, which is more generally allowed to have been written by Quintilian. Tacitus's other works are lost. Pliny the Younger, who was his friend, and the

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learned since his time, give the works of Tacitus the highest praises. They have been translated into English; with large political discourses annexed, by Mr. Gordon.

TACITUS (*M. CLAUDIUS*) emperor of Rome, was elected by the senate to succeed Aurelian on the 25th of September, 275, after an interregnum of seven months. He was related to Tacitus the Historian, and caused his statue and works to be set up in all the libraries, for fear they should be lost. He resigned a part of his authority to the senate; made very wise laws, and had raised the hopes of the people by his virtue and experience, when he died on the 12th of April, 276, aged sixty-five. Florianus, his brother by the mother's side, then rendered himself master of the empire; but enjoyed it only two months.

TACQUET (*ANDREW*) a learned Jesuit, was born at Antwerp, and died in 1660. He wrote an excellent Treatise on Astronomy, and other mathematical works that are esteemed. They were printed at Antwerp in folio, in 1669.

TADCASTER, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is noted for lime-stone, which is dug up here in great plenty. It is well provided with inns for the reception of travellers, and is three furlongs in length. It is nine miles south-west of York, and one hundred and eighty seven north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 53. 53. N.

TADMOR, an ancient city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, now in ruins. See *PALMYRA*.

TADOUSAC, a sea-port town and settlement in North America, seated on the river of St. Laurence, two hundred miles from its mouth. Long. 68. 35. W. Lat. 48. 26. N.

TÄHMAS, king of Persia, succeeded his father Ismael I. in 1525, but had neither his capacity nor intrepidity. He was, however, a very able soldier, yet was so very avaricious, that he committed atrocious acts of injustice, for the sake of the most trifling profit. He was also so averse to business, that he abandoned the government entirely to his ministers, and devoting himself to ease and pleasure, shut himself up in his harem for many years, without going abroad. After having reigned nine years, without being engaged in any considerable war, he had the mortification to see his kingdom invaded by the Turks, in which expedition, Soliman, the Turkish emperor, made himself master of Tauris, took Babylon, and caused himself to be crowned king of Persia. After this conquest, all the cities of Assyria opened their gates to Soliman, who had also reduced Curdistan and Diarbeckir. But Tähmas at length, having laid waste the country, the enemy's army was almost starved, and obliged to leave Persia. He gave the command of his troops to an experienced general, and pursued the Turks, who being surprised in the disorder of a retreat, the Persians gained a complete victory. Persia now enjoyed peace for fourteen years, when Soliman, in 1548, took the field with 200,000 men. Tähmas with 100,000 and 10,000 Portuguese, who were at that time very powerful in Asia, engaged them the following year, and gained a complete victory, in which 130,000 Turks were killed in the field of battle.

After this loss, Soliman concluded a peace with Tähmas, and affairs continued in that state during twenty-eight years, when the Persian monarch died aged about eighty. At his death, he nominated his third son for his successor, but the grandees not approving his choice, offered the crown to Rhoda-Benda, the eldest son, and he refusing, they gave it to Ismael the second son of Tähmas. See *ISMAEL*.

TAFALA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, enclosed with walls, and defended by a castle. It is called by the Spaniards the Flower of Navarre, because it is the seat of a university. It stands on the small river Cidazo, in a soil fertile in wine, fifteen miles south of Pampeluna. Long. 1. 38. W. Lat. 42. 47. N.

TAFFI (*ANDREW*) a celebrated painter, born at Florence, learned his art from the Greek painters, who had been sent for by the senate of Venice, and particularly applied himself to Mosaic work, the secret of which he learned from one of those Greek painters named Apollonius, with whom he laboured in the church of St. John of Florence. Taffi died in 1204, at eighty-one years of age.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco. It is bounded on the north by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen, on the east by the country of the Bereberies, on the south by the Desert, and on the west by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Suza. The soil is very sandy and barren; however there are dates, cattle, camels, dromedaries, and ostriches. Tafilet is the capital town, and is a trading place. It has a castle, and is built on a river of the same name, in a plain, two hundred and fifty-five miles south-east of Morocco. Long. 4. 34. W. Lat. 29. 46. N.

TAGAOSI, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Sus. There are here many Jews,

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who carry on a very good trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, fifty miles from the sea, and forty-five from mount Atlas. Lon. 7. 35. W. Lat. 28. 32. N.

TAGUS, or *Tajo*, the largest river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon, and runs south-west, through the provinces of New Castile and Estremadura, and then crossing Portugal, forms the harbour of Lisbon, where it is about three miles over, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, seven miles below that city.

TAGUMADERT, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and kingdom of Tafilet, near the river Dras, with a castle seated on a mountain. Long. 6. 13. W. Lat. 26. 40. N.

TAICHEU, a sea-port town of China, in Asia, seated on the Pacific Ocean, two hundred and fifty miles south-east of Nankin. Long. 121. 21. E. Lat. 29. 10. N.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France, in Saintonge, seated on the river Charente, thirty miles south-east of Rochelle. Long. 0. 36. W. Lat. 45. 52. N.

TALNE, a sea-port town of Scotland, seated on the Frith of Dornock, in the shire of Ross, and opposite to the town of Dornock, fourteen miles north of Cromartie, and one hundred north-west of Edinburgh. Long. 3. 45. W. Lat. 57. 50. N.

TAIYEN, a city of the province of Chanfi, in China, was once a beautiful place, but is now ruinous; however, they weave silks, make fine carpets, and trade in iron. It is seated on the banks of the river Fuenho, and is surrounded with a strong wall.

TALAMONE, a sea-port town of Tuscany, seated on the coast del Presidii, fifty-five miles north of Orbitello, and subject to Spain. Long. 11. 48. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of New Castile, seated on the south side of the river Tajo. It is surrounded with walls, and has several handsome churches and convents. It is fifty-seven miles south-west of Madrid. Long. 4. 7. W. Lat. 39. 44. N.

TALBOT (*JOHN*) earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, governor of Ireland, and one of the bravest and most successful generals of the 15th century, was descended from an ancient and illustrious English family, originally of Normandy. He distinguished himself by his valour, in the reduction of Ireland under the obedience of king Henry V. and was made governor of that island. In 1417, he landed in France with an English army, and made his name strike terror into the French. He retook the city of Alençon, in 1428, then Pontoise, La Val, &c. but was taken prisoner at the battle of Pétay. He, however, soon after recovered his liberty, and took Beaumont on the Oyse, and was of such service to Henry VI. king of England, that, in 1441, he was made marshal of France. Two years after, that prince sent him ambassador to France, to treat of a peace with the dauphin Charles VII. He afterwards took Bourdeaux, with many other cities, and restored the affairs of the English in France; but attempting to oblige the French to raise the siege of the city of Castillon, he was killed in battle, with one of his sons, on the 17th of July, 1453, when his death made the English lose all they possessed in the province of Guienne, and soon after all their possessions in France.

TALBOT (*CHARLES*) duke of Shrewsbury, a patriot and statesman, was born in 1660, and lost his father at seven years of age. Being brought to enquire into the popish religion, in which he was bred, by the discovery of the popish plot, in 1679, he applied to Dr. Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who soon reconciled him to the church of England; but his change of religion, it seems, had not a suitable influence upon his moral conduct. Among other excellent endowments, his lordship, was particularly distinguished by a very handsome person, which procuring him an easy access to the ladies, he indulged himself with some excesses with the sex, which reaching the ears of the good Dr. Tillotson, gave occasion to one of the most polite and most pious letters ever penned by that excellent divine. His turn to gallantry and fine address rendered him very acceptable at the court of Charles II. and on James's ascending the throne, he gave him the command of a regiment of horse; but when that unfortunate prince broke into the constitution, he resigned his regiment, and went to the prince of Orange, having first borrowed 12,000*l.* to support him. On the prince's landing in the West, he sent the earl to take possession of Bristol; and he was principally concerned in promoting the association to revenge any attempt, that should be made upon his highness's person. He was afterwards appointed, with the earls of Oxford and Clarendon, to treat with the lords sent by king James to know what the prince demanded, and was primarily consulted in all the affairs of the Revolution. When the prince and princess were declared king and queen of England, the earl was successively sworn of the privy council, made principal secretary of state, and constituted lord-lieutenant of

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of Worcestershire and Herefordshire: he was elected knight of the garter, and advanced to the dignities of marquis of Alton, and duke of Shrewsbury; but, in 1699, he resigned the seals of secretary of state, on account of his ill state of health, occasioned by a fall in a fox-chace, when his horse gave him a blow on the breast in rising, which brought on him a spitting of blood and shortness of breath; however, on the 25th of October following, he was appointed lord-chamberlain of the household; but the discharge of blood encreasing, he was advised by his physicians to go to a warmer climate; upon which he resigned his staff and key of chamberlain, and prepared to go abroad. This happening when his friends, the earl of Oxford, the lords Somers and Halifax were harraised by the parliament, gave a handle to those who would not believe his illness, to represent him as a deserter, who was leaving the kingdom out of cowardice.

His grace spent one year at Geneva, and above three at Rome, on which his enemies gave out, that he was become a Roman catholic again; but this was so far from being the case, that he became more confirmed in the Protestant religion, and even converted the earl of Cardigan and his brother from that church, while at Rome. The duke of Shrewsbury returned to England in 1705, when meeting with a cold reception from his old friends the Whigs, he retired into the country, but was at last prevailed upon by the opposite party to come to court; and, in 1710, was again made lord chamberlain of the household by queen Anne, and sworn of her privy council. He was afterwards sent ambassador extraordinary to the French court, in order to complete the peace; but insisting on several beneficial articles of commerce, he found a coldness in that court towards him, upon which he solicited his return. He was afterwards made lord-lieutenant of Ireland. On his coming from Ireland, the queen took the staff from the earl of Oxford, and delivered it two days after to him; so that at the queen's death, he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, lord high treasurer of Great-Britain, and lord-chamberlain, three great places never before in the hands of one person at the same time. His grace was one of the lords appointed by king George I. to govern the nation till his arrival, after which he was made groom of the stole and privy purse, sworn of the privy-council, made lord-lieutenant of Worcestershire, and soon after declared lord-chamberlain of the household to his majesty, but died on the 1st of February, 1717-18, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

No man ever behaved with more care for the protestant interest and the liberty of his country, tempering as much as possible, the rage and animosity of both parties, whence the Whigs feared to trust him, and he was suspected by the Tories. But though his conduct did not always escape such misrepresentations as are the ordinary effect of mistake or malice, yet, in general, he had the good opinion of all; so that king William used to say, the duke of Shrewsbury was the only man of whom the Whigs and Tories both spoke well.

TALBOT (WILLIAM) bishop of Durham, was born at Stourton castle, in Staffordshire, in 1674. He studied at Oriel college, Oxford, and afterwards entered into holy orders, and preached with great zeal against popery, in the reign of king James II. In 1691, he was nominated to the deanery of Worcester, in the room of Dr. George Hickes, who was ejected for refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary; and, in 1699, was advanced to the bishoprick of Oxford. In 1715, he was translated to the bishoprick of Sarum; and in 1722, to that of Durham. He published a volume of Sermons, and two of his Speeches in the house of lords. He died on the 10th of October, 1730.

TALBOT (CHARLES) lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain, was the son of the former, and was born on the 3d of December, 1686. In 1717, he was appointed solicitor-general to his late majesty, then prince of Wales; and the same year, was chosen member of parliament for Tregony, in Cornwall; and in the two succeeding parliaments, was one of the representatives for the city of Durham. In 1726, he was made solicitor general; and, on the 29th of November, 1733, his majesty delivered to him the great seal, whereupon he was sworn of the privy-council, and lord-high chancellor of Great Britain, and, on the 3d of December following, was created baron of Henfol, in the county of Glamorgan. His lordship died at his house, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on the 14th of February, 1736-7, in the fifty-second year of his age. His universal affability, his easiness of access, his humanity to the distressed, which his employment too frequently presented to his view, and his great dispatch of business, gave him the affection and veneration of all who approached him. He was also greatly admired for his eloquence and integrity, his skill in the laws, and his exalted, rational, and unaffected piety.

TALLARD, a town of France, in the province of Dauphi-

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ny, seated on the river Duranee, forty-seven miles from Grenoble. Long 5. 45. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

TALLART (CAMILLE D'HOTUN, duke of) marshal of France, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born in 1652. He entered young into the army, and after he had distinguished himself in several sieges and battles, was, in 1703, made marshal of France. He gained the battle of Spire, on the 15th of November, the same year, when he wrote from the field of battle to the king, "Sire, your army has gained more standards and flags than it has lost common soldiers;" but he was defeated and taken prisoner at the famous battle of Hochstet, on the 13th of August, 1704, and brought to England, with many other French officers of distinction, with whom he was prisoner at large, at Nottingham. He returned to France, 1711, was made a duke in 1712, and died on the 3d of March, 1728, aged seventy-six.

TALMAN (WILLIAM) an eminent architect, was born at West-Lavington, in Wiltshire, where he had an estate, and was comptroller of the works in the reign of king William. In 1671, he built Thoresby-house in Nottinghamshire, which was burned a few years ago; Dynham house in Gloucestershire, in 1698; and Chatworth; the elegance and lightness of the latter front, do great honour to the artist, and the flight of steps by which you ascend from the hall to the apartments, was thought noble enough by Kent to be borrowed for Holkam. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, &c.*

TALMONT, a town of France, in Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a small harbour. It is seated on the river Gironde, twenty miles south-west of Saintes. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 45. 32. N.

TAMAR, a river which runs from north to south, and divides Devonshire from Cornwall.

TAMARA, a town of the island of Socotra, at the entrance of the Red Sea, with a harbour. It stands on the north side of the island. Long. 52. 25. E. Lat. 12. 10. N.

TAMARACA, a capitainry of Brasil, in South America, bounded on the north by Parayba, on the east by the ocean, on the south by Fernambuco, and on the west by Tapayas. Long. 35. 5. W. Lat. 7. 54. S.

TAME, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on Easter Tuesday for all kinds of cattle, and on Old Michaelmas day, October 10, for horses, fat hogs, and hiring servants. It is pleasantly situated on a river of its own name, which, with its branches, almost encompasses it, and over which there is a bridge. The town is large, and has one spacious street, in the midst of which is the market-place. It has a famous free-school, and a small hospital. It is twelve miles east of Oxford, and forty-seven south-west of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 51. 41. N.

TAMERLAIN, or **TIMER BEC**, emperor of the Tartars, and one of the greatest conquerors the world has produced, was of royal extraction. He raised himself to the throne by his valour and prudence, and having put himself at the head of some troops, gained several victories in Persia. His success increased his army; he subdued the Parthians, forced the wall of China, and conquered a great part of India, Mesopotamia, and Egypt; but the most considerable of his victories was that he obtained over Bajazet I. emperor of the Turks, in 1402, near Angoria in Galatia. In that battle Bajazet himself was made prisoner, and treated with great mildness and humanity by Tamerlain, till he rendered himself unworthy of it by the pride, the menaces, and contempt with which he behaved to his generous conqueror; on which, Tamerlain caused him to be shut up in an iron cage. This great prince died on the 1st of April, 1415, aged seventy-one, when his sons divided his conquests between them. There is a history of this prince composed by a cotemporary writer in the Persian tongue, which was translated into French by M. Petis de la Croix, and published in 1722, in four volumes duodecimo.

TAMWORTH, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 4, for cattle and sheep; on July 26, for cattle and wool; and on October 24, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tame, on the confines of the county, one part being in this, and the other in Warwickshire. It is an ancient borough and corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It drives a great trade in narrow cloth and other manufactures. It is six miles south-by-east of Litchfield, and one hundred and thirteen north-west of London. Long. 1. 38. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

TANAQUIL, also called **CECILIA**, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome, was a native of Tarquinii, in Tuscany, and was there married to Lucumon, the son of a man who had taken refuge in that city, after he had been expelled from Corinth, the place of his birth. This Lucumon being rich, and having married the daughter of one of the most noble families of the city, hoped to advance himself

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himself to posts of honour, but he met with great obstacles from his being the son of a foreigner. Tanaquil, who was not less ambitious than her husband, persuaded him to go and seek his fortune at Rome, where persons of merit, of whatever country, might arise to the highest posts. A short time after they set out, and arriving at Mount Janiculus, it is said that an eagle descended gently upon their chariot, took off Lucumon's cap, and after having flown for some time over them with a great cry, placed the cap again on his head. Tanaquil immediately embraced her husband, assuring him, that this was a certain presage of his future advancement, and they entered Rome full of the highest hopes. Lucumon, when in that city, took the name of Tarquin, gained the esteem and friendship of the Romans, and so well insinuated himself into the king's favour, that he bestowed upon him very high posts, and at length he himself became king. But being assassinated in the 18th year of his reign, Tanaquil managed with such address, that she caused Servius Tullius, her son-in-law, to be placed on the throne. This prince she had educated in her palace, and, it is said, that from once seeing his head encircled with fire while he slept, had long before foretold his advancement. Tanaquil had a great share in the government during the reign of her husband and that of her son-in-law. Her memory was held in great veneration by the Romans for several ages, during which they preserved her handy-works, her distaff, and spindle, with the wool upon them, her girdle, and a royal robe she had made for Servius Tullius. She was the first who wove the tunic given to young men when they laid aside the *prætexta*, and took the *toga virilis*, and to young maids when they married.

TANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the south of Piedmont, and runs north-east through that province, passing by Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and falls into the Po below Valenza.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, sixty miles north-east of Lisbon. Long. 8. 35. W. Lat. 39. 21. N.

TANDA, a town of the East Indies, in Asia, seated on the east side of the river Ganges, in the province of Bengal, one hundred and twenty miles north east of Dacca.

TANGERMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Tanger, at the place where it falls into the Elb, and is populous, though not very large. It is twenty-three miles north-west of Brandenburg. Long. 12. 31. E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

TANGIER, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese, and by them transferred to Charles II. king of England, in 1661, when he married the infanta of Portugal; but the king being at great charge in keeping up the fortifications, they were blown up and demolished, and the garrison withdrawn from thence in 1683. Long. 7. 5. W. Lat. 35. 49. N.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Asia, in Chinese Tartary, bounded on the east by China, on the south by the kingdom of Ava, on the west by the dominions of the mogul, and on the north by those of the great khan of the Calmucks. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper, and Thibet. This last is the patrimony of the Dalai-Lama, sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. These superstitious people look upon him as a god, and come from distant parts to worship him. He receives all their humiliations seated upon a high altar, in one of the most handsome pagods. Whenever he dies they are persuaded that he lives again in another body, and always makes himself known.

TANJAOR, a town of the East Indies, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel. The kingdom is bounded on the north by Gingis, on the south by Marava, and on the west by the kingdom of Madura. The Dutch and Danes have factories there. Long. 79. 7. E. Lat. 11. 27. N.

TANNER, (THOMAS) bishop of St. Asaph, and an excellent antiquarian, was born in 1674; and, at sixteen years of age, was admitted of Queen's college, Oxford, where a similitude of studies engaged him in a strict friendship with Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, which lasted as long as their lives. In 1697, he was chosen fellow of his college, and having published some specimens of his skill in antiquities, became greatly esteemed by Dr. Moore, then bishop of Norwich, who, to bring him nearer to himself, made him chancellor of that see, and afterwards upon his translation to Ely, gave him a prebend in that church, which dignity he enjoyed ten years, and then exchanged it for a canonry of Christ-church, Oxford. In 1722, he was made archdeacon of Norwich; and, in 1731, was raised to the see of St. Asaph. He died at Oxford in 1735; and, in 1740, was published his *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*,

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in folio, a very elaborate work, in which he was employed forty years.

TANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, bounded by the dominions of the Samorin, and by the sea. It is about twenty-four miles square. The chief town is of the same name, and is inhabited by Mahometans, who have but little trade. Long. 75. 25. E. Lat. 11. 4. N.

TANTALUS, in fabulous history, king of Phrygia and Paphlagonia, was the son of Jupiter and the nymph Plota. He one day entertained the gods at his table; when, to prove their divinity, he served up his son Pelops cut in pieces. All the deities, except Ceres, perceived his cruelty and impiety, and would not touch his provisions. That goddess, whose thoughts were solely employed about her daughter Proserpine, inadvertently eat a part of his left shoulder. Pelops, however, was restored to life, and an ivory shoulder given him in the room of that which had been eaten; while Tantalus was thrown into Tartarus, where he was punished with perpetual hunger and thirst. He was chained in a lake, the water of which reached up to his chin, but retired when he attempted to drink. The branch of a tree loaded with fruit hung down even to his lips, but on his attempting to pluck the fruit, the branch sprung upwards. It is said that Tantalus had before taken away Ganymede, the son of Tros, king of Troy, for which he had been obliged to fly into Peloponnesus; that he built the city of Smyrna, and left three sons, Pelops, Dæcylus, and Brocas, and a daughter named Niobe.

TAORMINA, a sea port town in Sicily, seated in the Val di Demona, on a rock, at a small distance from the sea. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1693. It is eighteen miles south-west of Messina. Long. 15. 32. E. Lat. 38. 21. N.

TAPTA, a river of the East Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, which runs from east to west through the province of Cambaya, and falls into the ocean a little below Surat.

TAPUYAS, or **TAPUYERS**, and **TAPINAMBOES**, the names of two tribes of American savages, in Brasil. When the French attempted to settle on the coast, they went stark naked, and neither men nor women could be brought to wear garments by any means. Their bodies were painted of several colours, especially black; and the hair of the men was cut pretty close on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had all holes in their under lips, in which they put a green stone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips; however their ears were bored, and they put white bones in the holes. They were at first reported to be giants and men-eaters, but this was found to be false.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a viguery of the same name, with a castle very well built, and a chapter composed of fifteen canons. It is seated on the river Rhone, over against Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is ten miles north of Ailes, and three hundred and seventy-five south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 57. E. Lat. 43. 38. N.

TARAZONA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, and on the frontiers of Old Castile, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fruitful country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, one hundred and sixty miles north-by-east of Toledo, and one hundred and twenty-seven on the same point from Madrid. Long. 1. 29. W. Lat. 41. 55. N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Bigorre, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Adour, twenty-five miles east of Pau, and one hundred and twelve south-by-west of Bourdeaux. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 43. 21. N.

TARENTO, a small, but populous and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Otranto, with an archbishop's see, a fort upon an eminence, and a harbour, which is now choaked up, and will admit nothing but fishing barks. It is seated on the gulph of Oranto, forty-five miles west of Otranto city. Long. 18. 18. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

TARGA, a town of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, and in the kingdom of Fez, with a castle seated on a rock. It is seated on a plain, surrounded with thick forests full of monkeys. Long. 4. 23. W. Lat. 35. 2. N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, fifty miles south-west of Jassy. Long. 26. 36. E. Lat. 46. 56. N.

TAROVISCO, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Walachia. It is seated on the river Launiza, two hundred and eighty miles north-west of Constantinople. Long. 25. 5. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. It is but a poor place, seated on an eminence at the entrance of

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of the Straights of Gibraltar, eighteen miles south-west of that place, and twenty-seven north-east of Tangier. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 36. 10. N.

TARKU, a sea-port town of Persia, in the province of Shervan, and territory of Daghestan, on the coast of the Caspian sea, three hundred miles north east of Tauris. Long. 51. 5. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains of Genoa, and running north-east through the duchy of Parma, falls into the Po below Cremona.

TARPA, (*SPURIUS METIUS*, or *MÆTIUS*) a famous critic at Rome, in the reigns of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, had his tribunal in the temple of Apollo Palatinus, where he, with four other critics, examined the works produced by the poets; and no piece could be represented on the stage that was not approved by Tarpa, or one of his four colleagues. The connoisseurs, however, were not always satisfied with his judgment, but Horace, the most judicious critic of his time, mentions him in a favourable manner.

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Capitol under Romulus, delivered up that fortress to Tattus, governor of the Sabines, on condition that his soldiers should give her what they wore on their left arms, meaning their golden bracelets; but Tattus being in possession of the Capitol, threw upon Tarpeia his bracelets and the buckler he carried on his left arm; and being imitated by the soldiers, Tarpeia was crushed to death with their bucklers, and afterwards buried on that eminence, which from her was called the Tarpeian rock. This happened in the 746th year before the Christian æra. Hence this place was appointed for the punishment of those who were found guilty of treachery, or of bearing false witness, who, according to a law of the Twelve Tables, were precipitated from the top of the Tarpeian rock.

TARQUIN the Ancient, or **TARQUINIUS PRISCUS**, king of the Romans, was the son of Demaratus, an Athenian, and was born at Tarquinia, a city of Tuscany. He went to Rome by the advice of his wife Tanaquil, where he behaved in so politic a manner as to raise himself to the throne, and succeeded king Ancus Martius in the 615th year before the Christian æra. He instituted the games of the Circus, subdued some of the neighbouring nations, augmented the number of the senators, and laid the first foundation of the Capitol, where he erected a temple to Jupiter. It is also said, that he introduced the custom of tying bundles of rods to the axes carried before the magistrates, invented the robes worn by the kings and soothsayers, the ivory chairs of the senators, with the rings and ornaments worn by the knights and the children of the nobility. He was assassinated by the two sons of Ancus Martius, in the 577th year before the Christian æra, at eighty years of age, after a reign of thirty-eight years. He was succeeded by Servius Tullius, his son-in-law. See **TANAQUIL**.

TARQUIN the Proud, thus called from the haughtiness of his temper, was the nephew of Tarquin the Ancient, and married Tullia, the daughter of king Servius Tullius, but his eagerness to obtain the crown induced him to assassinate that prince, and to place himself on the throne in the 531st year before the Christian æra. He is accused of being the first who introduced the custom in Rome of sending persons into exile, of putting them to the torture, and of treating even the nobles and senators themselves with inhumanity and cruelty. He finished the Capitol, and built a temple which was common to all the Latins. His son retiring to the Gabii, obtained great power, and sent deputies to him to ask by what means he should preserve it. The deputies found Tarquin walking in his garden, and having delivered their message, that prince, instead of answering them, turned to a bed of poppies, and struck off the heads of those which rose above the rest. His son, to whom this action was related, immediately understood his father's meaning, and caused the most considerable persons amongst the Gabii to be beheaded. The Romans, enraged at Tarquin's cruelty, resolved to dethrone him, and the violence offered by his son Sextus to Lucretia, afforded a favourable pretence for doing it. This design was executed in the 409th year before the Christian æra, after he had reigned twenty-four years. He in vain attempted to remount the throne, for the Romans chose to live under a republican government.

TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS. See **COLLATINUS**.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and strong city of Spain in Catalonia, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity here, namely, inscriptions, and the ruins of magnificent buildings. It is now surrounded with walls built by the Moors, and also defended by regular works. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not

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above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill on the Mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is forty-five miles west of Barcelona, and two hundred and seventy east-by-north of Madrid. Long. 1. 23. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

TARSUS, now **TERASSO**, an ancient city of Turkey in Asia, in Carimania, which makes part of Natolia, with an archbishop's see. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born. It is seated near the mouth of the river Tydnus on the Mediterranean. Long. 35. 16. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

TARTARUS, among the Pagans, the abode of wicked souls, represented by the poets as a deep pit surrounded with walls and gates of brass. On approaching these infernal mansions, the first person who appeared was Charon, a fat, squallid, ragged old man, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron, and whose fare was never less than the value of an half-penny, nor more than three, which were put into the mouths of the persons interred: but as to the bodies who were denied funeral rites, their ghosts were forced to wander an hundred years on the banks of the river before they were allowed a passage. After crossing the Acheron, appeared Cerberus, a monstrous three-headed dog, who guarded the gloomy regions, fawned upon all who entered, and devoured those who attempted to get back. Tartarus was also encompassed with three other rivers Cocytus and Styx, which had the power of bestowing forgetfulness, and Phlegethon, whose waters are represented as streams of fire. After passing these rivers there were two roads, one of which led to the places of punishment, and the others to the Elysian Fields, the happy abodes of the blessed, and at the separation of these roads was the tribunal, where the three judges Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Æacus, decided the fate of all the souls that came thither according to their conduct in life, and if they had been wicked they were committed to the custody of the Furies. There Ixion was seen fixed on his wheel; Sisyphus eternally rolling a stone to the top of a mountain; Tantalus parched with thirst, and famished with hunger; the Belides filling a leaky vessel, &c.

To give an idea of the origin of these fables, it is sufficient to observe, that near each of the Egyptian towns a piece of ground was appointed for a common burying-place. Diodorus observes that at Memphis lay on the other side of the lake Acherusia, to the shore of which the deceased was brought, and placed before a tribunal of judges appointed to enquire into his conduct while living. If he had not paid his debts his body was delivered to his creditors till his relations released it by collecting the sum; but if he had led a vicious life, his body was left unburied, or probably thrown into a kind of common sewer called Tartarus. When no accuser appeared against the deceased, or the accuser was convicted of falsehood, they ceased to lament him, and his panegyric was made, after which he was delivered to a ferryman styled Charon, or Inflexibility, who by the judges order, and never without, received the body into his boat, and carried it across the lake to a plain embellished with groves, brooks, and other rural ornaments, which was called Elizout, or the Habitation of Joy. In this place was the image of a dog, the emblem of fidelity, with three heads, to denote the three funeral cries over the corpse, and the ceremony was ended by thrice sprinkling sand over the aperture of the vault, and thrice bidding the deceased adieu.

TARTARY (GREAT) takes up the third part of all Asia, and is about fifteen hundred miles from east to west, and at least one hundred and twenty-five from north to south, being seated between 40 and 80 degrees of north latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, and is parted in two by the mountains called Imaus. As the ancient Scythians did not continue within any bounds, and as they made several conquests in Europe, it was divided into Asiatic and European Scythia. The last king of the Scythians was called Ungham, and was vanquished in 1212 by a rebel called Chingis-Khan, and then this country lost its name, and was called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, is seated near the Black Sea, and Muscovite Tartary near the Caspian. Asiatic Tartary is separated from Europe by two large rivers called the Oby and the Volga. Besides this there is the Genisea, the Lena, and the Amur, or Saghalian-Oula, towards the east. It is very difficult to give a true division of the country, because authors are not agreed in this particular, and therefore we shall only observe that Muscovite Tartary is seated beyond the river Oby, and that Chinese Tartary is separated from China by the great wall.

TARTAS, a town of France in Gascony, in the territory of Albret. It is seated on a hill, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, upon the river Midouze, which falls into the Adour, and is twelve miles north-east of Dax. Long. 0. 48. W. Lat. 43. 52. N.

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TARUDANT, a large, ancient, trading, handsome, strong town of Africa, and capital of the province of Sus in the kingdom of Morocco. with a castle. It is five miles from Mount Atlas, and one hundred and twenty-five south-west of Morocco. Long 7. 40. W. Lat. 29. 30. N.

TASSO (**TORQUATO**) a justly celebrated Italian poet, was born at Sorrento, in the kingdom of Naples, on the 11th of March, 1544. He studied at Padua, and distinguished himself by his poetic talents. He attended the pope's nuncio into France, in the reign of Charles IX. and by his merit obtained the esteem of that monarch; after which he returned to Ferrara, where he published his famous poem, entitled *Jerusalem delivered*, which he had finished in France, in the abbey of Chalis. He composed other ingenious pieces, and was the first who introduced shepherds on the stage by writing his *Aminta*, which has served as a model for pastoral comedies. Tasso had a great quarrel with the Academy della Crusca, which had censured his *Gerusalemme liberata*, or *Jerusalem delivered*. He involved himself in some troubles at Ferrara, and in that city was thrown into prison. He was there also in danger of losing his senses, from an extravagant passion he had conceived for Eleonora d'Est, the sister of Alphonso duke of Ferrara. The rest of his life was a continual train of misfortunes. He lived some time at Pavia, went at length to Naples, and was invited to Rome by cardinal Aldobrandini, nephew to pope Clement VIII. and died in that city, in the year 1595, aged fifty-one. His poems have acquired him an immortal reputation. The principal of them are, 1. His *Jerusalem delivered*. 2. His *Jerusalem conquered*. 3. His *Renaldo*. 4. *The Seven Days of the Creation*. 5. *The Tragedy of Torimond*. 6. *Aminta*, &c. All Tasso's works were printed together in Florence in 1724, in six volumes folio, with the pieces for and against his *Jerusalem delivered*. A pompous edition of this last poem was printed at Venice in 1745, in folio. The best edition of Mirebaud's French translation is that of Paris in 1735, in two volumes duodecimo. His *Aminta* and *Gerusalemme liberata*, have been translated into English.

TATE (**NAHUM**) a poet, born in Ireland, in the reign of King Charles II. He there received his education, and coming into England, was, upon the death of Shadwell, made poet laureat to king William, and held that place till the accession of king George I. but only lived to write his first birth-day ode, which is executed with unusual spirit. He was a good-natured man, and had great probity, and a complete share of learning; but was so extremely modest, that he was never able to raise himself above necessity. He had the earl of Dorset for his patron; but the chief use he made of him was, to screen himself from the persecution of his creditors. He died in the Mint, in the year 1716, and was succeeded in the laurel by Mr. Eusden. He wrote 1. A Version of the Psalms, in conjunction with Dr. Nicholas Brady, which is now sung in many churches. 2. A great number of Poems. 3. Nine Dramatic Performances.

TATIANUS, an orator and philosopher surnamed the Assyrian, was the disciple of St. Justin Martyr, and discovered great zeal in defence of Christianity; but afterwards became the chief of the sect of the Encratites, or Continentians. He composed a harmony of the four Evangelists, entitled, *Diatesteron*, and a great number of other works; but there is nothing of his extant, except his Discourse against the Gentiles, in favour of the Christians; for he was not the author of the other works attributed to him. The best edition of the above work is that of Oxford, 1700, in octavo.

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, enraged at the rape of his subjects daughters, resolved to be revenged on the Romans, who had married them, but was prevented by the prudence of those ladies. Some time after a peace being concluded between them, he left his ancient residence at Cures, and settled at Rome, whence the Romans took the name of Quirites: but six years after Tatius was assassinated by Romulus's order.

TATIUS (**ACHILLES**) a native of Alexandria, was the author of a book on the sphere, which father Petau translated into Latin. There is also attributed to him a Greek romance on the loves of Leucippe and Clitophon, of which Salmasius has given a beautiful edition in Greek and Latin, with notes. Suidas says, that this Achilles Tatius was a pagan, but that he afterwards embraced the Christian religion, and became bishop. Photius mentions him in his *Bibliotheca*, Cap. 87.

TATTA, a city of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Sinda, otherwise called Tatta. It is a large, rich place, being about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; and has a caravanfara at the end, capable of lodging five hundred men and horses. The country about it is almost level; and is overgrown with shrubs and bushes, wherein the robbers lurk to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the

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river Indus or Sind, from whence there are canals cut to bring water to the city. Sometimes it does not rain here for three years together, which has caused so severe a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it in that city only. They have manufactures of silk and cotton, and make chintz very fine and cheap; as also curious cabinets inlaid with ivory. The Portuguese had formerly a church here, which is now abandoned; and the Gentoos have the free toleration of their religion. Long. 68. 25. E. Lat. 25. 16. N.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses, cattle, and cloth. It is seated on the river Bane, near the place where it falls into the Witham. It is but a small place, and was formerly of note for its cattle. It is twenty-two miles south-east of Lincoln, and one hundred and thirty-three north of London. Long. 0. 2. E. Lat. 53. 6. N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, and capital of the province of Tavastland. It is seated on a river which falls into the lake Wana, fifty-two miles north-west of Borgo. Long. 24. 23. E. Lat. 61. 25. N.

TAUBER, a river of Germany, which rises in the Marche of Anspach, in the circle of Franconia, and running north-west, passes by Mergentheim, and falls into the river Maine at Wertheim.

TAUBMAN (**FREDERIC**) in Latin *Taubmannus*, a learned humanist, born in Franconia, about the year 1565. He taught poetry and polite literature at Wittemberg with reputation, and died on the 26th of February, 1613. He wrote Commentaries on Plautus and Virgil, which are esteemed, and some other works.

TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerella, on the river Verda, thirty-two miles north-west of Culm, and fifty-five south-west of Marienburg. It has greatly suffered in the wars of Poland. Long. 18. 35. E. Lat. 53. 28. N.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the Calabria Ulterior, seventy miles north-east of Reggio. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 39. 21. N.

TAVERNIER (**JOHN BAPTIST**) baron of Aubonne, and one of the greatest travellers in the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1605, where his father, who was a native of Antwerp, was come to settle, and traded very largely in maps. Young Tavernier's natural inclination to travelling was greatly increased by the sight of these maps, and hearing the curious, who bought them every day, talk of foreign countries, and this inclination was so early gratified, that at twenty-two years of age he had seen the finest countries of Europe, France, England, and the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. He afterwards travelled six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, in the space of forty years, and by all the different routes it was possible for him to take. He gained great wealth by trading in jewels, and at his return the sixth time from the Indies was ennobled by Lewis XIV. and in 1628 purchased the barony of Aubonne, situated in Pais du Vaud, near the lake of Geneva. But notwithstanding this he found himself in but indifferent circumstances towards the close of his life, occasioned by the ill conduct of one of his nephews, who had in the Levant the direction of a cargo, which cost in France 222,000 livres prime cost, and which should have produced above a million. It was thought that the hopes of repairing this loss made him undertake his last journey. In 1687 he sold his barony of Aubonne, as well to fit him out, as to pay his debts: but died at Moscow in July 1689, aged eighty-four. He was of the protestant religion: but as he wrote and spoke French very indifferently, Samuel Chappuzeau drew up the two first volumes of his Travels, and M. de la Chapelle compiled the third, in which he gives an account of Japan. Besides these Travels which are not much esteemed, and which he in part took from one father Raphael, a capuchin, who lived for a long time at Ispahan, there have also been published from his mouth, an Account of the interior Part of the Seraglio at Constantinople, which he certainly never saw.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, with a handsome castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated at the mouth of the river Gilaon, between Cape St. Vincent and the streights of Gibraltar, one hundred miles west-by-north of Cadiz. Long. 8. 28. W. Lat. 37. 10. N.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays; and five fairs, on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11, all for cattle. It is a very ancient borough by prescription, and is governed by a portreeve, and sends two members to parliament. The church is a handsome building, and they have two almshouses. It is thirty-three miles west-by-south of Exeter, and two hundred and six west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 26. W. Lat. 50. 37. N.

TAUNTON, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets on Wed-

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Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on June 17, for bullocks and horses; and on July 7, which continues three days, for bullocks and horses the first day, and pedlary and confectionary the rest. It is seated among pleasant meadows, on the river Thone, which is navigable for barges, and has a handsome bridge. It sends two members to parliament, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in the woollen manufactures. It is thirty-one miles north-east of Exeter, and one hundred and forty-five west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 51. 6. N.

TAUREAU, an island of France, in Brittany, near the mouth of the river Morlais, whose entrance is defended by a castle. Long. 3. 51. W. Lat. 48. 40. N.

TAURIS, or TEBRIS, a city of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Aderbeitzan. It was formerly the capital of Persia, and is now the most considerable next to Isfahan. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and chagreen-leather. There are 300 caravan-saras, and 250 mosques, the finest of which is that where they leave the city in going to Isfahan. Some travellers suppose it to be the ancient Ecbatana; but of this there is no certainty. It is seated in a delightful plain surrounded with mountains, from whence a stream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is ninety-five miles south-east of Nackivan, and three hundred and twenty north-west of Isfahan. Long. 46. 36. E. Lat. 38. 2. N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains, which run through Lesser Asia from west to east into Persia, and so on into India. They have different names, in different places; and were thought to be the largest in the world before the discovery of America.

TAY, a river of Scotland, which rises from the loch, or lake of Tay, in the shire of Broadalbin, and running east through Athol, afterwards turns south-east, dividing the counties of Perth and Angus from Strathern and Fife, falling into the Frith of Tay.

TAYLOR (JOHN) called the Water Poet, was born at Gloucester, about the year 1584, and went to school in that city, where he early discovered his talent of making verses on the following ludicrous subject: His school-master, Green, being a great lover of new milk, in order to have it in perfection, went to market to buy a cow; but the poor man's eyes being dim, he bought a bull and drove him home. The maid being then called to milk him, a warm dispute arose between her and her master, an end to which was put by the bull himself. Upon this Taylor wrote,

"Our master Green was overseen
"In buying of a bull,
"For when the maid did mean to milk,
"He pifs'd the pail half full."

He left the school before he had gone through the Latin grammar, and coming to London, was put apprentice to a waterman; but, notwithstanding the labouriousness of his employment, still continued to make verses, which, at that time, were thought far from contemptible. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1642, he retired to Oxford, where he was greatly esteemed as a merry facetious companion. He there kept a common victualling-house, and writing satires against these called the Roundheads, was said to be of great service to the royal cause. After the garrison at Oxford had surrendered, he retired to Westminster, kept a public-house in Phoenix-alley, near Long-Acre, and after the king's death, set up a sign over his door of a mourning crown; but that giving offence, he pulled it down, and hung up his own picture. He died in the year 1654, aged seventy-four. He is said to have written eighty books, some of which, at that time, afforded great diversion, and were thought worthy of being collected and printed in a folio volume.

TAYLOR (THOMAS) a worthy clergyman, who flourished in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was for his great knowledge in the Scriptures styled the Illuminated Doctor. He was, for some time, a preacher at Reading, in Berkshire, and was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London. His works, which contain Commentaries on several of St. Paul's Epistles, and other theological pieces, were printed in two volumes folio. He and Dr. Thomas Beard of Huntingdon were joint-compilers of the Theatre of God's Judgments, a work collected from ancient and modern authors, the fourth edition of which was published in 1648, folio. He died in 1632.

TAYLOR (JEREMY) bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, was the son of a barber, and was born at Cambridge. At thirteen years of age, he entered into Caius college, in that university, and at length taking orders, for some time supplied the divinity-lecturer's place in St. Paul's cathedral, in London. In 1636, archbishop Laud procured him to be elected fellow of All Soul's college; and about the same time, he became one of the chaplains to that archbishop,

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who bestowed on him the rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642, he was sent by king Charles I. to Oxford, where he was created doctor of divinity, and became one of his majesty's chaplains, and afterwards, in that capacity, attended in the king's army. Upon the declining of his majesty's cause, he retired into Wales, where he was permitted to officiate as minister, and to keep school, under the protection of the earl of Carbury, of the Golden Grove, in Caermarthenshire, where he wrote several of his works, and particularly The Golden Grove, or a Manual of daily Prayers, &c. But at length losing several of his family by sickness, he came to London, where he associated in private congregations of the Royalists; till meeting with Edward lord Conway, that nobleman took him over with him into Ireland, and settled him at Portmore, where he wrote his *Ductor Dubitantium*. Upon the Restoration, he returned to England. In 1661, he was consecrated bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and made a privy-counsellor, and vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. These places he held till his death, which happened, at Lisnegarvy, on the 13th of August, 1667. This divine, who had a most amiable character, published, besides the above works, 1. A Discourse on extempore Prayer. 2. A Discourse on the Liberty of Prophecy. 3. A Course of Sermons for all the Sundays in the Year. 4. Rule and Exercise of holy Living and Dying. 5. Contemplations of the State of Man. 6. A Dissuasive from Popery; and many other works.

TAYLOR (Dr. JOHN) a very learned dissenting minister, was born near Lancaster, and settled first at Kirkstead, in Lincolnshire, where he preached to a very small congregation, and taught a grammar-school near twenty years, for the support of his family; but his great worth and merit in this obscure situation being at length known, he was unanimously chosen minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Norwich, where he preached many years. From this city he was earnestly invited to superintend an academy, at Warrington, in Lancashire, with which he complied from motives purely disinterested, induced by the fair and flattering prospect of being greatly useful in instructing young persons for the ministry; but some dissensions arose, and he received such ill treatment as broke his spirits, threw him into a complication of disorders, and shortened his life. He died on the 5th of March, 1761. He wrote, 1. The Scripture Doctrine of original Sin. 2. A Paraphrase on the Romans. 3. The Scripture Doctrine of Atonement. 4. An Hebrew English Concordance, in two large volumes in folio, a very curious and learned work. 5. An Examination of Dr. Hutchinson's Scheme of Morality. 6. A Sketch of Moral Philosophy; and several other pieces.

TEBESSA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of Algiers, where there are fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a river at the foot of a mountain, one hundred and twenty-five miles from the sea. Long. 9. 15. E. Lat. 35. 5. N.

TEBZA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated at the foot of one of the mountains of Atlas. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 32. 50. N.

TECEUT, or TECHUIT, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Sus, seated on a fine plain on the river Sus, in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes. The inhabitants are very rich and carry on a good trade. Long. 8. 55. W. Lat. 29. 10. N.

TECK, a river of France, in Roussillon. Its source is in the Pyrenean mountains, and it falls into the Mediterranean, a little below Elne.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle built on a hill. It belongs to the count of Bentheim, and is ten miles south-east of Osnabrug. Long. 7. 30. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

TECOANTEPEKA, a considerable town of North-America, in the government of Guaxaca, on the coast of the South Sea, with a harbour, and a fortified abbey. Long. 97. 35. W. Lat. 41. 58. N.

TECORT, an ancient and strong town of Africa, capital of a province of the same name, in Biledulgerid, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs a small river. Long. 7. 55. E. Lat. 29. 25. N.

TECULET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Hea, with an old castle and a small harbour. It is seated at a declivity of a mountain, at the foot of which runs a small river of the same name. Long. 9. 5. W. Lat. 30. 40. N.

TEDELEZ, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a province of the same name, on the side the Mediterranean, fifty miles north-east of Algiers. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

TEDNEST, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom

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kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese, in 1514; but some time after, the inhabitants rose against them, and drove them away. It is seated in a plain. Long. 8. 35. W. Lat. 30. 30. N.

TEDSI, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Sus. It is seated in a plain, abounding in corn, and covered with flocks of sheep, four miles from the river Sus, and seventeen from Mount Atlas. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Sea below Stockton.

TEFLIS, a handsome, strong, and considerable city of Persia, and capital of Georgia. The inhabitants are almost all Christians, being 20,000 in number; and are Georgians, Armenians, Papists, and a few Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade in furs; and there are handsome bazars or market-houses, and caravanseras kept in good order. The Mahometans have no mosques here, for fear of offending the inhabitants; but they have a large castle, garrisoned by Persians. It is seated on the river Kur, near the foot of a mountain, one hundred and five miles north-west of Gandja. Long. 46. 15. E. Lat. 43. 0. N.

TEGAPATAN, a sea-port town of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, near Cape Comorin, where the Dutch have a factory. It is eighty miles south of Cochin. Long. 76. 5. E. Lat. 8. 0. N.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, to the east of the kingdom of Senegal. Long. 6. 30. W. Lat. 21. 40. N.

TEHAMA, a territory of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, bounded on the north by the territory of the sheriff of Mecca, on the east by Schaulan, and on the south by the district of Mocha.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and running from east to west passes by Tokay, then turning south, passes by Zoluoock and Segedin, and having joined the river Merish, falls into the Danube.

TEIVY, a river of South Wales, takes its rise from the lake Teivy, at the foot of the mountains on the eastern borders of Cardiganhire, and running westward, falls into the sea below Cardigan. It is noted for great plenty of salmon.

TELAMON, one of the heroes in fabulous history, was the son of Æacus, and the brother of Peleus and Phœus. He killed the latter, who was his brother only by the father's side, as they were playing at quoits, by throwing a quoit at his head; for which being banished by his father Æacus, he retired to the isle of Salamis, where Cychreus reigned, who appointed him his successor, and gave him his daughter in marriage. After the death of that princess, Telamon married Peribœa, the daughter of Alcathous, the son of Pelops, and king of Megara, by whom he had the celebrated Ajax. He was one of the Argonauts, and was the first who mounted the walls, when Hercules took the city of Troy, for which that hero rewarded him, by giving him his daughter Hefione in marriage; by her Telamon had Teucer, who is celebrated for his dexterity in drawing the bow.

TELCHINES, in fabulous history, the children of Apollo and Minerva, or, according to others, of Saturn and Aliope. They for some time inhabited the island of Rhodes, whence it took the name of Telchine. They caused hail or rain to descend at their pleasure; and taking the water of the river Styx, sprinkled the earth with it, and made it produce sickness and famine, whence the Greeks called them Alastores, or Destroyers. But at last, Jupiter punished them for their wickedness, by transforming them into a rock.

TELEMACHUS, the son of Ulysses and Penelope, who seeing that, during his father's absence, those who sought his mother in marriage committed great disorders in the palace, and throughout his father's dominions, went in search of Ulysses; but some time after, that prince arriving in Ithaca, killed all these rash pretenders with his arrows, in which combat he was assisted by Telemachus.

TELESPHORUS, a Greek, succeeded Sixtus I. bishop of Rome, about the end of the year 128, and suffered martyrdom on the 2d of January, 139. He was succeeded by Hyginus.

TELGA, a town of Sweden in the province of Sunderland, seated on the south side of the lake Meller, twenty miles south-west of Stockholm, and is a trading place. Long. 17. 24. E. Lat. 59. 18. N.

TELL (WILLIAM) one of the principal authors of the liberty of Switzerland. Griser, who governed that country for the emperor Albert, had behaved with the utmost tyranny, and, in 1307, in the insolence of power, he set up his cap on a pike, in one of the squares of Altorf, and commanded that all who passed it, should, as a token of obedience to his government, pull off their hats. Tell having passed it several times without making his obeisance, was carried be-

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fore the governor, who condemned him to shoot off an apple from the head of one of his own sons, with an arrow, at a considerable distance. Tell at first refused, declaring that he had rather suffer death, than run the risk of killing his child with his own hand; but the tyrant threatening death both to him and the child, Tell complied, and had the good fortune to succeed. Griser, however, perceiving that Tell had concealed another arrow under his garment, asked what that was for? Tell at first evaded the question; but being promised his life, if he would confess the truth, he fixed his eye stedfastly on the governor, and drawing out the arrow, "This, said he, if I had killed my child with the first, should have killed thee." Griser, struck with a sense of his danger, turned pale; but not thinking it expedient to break his promise, nor daring to set Tell at liberty, he ordered him to be bound hand and foot, and with his bow and arrows, as memorials of his offence, put on board a bark, in which he himself was going a voyage on the lake Urie, intending to leave him prisoner in the castle of Surmach. When the vessel had reached about the middle of the lake, a violent storm arose, and the people on board told Griser, that they had no other chance to preserve their lives, than to unbind the prisoner, who was not only a most skilful sailor, but remarkable for his strength and activity. Griser yielded to their importunity, and Tell was unbound, who immediately ran to the helm, and turned the head of the vessel towards Switzerland. The first land he made was a rock, which is still called Tell's Rock, and as soon as he came within a few yards of it, he seized his bow and arrow, and leaping ashore, pushed the bark off again with all his strength. This gave him time to get out of fight among the cliffs, before those whom he had left on board could recover the shore, and hiding himself in a narrow defile, which he knew Griser must pass, he killed him with an arrow. Then hastening by secret ways to his companions, he told them what he had done, on which they appeared publicly in arms, and being joined by great numbers, after several struggles, boldly freed themselves from their subjection to the house of Austria, and formed a republic, which the Swiss have ever since supported with the greatest glory.

TELLICHERY, a sea-port town of the East Indies, on the coast of Malabar, where the English have a factory; thirty miles north of Callicut. Long. 75. 15. E. Lat. 12. 10. N.

TEMECEN, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, about seventy-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth. It lies to the north of Mount Atlas, and has the straits of Gibraltar on the west. It is one of the most fertile countries in all Barbary; but the inhabitants are haughty and seditious. The women wear bracelets on their arms and on their neck, with jewels in their ears.

TEMESWAER, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, and is one of the frontier towns against the Turks. It was taken by Soliman II. in 1551, who kept it till 1716, when it was retaken by prince Eugene. It is seated on the river Temes, on the confines of Transilvania, one hundred and fifty miles south-east of Buda, and fifty-north-east of Belgrade. Long. 22. 15. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

TEMPESTA (ANTONIO) a celebrated painter, born at Florence, in the year 1555, was the disciple of John Strada, a Fleming, and had a particular genius for battles, cavalcades, hunting-pieces, and designing all sorts of animals, but paid less regard to the delicacy of colouring than to the lively expression and spirit of what he represented. His ordinary residence was at Rome, where, in his younger days, he painted several pieces by order of pope Gregory XIII. in the apartments of the Vatican. He had an inventive genius, and was very quick and ready in execution. There are a multitude of prints etched by his hand; he was also admired for his skill in music, and was so famous for his veracity, that it became a proverbial expression, "That it is as true as if Tempesta himself had spoken it." He died in 1630, at seventy-five years of age.

TEMPLE, (Sir WILLIAM) a justly celebrated writer, was the son of Sir John Temple, master of the rolls, and privy counsellor in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. and was born at London about the year 1629. He discovered from his infancy extraordinary abilities, and a fondness for polite literature and the sciences. He was educated at Cambridge, where he improved himself in all parts of human literature, and made himself a perfect master of the two most useful modern languages, French and Spanish, after which he made a distinguished figure at court, and was sent on several embassies, particularly in 1668 to the States General, when he brought about the triple league between England, Holland, and Sweden. He had a great share in the marriage of the prince of Orange with the lady Mary, the duke of York's daughter; and was also one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Nimeguen in 1678. But the French interest gaining the ascendant at court, he resigned his public employments, and retired into the country, where

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where he lived in retirement, solely employed in study and the cultivation of his gardens. Mr. Swift, afterwards dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, lived with sir William as his amanuensis, and assisted in preparing his works for the press. Sir William died towards the end of the year 1700, in the seventy-second year of his age, at Moor-Park, near Farnham in Surry, after his having given directions in his will that his heart should be buried in a silver box under the sun-dial in his garden, opposite to the window from whence he used to contemplate and admire the works of nature. He wrote, 1. Observations upon the United Provinces. 2. *Miscellanea*. 3. *Memoirs*. 5. An Introduction to the History of England. 4. Letters containing an Account of the most important Transactions, three volumes.

TEMPLES, in antiquity, buildings consecrated to the worship of the deity by prayer, and the offering of sacrifices, &c. In the early ages of the world, when people moved about from place to place with their herds and flocks, they worshipped the gods under the wide canopy of heaven, and afterwards under the covert of thick and shady groves, where sacrifices were offered generally upon the tops of mountains; but when large and regular societies began to be formed, and men grew accustomed to the pleasure and convenience of living in fixed houses, and to form the idea of rendering them elegant and magnificent structures, they also entertained the thought of building houses for the gods. This, however, was not the case with all nations, for when temples grew common in other countries, the Persians thought it absurd to confine the gods, to whom the whole earth was but as an habitation, within the narrow compass of walls.

The first temples were little chapels, generally built by private persons; these by degrees grew into regular buildings, and, at length, became the most noble and magnificent structures, adorned with all possible splendor, in order to create a reverence of the deity in all who came to pay their devotions; but there were no statues in the ancient temples; and Plutarch observes, upon Varro's authority, that the Romans were one hundred and seventy years without them. We shall not here give any description of that most noble temple erected by Solomon to the true God, but confine ourselves to those of the pagan world.

These had frequently porticos, and always an ascent of steps; while some were surrounded by galleries, supported by rows of columns. In the front was the porch, in which, according to Cæsaubon, was placed the holy water, in a vessel of stone or brass, with which all who were admitted to the sacrifices were sprinkled, beyond which it was not lawful for the profane or polluted to pass. This led into the body of the temple, in which the statue of the god was placed; and, within this part, was the *aditum*, or sacred place, which was the inmost recess, into which none entered but the priests. There also belonged to the temple a treasury, both for the service of the place, and for others who desired to secure their money or other things of value. The inside, or body of the temple, was frequently adorned with paintings, gildings, the richest offerings, and trophies of war. But the principal ornaments were the statues of the gods, and those of persons distinguished by their great and noble actions, which were wrought with the most exquisite art, and made of the most valuable materials. However, in more ancient times, the statues of the gods were in general made of wood, when the tree sacred to any god was thought most acceptable to him; and, therefore, Jupiter's statue was made of oak, Venus's of myrtle, Hercules's of poplar, and Minerva's of the olive tree. The temples, statues, and altars, were accounted so sacred, that many of them had the privilege of protecting offenders, so that if any malefactor fled to them, it was accounted an act of sacrilege to force him thence.

We may form some idea of the veneration of the pagans for these buildings, from the superstition with which they consecrated the ground on which they were built; of which Tacitus gives a particular account, in reference to the Capitol, when repaired by Vespasian. "Upon the 21st of June, says he, being a very clear day, the whole plot of ground designed for the temple, was bound about with fillets and garlands. Such of the soldiers as had lucky names entered first with boughs in their hands, taken from those trees which the gods more especially delighted in. Next came the vestal virgins, with such boys and girls whose fathers and mothers were living, and sprinkled the place with brook water, river water, and spring water. Then Plautus Elian, one of the chief priests, followed by Helvidius Priscus, the prætor, having sacrificed a hog, a sheep, and a bullock, for the purgation of the floor, and laid the intrails upon the green turf, humbly besought Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, and the other deities, protectors of the empire, that they would be pleased to prosper their present undertaking, and ac-

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"complish what human piety had thus begun. Having concluded this prayer, Helvidius Priscus put his hand to the fillets, to which the ropes, with a great stone fastened in them, had been tied, when immediately the whole company of priests, senators, and knights, with the greatest part of the common people, laying hold together on the rope with all expressions of joy, drew the stone into the trench designed for the foundation, throwing in wedges of gold, silver, and other metals." When the temples were finished, they were again consecrated with abundance of ceremony. It was then esteemed a crime for a man to spit or blow his nose in them, and on all holidays they were decked with branches of the trees sacred to the god or goddess to whom they belonged.

The magnificence of these edifices was prodigious, that of Diana at Ephesus was always justly admired as one of the noblest pieces of architecture the world ever had produced. It was 425 feet long, 200 feet broad, and supported by 127 marble columns 60 feet high, 27 of which were finely carved. It was 200 years in building, but was burnt by Erostratus with the sole view of perpetuating his memory. However, it was rebuilt with equal magnificence, and the second temple was adorned by the most famous statues of Greece.

The temple of Jupiter Olympus, erected out of the spoils taken by the Elians, at the sacking of Pifa, was of the Doric order, and surrounded with columns, which formed a noble peristyle. It was 230 feet in length; 95 in breadth, and 230 from the area to the roof, from the middle of which hung a gilded victory, under which was a golden shield engraved with the representation of Medusa's head, and round the temple hung twenty-one gilt bucklers. Upon the pediment in the front was represented the chariot-race between Pelops and Cænomaus; on the back pediment, the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the brass gates were adorned with the labours of Hercules. On the inside two ranges of tall columns supported two galleries. But the statue of Jupiter and his throne, which were in this temple, and were the master-pieces of the great Phidias, were the most magnificent, and the highest finished in all antiquity. The temple was also adorned with a prodigious number of statues, and paved with the finest marble.

The temple of Apollo at Delphos, was much inferior in point of magnificence to the former, yet it was vastly more rich on account of the invaluable presents sent to it from all parts of Greece.

TEMROCK, a sea-port town of Circassian Tartary in Asia, seated on the south coast of the sea of Zabach, twenty miles from the straits of Caffa. Long. 40. 31. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

TENBURY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on April 26, July 8, and September 26, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teme, which parts this country from Shropshire. It is nineteen miles north-west-by-west of Worcester, and one hundred and thirty-one north-by-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

TENBY, a sea-port town of Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It has a commodious haven or road for ships. It is ten miles east of Pembroke, and two hundred and forty-seven west of London. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

TENDA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the same name, with a good castle. It is seated on the river Rogia, a little above its confluence with the Brogna, twenty miles south-west of Coni. It is subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

TENEDOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Adin-zie, a province of Natolia to the south-east of Lemnos, and ten miles from the strait of Gallipoli. It is about twelve miles in length, and ten in breadth. It is fertile in corn and muscadine wine, which is the best in the Levant. The capital town is of the same name, which is large, and stands on the eastern side of the island at the foot of a mountain, and has a good harbour, defended by a castle. Long. 26. 14. E. Lat. 39. 57. N.

TENERIF, an island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the most considerable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the south of the island of Salvages, to the west of Grand Canay, to the north of the island of Gomera, and to the east of that of Palma. It is about forty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and abounds in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Tenerif, which may be seen one hundred miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the highest mountains in the world, and is in the form of a sugar-loaf: however, according to Dr. Halley's tables, it is no more than two miles and a quarter high. This island is subject to

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earthquakes; and in 1704 there happened one that destroyed several towns, and many thousand people in them. Laguna is the capital town. Long. 15. 28. W. Lat. 28. 30. N.

TENERIFF, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Magdelen, one hundred miles from St. Martha. Long. 71. 45. W. Lat. 9. 45. N.

TENES, or **TENNES**, the son of Cygnus, or according to others, of Apollo: being accused of incest by his step-mother, was put into a chest, and thrown into the sea, with his sister Hemithea, who would never abandon him. This chest was thrown upon an island, which from Tenes took the name of Tenedos. Tenes reigned there, and enacted severe laws: he condemned adulterers to be beheaded; and his own son being found guilty of that crime, he ordered the law to be executed. Tenes was killed by Achilles in the Trojan war, and after his death was honoured as a god in the isle of Tenedos.

TENEZ, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, four miles from the sea. The province is bounded on the east by Algiers, on the south by Mount Atlas, on the west by Tremecen, and on the north by the Mediterranean sea. It is a plentiful country, and abounds in corn and sheep. The town is in Long. 1. 55. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

TENIERS (DAVID) the elder, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, in 1582. He learnt the first rudiments of his art from Rubens, who at length considered him as his most deserving scholar. Soon after his leaving that great master, he travelled into Italy, and at Rome fixed himself with Adam Elsheimer, who was then in great vogue, and became a perfect master of his manner, studying at the same time the other great masters. He staid ten years in Italy, and distinguished himself by his style in painting; a happy union of the schools of Rubens and Elsheimer forming in him a manner as agreeable as diverting. Teniers, on his return to his native country, employed himself entirely in painting small pictures, filled with the figures of persons drinking, chemists, fairs, and merry-makings, diffusing such taste and truth through the whole, that nature herself hardly produced a juster effect. The demand for his pictures was universal, and even his master Rubens thought them an ornament to his cabinet. Teniers usually expressed every thing that tends to joy and pleasure. He was always employed in copying nature, and accustomed his two sons to follow his example, in painting only from that infallible model. He died at Antwerp, in the year 1649, at sixty-seven years of age.

TENIERS (DAVID) the younger, also an admirable painter, was the son of the former, and was born at Antwerp, in 1610. He obtained the name of the Ape of Painting, from his imitating the manner of different painters with such exactness, as to deceive even the nicest judges. He improved greatly under his father, and obtained such reputation, as introduced him to the favour of the great. The archduke Leopold William made him gentleman of his bed-chamber, and all the pictures of his gallery were copied by Teniers, and engraved by his direction. The king of Spain and Don Juan of Austria set so high a value on his pictures, that they built a gallery on purpose for them. William, prince of Orange, honoured him with his friendship; and Rubens not only esteemed his works, but assisted him with his advice. His principal talent lay in landscapes adorned with small figures. He also painted men drinking and smoking, chemists, laboratories, country fairs, and the like. His small figures are superior to his large ones.

The works of the father and son are thus distinguished: the latter discover a finer touch and fresher pencil, greater variety of attitudes, and a better disposition of the figures. The father retained something of the tone of Italy in his colouring, which was stronger than the son's; besides, the son used to put at the bottom of his pictures, David Teniers, junior. He died at Antwerp, in the year 1694, aged eighty-four.

His brother Abraham was equal, if not superior to his father and brother in the expression of his characters, and his understanding the *claro obscuro*, though he was inferior in the sprightliness of his touch, and the lightness of his pencil.

TENISON (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, on the 29th of September, 1639, and educated in the free-school of Norwich, whence he was sent to Corpus Christi college in Cambridge. Having at length taken orders, he became minister of St. Andrew's church, Cambridge, where he attended the sick inhabitants during the plague in 1665, for which his parishioners presented him a piece of plate. He was afterwards promoted to several other livings in that country, and

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in 1680, being then doctor of divinity, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and during the severe frost in 1683, his disbursements to the poor out of his own stock, amounted to above 300l. In 1685 he attended the duke of Monmouth on the morning of his execution. During the reign of king James II. he wrote several pieces against popery, and in 1689 was presented by king William and queen Mary to the archdeaconry of London. While he enjoyed the vicarage of St. Martin's, he made several donations to that parish; and, amongst others, endowed a free-school for it, and built a very handsome library, which he furnished with useful books. In 1691 he was nominated to the bishoprick of London: and in 1693 was, upon the death of archbishop Tillotson, promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, which this worthy and modest divine was with difficulty prevailed upon to accept. During the reign of king William he had the honour to be nominated one of the lords justices of the kingdom, whenever his majesty was absent beyond the seas. In queen Anne's reign he opposed the bill to prevent occasional conformity: was the first English commissioner to treat of an union between England and Scotland; and upon the death of that prince became the first of the lord's justices to govern the kingdom till the arrival of his majesty king George I. whom he crowned in Westminster abbey on the 20th of October, 1714. This worthy prelate, who was remarkable for his humanity, his piety, and moderation to the Dissenters, died at Lambeth, on the 14th of December, 1715, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His grace, besides the above works, published, 1. *The Creed* of Mr. Hobbes examined in a feigned Conference between him and a Student in Divinity. 2. *A Discourse of Idolatry*. 3. *Baconiana*, or certain genuine Remains of Sir Francis Bacon; and several other works.

TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on May 6, for cattle and pedlar's ware. The church is a handsome structure, and has a very lofty steeple. It is twenty-four miles south-west of Canterbury, and fifty-five east-south-east of London. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulterior, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola and Tordino, ten miles north-west of Atri. Long. 13. 53. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Vézère, over which it has a handsome bridge, and is ten miles from Sarlat. Long. 1. 19. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

TERBURG (GERARD) a celebrated Dutch painter, was born in 1608, at Zwoll, in the province of Overijssel, and was instructed by his father, who was a painter. He in a little time acquired an extraordinary reputation, which he increased at Munster, where he went at the time when the treaty of peace was carrying on in 1648. The ministers were highly pleased with Terburg, and employed him. He then went to Madrid with the Spanish ambassador, and performed works which charmed the king and the whole court; on which he received rich presents, and also the honour of knighthood. He likewise travelled into England, France, and the other courts of Europe, where he became admired. He excelled in subjects of gallantry and portraits. He was particularly skilled in the *claro obscuro*, and rendered himself remarkable by his representing satyr, which is seen in all his pictures. At length his wit, his probity, and his abilities, occasioned his being chosen one of the principal magistrates of Deventer, where he distinguished himself in his post till his death, which happened in that city in 1681.

TERCERA, an island of the Atlantic ocean, and the principal of the Azores. It is about forty miles in circumference; and is surrounded on all sides with craggy rocks, which render it inaccessible. The soil is fertile, it abounding in corn, wine, and fruits. The principal trade of the island is in wood. Angra is the capital town, and it is subject to Portugal.

TERENCE, or **PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER**, a celebrated comic poet of ancient Rome, was born at Carthage, in Africa. He was slave to Terentius Lucanus the senator, who gave him his liberty on account of his wit, his good mien, and great abilities. Terence, on his becoming a freed man, applied himself to the writing of comedies, in which he imitated Menander, and the other celebrated comic poets of Greece. Cicero gives him the most pompous elogiums, both for the purity of his language, and the perspicuity and beauty of his compositions, which he considers as the rule and standard of the Latin tongue, and observes that they were esteemed so fine and elegant, that they were thought to have been written by Scipio and Lelius, who were then the greatest personages, and the most eloquent of the Roman people. Terence died while on a voyage into Greece, about the 159th year before the Christian æra.

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There are six of his Comedies extant, of which madam Dacier has given a beautiful addition in Latin, with her French translation and notes.

TERENTIANUS MAURUS, governor of Sienna in Egypt, in the reign of Trajan, about the year 90, was the author of a Latin poem intitled *De Arte Metrica*, which is still extant.

TEREUS, in fabulous history. See **PHILOMELA**.

TERGOWISCO, a town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Walachia, seated eighty miles south-east of Hermanstadt, in Transilvania: Long. 26. 28. E. Lat. 45. 41. N.

TERKI, a sea-port town of Circassia in Asia, seated on the river of the same name, near the Caspian sea, one hundred and twenty-five miles east of Teflis: Long. 49. 0. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

TERMINI, a town of the island of Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with a strong castle in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct, and several other structures. It is seated on a rock near the sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and twenty miles south-east of Palermo. Long. 14. 0. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

TERMINALIA, in Roman antiquity, festivals observed by the Romans in honour of Terminus, the guardian of landmarks, on the 22d or 23d of February, when the ancient Termini were visited, and crowned with garlands. The sacrifices anciently offered to Terminus on these occasions, were wheat-cakes, the first fruits of the field, and milk; but afterwards the victims were lambs, and fows that gave suck, whose blood was sprinkled upon the Termini, which resembled our mile-stones. See the next article.

TERMINUS, in pagan worship, an ancient deity among the Romans, who presided over the stones or land-marks called Termini, which were held so sacred that it was accounted sacrilege to move them, and as the criminal became devoted to the gods, it was lawful for any man to kill him. The worship of this deity was instituted by Numa Pompilius, who, to render land-marks, and consequently the property of the people, sacred, erected a temple on the Tarpeian mount to Terminus.

TERMOLI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitate on the confines of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, thirty-two miles east of Lanciano, and seventy north-east of Naples. Long. 16. 15. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

TERNATE, the most northerly of the Molucca or Clove Islands, in the East Indies. It abounds in cocoa nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits, proper to the torrid zone. There are abundance of paroquets, and birds of paradise. But it is most famous for producing cloves. It is in the possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and are a very lazy people, for which reason they are contented in a great measure with the natural productions of the earth. Malaya is the capital, and the residence of the king. Long. 125. 10. E. Lat. 1. 15. N.

TERNI, a town of Italy in the Pope's territories, and in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is but a small place; though there are very beautiful ruins of antiquity; it having been a very considerable Roman colony. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, and to the west of it are fields which are extremely fertile. It is fifteen miles south-by-west of Spoleto. Long. 12. 50. E. Lat. 42. 4. N.

TERNOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, where a fangiac resides. It is seated on a mountain near the river Janetra, ninety-five miles north-east of Sophia, and eighty-eight north-west of Adrianople. Long. 25. 15. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

TEROUANE, a ruinous town of France, in the county of Artois, seated on the river Lis, and formerly a bishop's see. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

TERPANDER, a celebrated Greek poet and musician, about 648 years before the Christian æra, put a stop to a sedition by singing his verses. The invention of elegies are attributed to him, and also that of the sixth string added to the lyre. The works of this poet are lost, and a few fragments of them are all that are now remaining.

TERPSICHORE, in pagan mythology, one of the nine Muses, the protectress of music, and to whom the invention of set dances is particularly attributed. She is represented crowned with a garland, holding a harp in her hand, and with musical instruments at her feet. See **MUSES**.

TERRA, in pagan worship, a very ancient goddess, the wife of Coelus. See **COELUS**.

TERRACINA, a town of Italy in the Pope's territories, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a cape of the Tuscan sea, fifty miles south-east of Rome. Long. 14. 5. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

TERRA-DEL-FUEGO, an island of South America, bounded on the north by the streights of Magellan, by the ocean

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on the east, and by the South Sea on the south and west. It is about three hundred miles in length from east to west, and as much in breadth from north to south. It is a mountainous country; and the tops of the mountains are almost always covered with snow.

TERRA-FIRMA, a country of America, between the island of Trinidad and the isthmus of Panama. It comprehends Terra-Firma proper, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio-de-la-Hacha, Venezuela, Comana, New Andalusia, New Granada, and Popayan; all which are subject to Spain; being upwards of 1200 miles in length, and 800 in breadth.

TERRA-FIRMA (PROPER) is generally known by the name of Darien. See **DARIEN**.

TERRA-NUOVA, a town of Italy, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour. Long. 9. 45. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

TERRASSON (JOHN) a learned French writer, was born at Lyons in 1670, and having finished his studies in that city, he applied himself to literature, and was received into the Academy of Sciences at Paris; after which he was admitted into the French Academy, and to a professorship in the royal college. About a year before his death, the king of Prussia made him honorary member of the Academy of Berlin. He died at Paris on the 15th of September, 1750. He wrote in French, 1. A Critical Dissertation on Homer's Iliad, two vols. duodecimo. 2. Sethos, an History, three vols. duodecimo. This and the former have been translated into English. 3. A French translation of Diodorus Siculus's Universal History, seven vols. duodecimo. This translation is esteemed.

TERRING, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedlar's ware. It is seated upon the Downs not far from the sea, and is but an indifferent town. It is twenty-four miles east of Chichester, and fifty-three south-south-west from London. Long. 0. 25. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

TERROUEN, a town of French Flanders, in the province of Artois, seated on the river Lis, six miles south of St. Omer's, and five west of Aire. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

TERTULLIAN, or **QUINTUS SEPTIMUS FLORENS TERTULLIANUS**, a celebrated priest of Carthage, and one of the greatest men Africa has produced, was the son of a centurion in the militia, who served as proconsul of Africa. He was educated in the pagan religion; but being convinced of its errors, embraced Christianity, and became a zealous defender of the faith. He married, it is thought, after his baptism, and afterwards took orders and went to Rome, where, during the persecution under the emperor Severus, he published his Apology for the Christians, which is, in its kind, a master-piece of eloquence and learning: and at the beginning of the third century he embraced the sect of the Montanists. He lived to a very great age, and died under the reign of Antoninus Caracalla, about the year 216. Many of his works are still extant, in all of which he discovers a great knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, a lively imagination, a strong, elevated, and impetuous style, great eloquence and strength of reasoning; but is sometimes obscure. St. Cyprian read him with great care, and when he asked for Tertullian's works, was accustomed to say, Give me the Master. His Apology and Prescriptions are most esteemed. The best editions of his works are those of Rigault, especially that of Venice in 1746, folio. Pamelius and Alix, Mr. Thomas, and the Sieur du Fossé have written his Life: and Rigault, M. de l'Aube Epine, father Pettau, and other learned men have published Notes on Tertullian.

TERUEL, a town of Spain in the province of Arragon, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a large pleasant plain, at the confluence of the rivers Guadalaviar and Alhambra, seventy-five miles south-west of Sarragosa. Long. 1. 26. W. Lat. 40. 41. N.

TERVERE, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, and in that of Zealand, seated on the north-east coast of the island of Walcheren, four miles north-east of Middelburg, and is subject to the prince of Orange. Long. 3. 37. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

TESHIN, the capital of a duchy of Silesia. It is surrounded with a strong wall, and defended by an old castle seated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants since the year 1709 have had a protestant church and school, and carry on a considerable trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wine. They also make pretty good fire arms, and very good beer. It is seated between the rivers Weichsel and Elbe, partly in a valley and partly on the side of a hill, eighty-seven miles south east of Trowpaw. Long. 18. 15. E. Lat. 49. 56. N.

TESINO, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore, and then turning south-east through the Milanese, passes by Pavia, and falls into the Po, a little below that city.

TESTA

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TESTA (PIETRO) a Florentine painter, was born at Lucca in 1611, and having studied painting at home, went very poor to Rome, and spent some time in the school of Domenichino; but afterwards fixed himself in that of Peter Cortona. He was so indefatigable in his studies, that there was not a piece of architecture, a statue, a bas-relief, a monument, or the least fragment of antiquity in or about Rome; that he did not design and get by heart. He shews, in most of his performances, a ready hand and a lively spirit; but for want of good rules to cultivate and strengthen his genius, produced little else but wild and extravagant fancies. He frequently attempted to make himself perfect in the art of colouring, but without success. He was chiefly commended for his drawings and the prints he etched, but was drowned in the Tiber in 1650, at eighty-two years of age.

TESTELIN (LEWIS) an able painter, born at Paris in 1615, studied under Vouet, and acquired a great reputation by his abilities. His picture of St. Paul raising Tabitha from the dead, and that of the scourging of St. Paul and Silas, are particularly admired. These two pictures are in the church of Notre Dame at Paris. He was the intimate friend of Le Brun, and was professor in the Academy of Painting. He died at Paris in 1655.

TESTI (FULVIO) a celebrated Italian poet, who particularly excelled in lyric poetry, and wrote some excellent odes and other poems, in which he has imitated, with success, the best of the Greek and Latin poets. He died at Modena, the place of his birth, in 1646.

TETHIS, or THETIS, in pagan theology, the wife and sister of Oceanus. See OCEANUS.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday and July 22, for horned cattle, lambs, sheep, and horses. It is a considerable town, on the edge of the county towards Wiltshire, and is well built, and a place of good resort. In the middle of the town are two market-houses, the one for bacon, cheese, and butter, and the other, which is large, for yarn, for which the market is most famous. It has a free-school, an alms-house for eight poor people, and a large parish church. It is twenty-five miles east-north-east of Bristol, and ninety-nine west of London. Long. 2. 16. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

TETICACO, a lake of Peru in America, above 200 miles in circumference, lying in the province of Callao. The towns situated thereon are esteemed the most delightful in all South America.

TETTI (SCRIPPIO) in Latin *Tattius*, a learned writer of the sixteenth century, was born at Naples, and among other works wrote a small treatise *De Apollodorus*, which was published at Rome by Benedictus Egus, in the year 1555. But though Tetti was highly esteemed by learned men, he had the misfortune to be prosecuted for maintaining erroneous opinions concerning the Deity, and was sent to the galleys.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleasant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built. The houses have no windows towards the streets, except little holes to look out at; for these are on the inside towards the court-yard, which is surrounded with galleries, and in the middle there is generally a fountain: they are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets are exceeding narrow. The dress of both sexes are much alike; but you can see nothing of the women in the streets, but their eyes and naked legs, for they are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the tops of their houses. However, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no scruple of shewing their faces, when there is none of their countrymen near to observe them. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears: they have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins. The shops in this city are very small, being without doors; and the master, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in, and sits cross-legged on a counter; the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cus, three miles from the sea, and has a castle which commands the town. It is eight miles east of Tangier. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 35. 26. N.

TEUCER, the son of Telamon, king of Salamina, and the brother of Ajax, accompanied that hero to the siege of Troy: but at his return was commanded by his father not to set foot in Salamina, because he had not revenged the death of Ajax. He went therefore to seek his fortune, and landing in the isle of Cyprus, built a city there, which he also called Salamina.

TEUTATES, in pagan theology, a name under which the ancient Gauls worshipped Mercury, to whom they offered human victims.

TEWKSBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on March

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7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 16; all for tanned leather, cattle, and pedlars wares. It was formerly famous for its monastery, of which the stately church, one of the largest and finest in England, only remains. It is a pretty large corporation, containing about 500 houses, and sends two members to parliament. Its chief manufacture is in making cotton-caps and hose. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, fifteen miles south-south-west of Worcester, and one hundred and nine west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

TEXEL, an island of Holland, seated at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, parted from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most ships bound for Amsterdam pass. It is forty-two miles from Amsterdam. Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, fifty-six miles south-west of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 13. 25. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

TEZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. The Jews here carry on a great trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, upon a river, forty miles from Fez. Lon. 3. 15. W. Lat. 34. 18. N.

TEZCUCO, a town of North America, in New Spain, seated on the lake of Mexico. It is said to have been very considerable when Cortez conquered Mexico. Long. 101. 25. W. Lat. 20. 25. N.

TEZELA, a very ancient town of Africa in Barbary, in the kingdom of Tremecen, with a small castle. It is seated on a large plain, abounding in wheat and barley. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 35. 25. N.

THAMES, a great navigable river of England, chiefly composed at first of the rivers Thame and Isis. This last rises on the confines of Gloucestershire, a little south-west of Cirencester, and at Lechlade becomes navigable; from whence it continues its course north-east to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: from Oxford it runs south-east to Abingdon, and so to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame; and continues its course south-east by Wallingford to Reading; after which it visits Marlow and Windsor; and from thence runs east to London, and continues the same course to the sea.

THAIS, a famous Greek courtesan, corrupted the youth of Athens, and followed Alexander's army into Persia, where she occasioned the destruction of Persepolis, in revenge for the Persians having formerly destroyed some of the cities of Greece. She at length gained so far the affections of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, as to prevail on him to marry her.

THALES, a celebrated Greek philosopher, and the first of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Miletum, about 640 years before the Christian era. In order to improve himself in the knowledge of the sciences, he travelled into Egypt, where he discoursed with the priests and other learned men. Some say that he married; but others observe, that he eluded the solicitations of his mother, by telling her when he was young, that it was too soon, and afterwards that it was too late. Thales acquired an immortal reputation by his wisdom and learning. He was the first among the Greeks who foretold eclipses of the sun, and made extraordinary discoveries in astronomy. Apuleius assures us, that this philosopher was so well satisfied with his having found the proportion which the sun's diameter bears to the circle which this planet describes round the earth; that having taught this to a person who offered him whatever reward he desired for it, he replied, "I only desire you to be so ingenuous as to inform the world, that the glory of this invention is due to me." Thales was the author of the Ionian sect of philosophers, who were thus called from his being born at Miletum, a city of Ionia. He maintained that water was the principle of which all the bodies in the universe are composed; that the world was the work of God; and that God sees the most secret thoughts in the heart of man. He said, that "the most difficult thing in the world is to know ourselves; the most easy, to advise others; and the most sweet, to accomplish our desires. That, in order to live well, we ought to abstain from what we find fault with in others. That bodily felicity consists in health; and that of the mind in knowledge: that the most ancient beings is God, because he is uncreated: that nothing is more beautiful than the world, because it is the work of God; nothing more extensive than space; quicker than spirit; stronger than necessity; wiser than time." It was also one of his sentences, that "we ought never to say that to any one that may be turned to our prejudice; and that we should live with our friends as with persons that may become our enemies." None of the ancient philosophers ever applied themselves more earnestly to the study of astronomy than Thales. Diogenes Laertius reports, that leaving his lodging with an old woman to contemplate the stars, he fell into a ditch, on which the good woman cried, "How

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"How canst thou know what is doing in the heavens, when thou canst not perceive what is at thy feet." He went to see Cræsus, who was marching with a powerful army into Cappadocia, and enabled him to pass the river Halys without making a bridge. Thales died soon after, about the 545th year before the Christian æra, at above ninety years of age. He composed several treatises, in verse, on meteors, the equinox, &c. but his writings are all lost.

THALIA, in Pagan mythology, one of the nine Muses. She presided over comedy, and is represented crowned with a garland of ivy, holding a mask in her hand, and wearing buskins on her feet.

THALYSIA, *Θαλυσία*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival, with a sacrifice offered by the husbandmen after harvest, in gratitude to the gods, by whose blessing they enjoyed the fruits of the earth.

THAMYRIS, in fabulous history, a poet and musician, was born at Odyssa, in Thrace, and, by his skill in music, prevailed on the Scythians to elect him king. He is said to have been the third who won the prize of singing at the Pythian games, and to have been in love with the same Hyacinthus, who was afterwards beloved and killed by Apollo. He challenged the Muses to contest with him the prize of music, upon condition that he should enjoy them all, if he came off victorious; but that if he was defeated, he would abandon himself to their mercy. They accepted the challenge, and obtaining the victory, deprived him of his sight and skill in music, on which he is represented blind, with a broken lyre. Plato says that his soul passed into the body of a nightingale. Several poems are ascribed to him by Plutarch and several other ancient authors, some of whom say that he was more ancient than Homer by eight degrees of consanguinity, and others but by five.

THANET, a little island in the east of Kent, formerly more so than it is now, for the river which divided it from the continent of Kent is almost choked up. It is about nine miles in length, and the same in breadth, where broadest. There are several villages in it, the chief of which are by the sea-side, namely, Ramsgate and Margate.

THASO, an island of the Archipelago, and on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Contessa. It is twelve miles in length, and eight in breadth, and produces all things necessary for life: The fruits and the wine are very delicious; and it has quarries of fine marble. The chief town is of the same name; and has a good harbour. Long. 24. 55. E. Lat. 40. 53 N.

THAXSTED, a town in Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 16 and August 10, for horses, &c. It is governed by a mayor, and is nineteen miles north-west-by-north of Chelmsford, and forty-two north-west of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

THEATRES, *Theatrum*, in antiquity, buildings erected in a semi-circular form for the representation of plays, &c. They were usual in several parts of Greece, and, like other institutions, were borrowed thence by the Romans. In the early ages of the commonwealth, they were only temporary, and composed of wood; but these falling down, sometimes occasioned great destruction. The most celebrated of these temporary theatres was that of M. Scaurus mentioned by Pliny, the scenes of which were divided into three partitions one above another, the first consisting of one hundred and twenty columns of marble; the second of the same number of columns curiously wrought in glass, and on the top, the same number of columns, adorned with gilded tablets. Between the columns were set three thousand statues. The *cavea*, or open space, at the bottom of the theatre, would hold 80,000 men. The structure afterwards raised by Curio, at his father's funeral, though inferior to the former in magnificence, was remarkable for its contrivance. It consisted of two spacious wooden theatres, so contrived as to be turned round with little trouble. These he at first set back to back, for the celebration of dramatic performances; and towards the end of the day, removing the scenes, and joining the two fronts of the theatres, formed an exact amphitheatre of an oval form, in which he again obliged the people with a shew of gladiators.

The raising of fixed theatres was first introduced by Pompey the Great, who built a very noble one of square stone; but Tacitus observes, that he was severely reprehended for introducing a custom so different from that of their forefathers. The remains of this theatre are still to be seen at Rome, as are also those of Marcellus, Statilius Taurus, Tiberius, and Titus, that of Marcellus being almost entire.

In all theatres, the *scena*, which was the most magnificent part, included the pulpitum, or the front of the stage, where the players, pantomimes, and dancers performed their parts, the columns, &c. on the sides, and the paintings fronting the people. Behind the scenes was a place where the actors retired and dressed. The ancients distinguished three kinds of scenes, which consisted of paintings, and either turned round or drew up, in order to present

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new prospects to the spectators; the tragic had its columns, balustrades, statues, and the other ornaments of palaces; the comic represented private houses, and the satyric was adorned with groves, mountains, caves, and a variety of landscapes. There was a threefold division of the seats, according to the ordinary division of the people into senators, knights, and commons. The first ranges were called orchestra, and there the senators sat, at the bottom; above them were the second rows, called equestris, for the knights, and higher up the rows of seats, called popularia, where the people placed themselves. In more ancient times, plays were acted on the grass, while the spectators sat on seats of turf.

THEBES, formerly a celebrated city of Greece, in Achaia, and capital of Boeotia, but now the province it stands in is called Livadia, and the town itself Thiba. It is seated on an eminence about three miles in circumference, but all its ancient splendor is gone. There are two mosques, and several Greek churches, and the number of inhabitants may be about three or four thousand, comprehending the suburbs. It is seated between two small streams, twenty-five miles north-west of Athens, and one hundred and ninety north-west of Constantinople. Long. 24. 5. E. Lat. 38. 22. N.

THERES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt, in Africa, which is now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having an hundred gates. In war time there were twenty thousand chariots came out of it, and along the side of the river, between Memphis and Thebes, there were one hundred stables, each of which could contain two hundred horses. There are now many magnificent remains of the ancient city, particularly of its temples.

THEIA, or *BASILEA*, in Pagan mythology, the daughter of Coelus and Terra, succeeded her parents on the throne, and was distinguished by her chastity. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had Helios, Seline, and Aurora, or the Sun, the Moon, and the Dawning of the Day; but Theia's brothers conspiring against Hyperion, caused him to be assassinated, and drowned Helos in the river Eridanus; on which Seline was so afflicted for the loss of her brother, that she precipitated herself from a high tower, and they were both raised to the skies. Theia being distracted wandered about, and at length disappeared in a storm of thunder and lightning.

The whole of this account appears to be nothing more than an allegory.

THEMIS, in pagan mythology, one of the virtues deified by the pagans. She is represented as the daughter of Coelus and Terra, and the goddess of laws, ceremonies, and oracles. Jupiter consulted her in the giant's war, and afterwards espoused her. She assisted Deucalion in repopling the earth after the deluge; and being rendered pregnant by Jupiter, brought forth the Seasons and the goddesses Astræa, or Justice.

This also is evidently an allegory, since Themis only means the power of rewarding virtue, and punishing vice.

THEMISTIUS, a celebrated orator and philosopher of Greece, in the 4th century, surnamed Euphrades, or the Fine Speaker. He taught with such applause at Antioch, Nicomedia, Rome, and elsewhere, that he was admired above all the philosophers of his time, and it is said the Commentaries he wrote in his youth on Aristotle were so esteemed, that one of the best philosophers of Greece left his school in order to go and see him. Themistius spent great part of his life at Constantinople, where the emperor Constantine conferred upon him the dignity of prætor, and honoured him with a brazen statue. He had a great share in the favour of the emperor Julian, and was esteemed at the court of Valens, whom he endeavoured to soften and humanize by an excellent oration, in which he proved that that prince, who was an Arian, ought not to persecute the Christians who were of different sentiments. Theodosius the Great made him præfect of Constantinople; and, notwithstanding his being a pagan, chose him preceptor to his son; and even St. Gregory Nazianzen had a very great friendship for him. There are thirty of his Orations still extant, which are much admired: the best edition of them is that by father Hardouin, in Greek and Latin, in 1684. folio.

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated Athenian general, was the son of Neocles, a man illustrious by his birth and virtue. Being disinherited by his father on account of the debaucheries he practised in his youth, he thought the only way to efface his infamy was to distinguish himself by great and glorious actions in the service of his country. He first carefully applied himself to the task of making friends and retrieving his reputation, by deciding the differences which arose between private persons, which he accomplished by proposing happy expedients, and being as ready in executing as in mentioning them. He was at length intrusted

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with the management of the war against the inhabitants of Corfu, which he brought to a happy conclusion by driving away the pirates, and restoring the freedom of commerce. Afterwards he gained the celebrated naval victory over Xerxes, near Salamis, in the 480th year before the Christian æra. At length, the Spartans bringing several accusations against him, he was banished by the Athenians, and took sanctuary in Persia, where the king gave him the revenue arising from three towns for his subsistence. He died at Magnesia in the 464th year before the Christian æra, by drink bull's blood, a death which he preferred to taking arms against his country.

THEOBALD, (LEWIS) an eminent author in the beginning of the present century, was born at Sittingburn in Kent, of which place his father, Mr. Peter Theobald, was an eminent attorney. He acquired his grammar learning under the Rev. Mr. Ellis at Isleworth, in Middlesex, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the law; but finding it unsuitable to his genius, he engaged in an Essay called the Censor, printed in *Mist's Weekly Journal*, and by delivering his opinion with too little reserve on the productions of the most eminent wits, exposed himself to their lash and resentment; among these was Mr. Pope, who, in revenge, made him the hero of his *Dunciad*, though he afterwards disrobed him of that dignity, and placed Colley Cibber in his room. Mr. Dennis, who wrote with such bitterness against Mr. Pope, was also his enemy, and thus speaks of him in his *Remarks on Pope's Homer*: "There is a notorious ideot, one Hight Whachum, who, from an under-spur-leather to the law, is become an understrapper to the playhouse, who has lately burlesqued the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, by a vile translation, and this fellow is concerned in an impertinent paper called the Censor." In 1720, Mr. Theobald introduced upon the stage a tragedy called the *Double Falshood*, the greatest part of which he asserted was Shakespeare's, in which he was opposed by Mr. Pope, and others, while he, by way of reply, endeavoured to vindicate his assertion. He wrote several dramatic pieces; but his principal work is an Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, in which he corrected, with great pains and ingenuity, many faults which had crept into that great poet's writings.

THEOCRITUS, a celebrated Greek poet, was born at Syracuse, and lived at the court of Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about the 285th year before the Christian æra. It is said that at his return to Syracuse, venturing to speak ill of Hiero, tyrant of that city, he was put to death by that prince's order. There are still extant Theocritus's Idylliums in the Doric dialect, which are master-pieces in their kind, and are written with admirable simplicity, and filled with inexpressible beauties. The best edition of them is that of Oxford, in 1699, octavo.

THEODEBERT I. king of Metz, was the son of Thierry, or Theodoric I. king of Austrasia, whom he succeeded in the year 534. He distinguished himself by his valour; defeated the Goths and Romans in Italy, and was preparing to carry on a war against the emperor Justinian, when he died in 548. He was succeeded by his son Thibaud.

THEODEBERT II. king of Austrasia, succeeded his father Childbert II. in the year 595, and divided his dominions with his brother Thierry. Brunehaut, grandmother to these two princes, committed extraordinary acts of violence at the court of Theodebert, and endeavoured to make him pass for a spurious child; at which, that prince being enraged, drove her out of his dominions, and she retired to Thierry king of Burgundy. She there lighted up a war in the royal family, and Theodebert, after being twice defeated in battle, once at Toul, and once at Talbiac, was killed at Cologne in the year 612.

THEODORE, (king of Corfica) baron Nieuhoff in the country of La Marc, in Westphalia. He had his education in the French service, and afterwards went to Spain, where he received some marks of regard from the duke of Riperda and cardinal Alberoni; but being of an unsettled disposition, he quitted Spain, and travelled into Italy, England, and Holland, in search of some new adventure. He at last fixed his attention on Corfica, and formed the scheme of rendering himself sovereign of that island. He was a man of abilities and address, and having fully informed himself of every thing relating to Corfica, went to Tunis, where he fell upon means to procure some money and arms, and then went to Leghorn, from whence he wrote a letter to the Corfican chiefs, Giasseri and Paoli, offering considerable assistance to the nation, if they would elect him as their sovereign. This letter was consigned to count Domenico Rivarola, who acted as Corfican plenipotentiary in Tuscany; and he gave for answer, that if Theodore brought the assistance he promised to the Corficans they would very willingly make him king.

Upon this he, without loss of time, set sail, and landed at Tavagna in the spring of the year 1735. He was a man

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of a very stately appearance, and the Turkish dress he wore added to the dignity of his mein. He had a few attendants with him, and his manners were so engaging, and his offers so plausible, that he was proclaimed king of Corfica before count Rivarola's dispatches arrived to inform the chiefs of the terms upon which he had agreed. He brought with him about a thousand zechins of Tunis, besides some arms and ammunition, and made magnificent promises of foreign assistance; whence, the Corficans, who were glad of any support, willingly gave into his schemes. Theodore instantly assumed every mark of royal dignity. He had his guards and his officers of state. He conferred titles of honour, and struck money both of silver and copper. The silver pieces were few in number, and can now hardly be met with; the copper coins have on one side T.R. that is, Theodorus Rex, with a double branch crossed, and round it this inscription, PRO BONE PUBLICO RE. CO. that is, For the public good of the kingdom of Corfica: on the other side is the value of the piece; *Cinque seldi*, or five fous. Thus Theodore obtained a claim to royalty, which was as indisputable as the most ancient title to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his subjects: the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, but wanted power to support it. Theodore immediately blocked up the Genoese fortified towns, and used to be sometimes at one siege, sometimes at another, standing with a telescope in his hand, as if looking for the assistance he pretended to expect. He also used the artifice of making large packets be continually brought to him from the continent, which he gave out to be from the different sovereigns of Europe, acknowledging his authority, and promising to befriend him.

The Genoese were not a little confounded with this unexpected adventurer. They published a violent manifesto against Theodore, treating him with great contempt; but, at the same time, shewing they were alarmed at his appearance. Theodore replied, in a manifesto, with all the calmness and dignity of a monarch; but after being about eight months in Corfica, perceiving that the people began to cool in their affections towards him, he determined to leave them for a time, and after having laid down a plan of administration to be observed in his absence, he quitted the island, and went to Holland, where he was so successful as to obtain credit from several rich merchants; particularly Jews, who trusted him with cannon, and other warlike stores to a great value, under the charge of a supercargo. With these he returned to Corfica in 1739; and, on his arrival, put to death the supercargo, that he might not have any trouble from demands being made upon him. By this time the French, as auxiliaries to the Genoese, had become so powerful in the island, that though Theodore threw in his supply of warlike stores, he did not incline to venture his person, the Genoese having set a high price on his head; he, therefore, chose to relinquish his throne, and give up his views of ambition for safety. *Boswell's Account of Corfica.*

This unhappy monarchy, whose courage had thus raised him to a throne of an oppressed nation, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried which indefatigable policy or solicitation of succours could attempt to recover his crown, and at length chose for his retirement a country where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had so vainly endeavoured to give his Corficans; but his situation in England by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced so low as to be several years before his death a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench. At length, to the honour of some gentlemen of rank, a charitable contribution was set on foot for him in the year 1753. Mr. Boswell observes, that Mr. Horace Walpole generously exerted himself for the unhappy Theodore, and wrote a paper in the *World* with great elegance and humour, soliciting a contribution for the unhappy monarch in distress, to be paid to Mr. Robert Doddsley, bookseller, as lord high treasurer. This brought him a very handsome sum, and he was allowed to get out of prison. That gentleman adds, that Mr. Walpole has the original deed, by which Theodore made over the kingdom of Corfica in security to his creditors, and that he has also the great seal of the kingdom. Theodore died on the 11th of December, 1756, and was buried in St. Anne's church-yard, Westminster; where, in 1757, a simple unadorned monument of marble was erected to his memory by a gentleman, with an inscription, which, after mentioning some of the above particulars, concludes with the following lines:

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom and deny'd him bread.

Theodore left a son, who is an accomplished young gentleman.

THEO.

THEODORET, bishop of St. Cyricus in Syria, in the 5th century, and one of the most learned fathers of the church, was born in the year 386, and was the disciple of Theodorus Mopsuestia and St. John Chrysostom. Having received holy orders, he was, with difficulty, persuaded to accept of the bishoprick of St. Cyricus, about the year 420. He discovered great frugality in the expences of his table, dress, and furniture, but spent considerable sums in improving and adorning the city of Cyricus. He erected two large bridges, public baths, fountains, and aqueducts, and laboured with great zeal and success in his diocese; yet his zeal was not confined to his own church, he went to preach at Antioch, and the neighbouring towns, where he became admired for his eloquence and learning, and had the happiness to convert multitudes of people. He wrote in favour of John of Antioch and Nestorius, against Cyril's Twelve Anathemas; he afterwards attacked the opinions of Nestorius, and was deposed in the synod held by the Eutychians at Ephesus, but was afterwards restored by the general council of Chalcedon, in which he was present, in 451. It is thought that he died soon after; though, others say, that he lived till the year 470. There are still extant Theodoret's excellent Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, and on several other books of the Holy Scriptures. 2. His Ecclesiastical History from the Time of Arius to Theodosius the Younger. 3. The History of the famous Anchorites of his Time. 4. An Hundred and Forty-seven Epistles. 5. Three Dialogues. 6. A Treatise on Heresies. 7. Ten Discourses on Providence. And 8. An excellent Treatise against the Pagans, intitled, *De curandis Græcorum affectibus*. The best edition of these works is that of Father Sirmond, in Greek and Latin, in four volumes folio. Father Garnier published a fifth volume of Theodoret's works in 1684, which contains several other Treatises. Theodoret's pieces against Cyril in favour of Nestorius, were condemned with those of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, and those of Ibas of Edessa in the fifth general council in 553, otherwise called the second general council of Constantinople.

THEODORIC, king of the Ostrogoths, and one of the most powerful princes of his time, was the son of Valamer, king of a part of Mœsia. After being ten years an hostage at Constantinople, he succeeded his uncle Theodemir. He assisted the emperor Zeno, who had been driven away by Basiliscus, and defeated many generals who had revolted against that prince, for which he granted him the honour of a triumph, erected an equestrian statue of him at Constantinople, made him consul, and even adopted him for his son. Theodoric afterwards marched into Italy against Odoacer, whom he defeated in several battles, and at last caused him to be assassinated at the end of a feast, notwithstanding they were about concluding a peace. During the war against Odoacer at the siege of Ravenna, his mother seeing him fly, said, that a prince cowardly enough to fly from his enemy, ought again to return to the bosom of his mother, or rather ought never to have left it. Stung with this speech, he turned with fury upon the conquerors, who were already plundering his camp, and easily routed them. Theodoric being absolute master of Italy, reigned there thirty-seven years, with justice, prudence, and moderation, and was the impartial protector both of the Italians and Goths. To secure the possession of his new dominions, he married the sister of Clovis, king of France, contracted other powerful alliances, and concluded a peace with the emperor Anastasius, and the Vandals of Africa. Theodoric having now no enemies to fear, bent his whole thoughts on polishing his kingdom, and took for his secretary of state the celebrated Cassiodorus. Though this prince was an Arian, he for a long time steadily protected those of different sentiments; yet, in the latter part of his life, he caused pope John to be put to death, and is said, upon groundless suspicion, to have condemned Boetius and Symmachus, two of the greatest men then in Italy. Theodoric died on the 30th of August, 526.

THEODORUS of Mopsuestia, thus named from his being bishop of Mopsuestia, a city of Cilicia, was educated and ordained priest in a monastery; and became one of the most learned men of his time. He had the famous Nestorius for his disciple, and died in 428. He composed many learned works; of which the following are all that are now extant, 1. His Commentary on the Psalms. 2. A Commentary on the Twelve lesser Prophets, in manuscript. 3. Several fragments, particularly in the *Bibliotheca* of Photius. The writings of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, the letter of Ibas, bishop of Edessa, in their defence, and the anathemas which Theodoret bishop of St. Cyricus opposed against those denounced by Cyril, against Theodorus of Mopsuestia, have made much noise; and this is called the affair of the Three Chapters, which was not terminated till the fifth general council in 553, which pronounced an anathema against the person and writings of Theodorus of Mopsuestia.

THEODORUS I. a native of Jerusalem, succeeded pope John

IV. on the 24th of November, 642; died on the 13th of May, 649, and was succeeded by Martin I.

THEODORUS II. succeeded pope Romanus in 898, and died twenty days after his election. He was succeeded by John IX.

THEODOSIUS I. surnamed the Great, on account of his piety, his zeal for the Christian religion, and his victories, was the son of another Theodosius, a brave captain, whom Valens put to death in Africa. He was born in Spain, and raised himself by his courage and prudence to the highest posts in the army. The emperor Gratian being charmed with his merit, and finding that he was attacked by the Goths and Germans, admitted him to an equal share of the government with himself, and declared him Augustus, at Sirmich, on the 19th of January, 379. Theodosius thus became emperor of the East at forty-three years of age. He soon after passed into Thrace, where he totally defeated the Goths. The following year, falling sick at Thessalonica, he was baptized there. He concluded an honourable peace with the Persians, and held the second general council at Constantinople in 381. In 388 Theodosius defeated the tyrant Maximus, who had killed Gratian; caused himself to be declared emperor; and the usurper to be beheaded at Aquileia, but at length established Valentinian II. emperor of the West, while he himself continued emperor of the East. In 390 the inhabitants of Thessalonica having put one of his lieutenant-generals to death, he was so enraged, that he abandoned that city to the discretion of his troops, who killed above 7000 of the inhabitants. This barbarous action made all people murmur against him, but some time after, going to enter into the church at Milan, St. Ambrose refused him admission, till he had repented for eight months of his crime. At length, Arbogastus having killed the emperor Valentinian II. raised Eugenius, one of the meanest of the people, to the throne, and resolved to support him in it; but Theodosius marching against them, defeated them both on the fifth of September, 394. After this victory, Eugenius being led to the emperor, was beheaded, and Arbogastus killed himself. Theodosius going at last to Milan, died there of a dropsy, on the 17th of January, 395, aged sixty. This was the last prince who possessed the Roman empire entire. He left four children, Arcadius, Honorius, Gratian, and Pulcheria. Arcadius succeeded him as emperor of the East, and Honorius as emperor of the West.

THEODOSIUS II. surnamed the Younger, the son of Arcadius and Eudocia, was born on the 11th of April, 401, and succeeded Arcadius, emperor of the East, on the first of May, 408, when his sister Pulcheria governed in his name; but with such prudence, that the empire enjoyed a profound peace, and became formidable to all its enemies. She prevailed on him to marry Athenais, the daughter of Leon-tius the philosopher, who at her baptism received the name of Eudocia. Theodosius published severe laws against the Pagans, Jews, and those he esteemed heretics; made a dishonourable peace with Attila; became at variance with Pulcheria, and protected Eutiches; but at length became reconciled to his sister. It was he who published on the 15th of February, 438, the Theodosian Code, so called from his name, which is a collection of laws selected from those made by the lawful emperors. He died without issue on the 28th of July, 450, aged forty-nine, and after his death Pulcheria caused Marcian to be elected emperor.

THEODOFION, a famous writer of the second century, born at Ephesus, was the disciple of Tatian, and afterwards the follower of Marcian. He then became a Jew, and under the reign of the emperor Commodus, translated the Old Testament into Greek, in which translation greater liberties are taken than in that of the Septuagint, and that of Aquila, made before his time: but there are only some fragments of his translation extant.

THEOGAMIA, *Θεογάμια*, in Grecian antiquity, a Sicilian festival in honour of Proserpine, which seems to have been instituted in memory of her marriage with Pluto; since the chief part of the solemnity was an imitation of nuptial rites.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, born at Megara, of whose works there are only a few fragments remaining, which are to be found in all the collections of the Greek minor poets. He lived about the 544th year before the Christian æra.

THEON, a learned Greek sophist, of whom there is extant a work on rhetoric, wrote with great politeness and judgment. The best edition of this book is that of Leyden, in 1626, octavo.

THEON of Alexandria, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician in the fourth century, in the reign of Theodosius the Great, was the father of the learned Hypatia, and composed several mathematical works that have rendered him famous.

THEOPHANE, in fabulous history, a beautiful nymph debauched by Neptune, who transforming her into an ewe, took

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took himself the form of a ram; by which means he begot the golden-*fleece'd* ram so celebrated by the poets.

THEOPHANIA, empress of the East, was the wife of Romanus. After the death of that emperor, she, in 963, married Nicephorus Phocas, one of the greatest warriors of the age; who was crowned emperor by the name of Nicephorus II. But being at length disgusted with him, she caused him to be assassinated by ten conspirators, at the head of whom was John Zimisces, who took his place. But he fearing the cruelty of Theophania, banished her, and associated to the empire the sons of Romanus. At length Zimisces dying in 975, Theophania was recalled from banishment by her sons.

THEOPHILUS, the sixth bishop of Antioch, was raised to that see in 169, and instructed his church till about the year 182. There are still extant his three books written in Greek against the calumniators of the Christian religion, addressed to Autolycus. They were printed at Oxford in 1684, in duodecimo, under the inspection of Dr. Fell. There are also other works attributed to him; but these are written by later authors.

THEOPHILUS, a famous patriarch of Alexandria, succeeded Timotheus about the year 385. He completed the ruin of idolatry in Egypt, by causing the temples and idols of the false gods to be demolished, and happily terminated the differences that arose between Evagrius and Flavian, both of whom were ordained bishops of Antioch; but he afterwards quarrelled with St. John Chrysostom, and got him deposed by a synod. He wrote some works which are still extant, and died in 412, when Cyril, his nephew, succeeded him.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was the son of Melanthus, and was born at Eresus in Boeotia. He was at first the disciple of Lucippus, then of Plato, and at last of Aristotle. He succeeded the latter in the 322d year before the Christian era, and taught philosophy at Athens with extraordinary applause. He said of an orator without judgment, that he was a horse without a bridle. He was accustomed to say, "There is nothing so valuable as time, and those who lose it are the most inexcusable of all prodigals." He died at above an hundred years of age. Theophrastus wrote several works, of which the following are still extant, 1. An excellent moral treatise intitled *Characters*, which he says in his preface he composed at ninety-nine years of age. Isaac Casaubon has written learned Commentaries on this small treatise, which has been translated from the Greek into French, by M. de la Bruyere; it has also been translated into English. 2. A curious *Treatise on Plants*. 3. A *History of Stones*, of which Dr. Hill has given a good edition, with an English translation, and learned Notes, in octavo. Theophrastus's other works have not been handed down to us.

THEOPHYLACT, archbishop of Achrida, the metropolis of Bulgaria, and one of the most learned men of the eleventh century, was born at Constantinople, where he was instructed in ecclesiastical learning. He laboured with great zeal to establish the Christian religion in Achrida, where there were still many pagans, and died after the year 1071. He wrote Commentaries upon the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, St. Paul's Epistles, and upon Habakkuk, Jonah, Nahum, and Hosea, and also several Epistles, and other works in Greek.

THEOPOMPU, a celebrated Greek orator and historian, was born in the island of Chios, and flourished in the reign of Alexander the Great. He was one of the most famous of all the disciples of Isocrates, and won the prize from all the panegyristes whom Artemisa invited to praise Mausolus. He wrote several works which are lost.

THEOXENIA, *Θεοξενία*, in Grecian antiquity, a festival in honour of all the gods, celebrated in many cities of Greece, and particularly at Athens. Pausanias observes, that the Peloponnesians instituted solemn games, called by this name, in honour of Apollo, at which the victors were rewarded with a piece of plate.

THERESA (St.) was the youngest daughter of Alphonso Sanches de Cepede, and was born at Avila, in Old Castile, on the 28th of March, 1515. Her father causing the Lives of the Saints to be read every day in his family, Theresa from her infancy grew so fond of that work, that she frequently continued reading it for several hours together with her brother, of whom she was extremely fond. These two children were also so pleased with the history of the martyrs, that they resolved to follow their example, and die for the faith of Christ, and had already got out of the house in order to go to the Moors, when being met by one of their relations, they were brought back to their parents. Finding that they were not allowed to be martyrs, they resolved to live like hermits, and got some little cells prepared in their father's garden, to which they often retired to prayers. In this manner, it is said, Theresa lived till the death of her mother, which happened when she was twelve years of

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age; but afterwards she began to have her thoughts dissipated by the vanities of the age, till she was put into a convent of Augustines; whence she was removed to the monastery of the Incarnation of the order of Mount Carmel at Avila, where she took the veil, and afterwards introduced a reformation into sixteen convents of nuns. She also undertook to reform the monks, and by the assistance of John de la Croix, introduced a reformation among the bare-footed Carmelites, fourteen monasteries of whom she reformed before her death, which happened at Avila, on the 14th of October, 1582, at sixty-eight years of age. She was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622. Theresa wrote many works in Spanish, which are much admired by those of the Romish church.

THERMIA, an island of the Archipelago, to the south of the island of Zia, and to the north of Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia. It is twelve miles in length, and two in breadth, and the soil is good and well cultivated. It produces a great deal of silk, and the inhabitants live luxuriously. The chief town is of the same name, and is an archbishop's see. Long. 24. 56. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.

THERMOPYLÆ, now called *Bocca-di-Nupo*, is a pass of a mountain, by which there is a way from Thessalia to Achaia. It is near the gulph of Zeiton, and but twenty-five feet in breadth. It is famous for the valour of Leonidas, king of Lacedæmonia, who with three hundred men defended this pass for several days, against a prodigious army of the Persians; though at last he was killed with all his soldiers. See *LEONIDAS*.

THERSITES, in fabulous history, the most deformed of all the Greeks that went to the siege of Troy, who presuming to affront Achilles, that hero struck him dead with his fist. The ugliness of Thersites afterwards passed into a proverb.

THESEUS, in fabulous history, was the son of Ægeus, king of Athens, and distinguished himself on several occasions; on which account he was placed among the demi gods. He threw Sciron, a cruel robber, down a precipice: fastened Procrustes, tyrant of Attica, to a bended pine, which being let loose, tore him asunder; killed the Minotaur, kept in the labyrinth by king Minos, in Crete, and by the assistance of that prince's daughter Ariadne, who gave him a clue, escaped out of that labyrinth, and sailed with his beautiful deliverer to the Isle of Naxos, where he had the ingratitude to leave her. See *ÆGEUS*, *ARIADNE*, &c.

Theseus afterwards overcame the Centaurs; subdued the Thebans, and defeated the Amazons. He assisted his friend Pirithous in his expedition to the infernal regions, to carry off Proserpine; but was imprisoned by Pluto, till he was released by Hercules. He is also said to have established the Isthmean games, in honour of Neptune; to have united the twelve cities of Attica, and to have founded a republic there in the 1236th year before the Christian era. Some time after, taking a voyage into Epirus, he was seized by Aidonius, king of the Molossians, meanwhile Menestheus rendered himself master of Athens. But at length Theseus being released from prison, retired to Scyros, where king Lycomedes caused him to be thrown from the top of a rock. Theseus had several wives; the first of whom was Helena, the daughter of Tyndarus; the second Hypolita, queen of the Amazons; and the last Phædra, sister to Ariadne, who punished him for his infidelity to her sister, by her incestuous passion for his son Hippolitus. See *HIPPOLITUS*.

THESMOPHORIA, *Θεσμοφορία*, in antiquity, festivals solemnized in many of the Grecian cities, in honour of Ceres considered as a lawgiver; especially by the Athenians, among whom they were attended with the greatest shew of devotion. The worshippers were freeborn women, assisted by a priest, whose head was adorned with a crown, and by certain virgins, who were for this purpose strictly confined, and kept at the expence of the public. The women were clad in white, to imitate their spotless innocence, and were obliged to abstain from their husbands beds for five or at least three days before, and all the time the solemnity lasted; for which end they used to strew upon their beds such herbs as were thought to destroy all inclination to venereal pleasures. Not the least shew of mirth or wantonness was allowed, except the custom of jesting upon one another, which was constantly done in memory of Iambe, who by a taunting jest extorted a smile from Ceres when she was in a melancholy humour. Three days at least were spent in preparing for the festival, which was observed at Eleusis, whither the women went in procession, attended by the virgins carrying the sacred books, in which the laws were contained. The Syracusans, towards the end of the solemnity, carried in procession the representation of the secret parts of a woman, formed of a paste, composed of jasmim and honey. A great part of the solemnity consisted in offering sacrifices and prayers.

THESPI, an ancient tragic poet, born at Icaria, a city of Attica, introduced an actor in tragedies, who recited a part

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part between every two songs: for before his time tragedies were only acted by a set of musicians and dancers, who, while they danced, sung hymns in honour of Bacchus. Thespis also furnished satires with actors, and according to Horace, brought forth his actors in an uncovered cart, where they rehearsed their parts, their faces being smeared with the dregs of wine, or, according to Suidas, painted with cerufs and vermillion. Thespis lived about 443 years before the Christian æra. His poems are lost.

THESSALY, now called **JANNA**. See **JANNA**.

THETFORD, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 14, August 2, and September 5, for cattle, cheese, and toys. It is a town of great antiquity, and is at present a large borough, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. This town is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, which leads into Suffolk. About three hundred years ago there were seven churches, and three small monasteries. It was anciently the seat of the East Saxon kings, and a bishop's see, since translated to Norwich. It is thirty-one miles south-east by south of Lynn, and eighty south-east of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 52. 28. N.

THETIS, in pagan mythology, the wife of Oceanus, and the mother of Nereus and Doris, who were married to each other, and from this marriage sprung the nymphs of the earth and sea. Among the sea-nymphs there was one, named Thetis the Younger, who excelled all the rest in beauty, and for whom Jupiter conceived such a passion, that he resolved to espouse her: but being informed by the Destinies that she would bring forth a son who would rise above his father, he married her to Peleus. To their nuptials all the gods and goddesses were invited, except Discord, who, to be revenged for this contempt, threw a golden apple into the assembly, on which was engraven, "This for the fairest." Juno, Pallas, and Venus, disputed for this apple; but Paris being chosen to decide the difference, adjudged it to Venus. From the marriage of Thetis and Peleus sprung Achilles.

THEVENOT (**MELCHISEDECH**) a celebrated writer of travels, and keeper of the French king's library, was born at Paris, and had scarcely finished his studies when he discovered an extreme desire to see foreign countries. Notwithstanding the entreaties of his mother, who strove to detain him, he set out from Paris on his travels; but visited only a part of Europe. However, his study of the languages of different countries, and the great pains he took to obtain a knowledge of their manners and customs, rendered him, perhaps, as well skilled in them, as if he had himself travelled in those countries. He collected a great number of curious manuscripts in English, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, and applied himself to study during his whole life. He assisted at the conclave held after the death of Innocent X. and was envoy from the French king to the republic of Genoa. He died on the 29th of October, 1692, aged seventy-one. Thevenot's Travels into the Levant, &c. were published in French in 1663, folio, and in English in 1687, folio. They are esteemed.

THIBET, or **TIBET**, a kingdom of Great Tartary, which makes part of Tangut, and is properly the northern part of it. See **TANGUT**.

THIERRI I. king of France, was the son of Clovis, and the brother of Clotaire III. and Childebert II. He was made king of Neustria and Burgundy by the management of Ebroin, mayor of the palace, in 670; but soon after was shaven by Childeric's order, and confined in the abbey of St. Denis. He, however, left it after the death of Childeric, when he was restored to his dominions, and died in 690, at thirty-nine years of age, leaving Clovis III. and Childebert II. kings of France.

THIERRI II. king of France, surnamed De Chelles, from his being educated in that monastery, was the son of Dagobert III. king of France. He was taken from the monastery, and placed on the throne by Charles Martel in 721, and died in 737, aged twenty-five. He had only the title of king, for Charles Martel had all the sovereign authority.

THIERRI I. king of Austrasia, was the son of Clovis I. king of France. He had under his dominion the city of Metz, the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, Auvergne, Rouergue, and some other provinces, which he had taken from the Visigoths, while his father Clovis was living. He conquered the Thuringians, added Thuringia to his dominions, and died in 534, aged fifty-one. He was the first who gave laws to the Boyans, a people of Bavaria, after his having caused these laws to be drawn up by the most learned civilians, from those of the emperor Justinian. He was succeeded by his son Theodebert.

THIERRI II. or the Younger, king of Burgundy and Austrasia, was the son of Childebert II. and was born in 587. He spent the first years of his life with his brother Theodebert II. under the regency of Brunchaud, their grandmother.

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At that prince's desire he made war on his brother Theodebert II. and afterwards on Clotaire II. At length joining with the latter, he defeated his brother at the battles of Toul and Tolbiac, and having caused the unhappy Theodebert to be put to death in 611, he took Cologne, and seized Austrasia: but died at Metz the following year. After his death Clotaire II. re-united the dominions of both the brothers to France.

THIERS, a trading and populous town of France, in Auvergne, on the frontiers of Forez. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Durole, twenty-two miles east of Clermont, and two hundred and twenty-four by east of Paris. Long. 3. 38. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

THISBE, in fabulous history. See **PYRAMUS**.

THIONVILLE, a very strong town of France, in Luxembourg, and capital of a bailiwick. It has been taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards several times, and at length was ceded to the French by the Pyrenean treaty. It has an advantageous situation on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge, defended by a hornwork. It is one hundred and ninety-five miles north-east of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

THIRSK, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on Shrove-Monday, April 4, 5, 6, a shew of horses, August 3, 4, and 5, for ditto; October 28 and 29, and December 14, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather. It is a small borough town, which sends two members to parliament, and had once a strong castle. It is nineteen miles north-west of York, and two hundred and twenty north-by-west from London. Long. 1. 8. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

THOMAS (St.) the Apostle, surnamed Didymus. He was not with the disciples when Christ appeared to them after his resurrection, and therefore would not believe that he was really risen from the dead; but eight days after Christ making him feel the place where the wounds had been made in his side and his hands, he was thoroughly convinced of that important truth. His infidelity, indeed, furnished such an incontestible proof of our Saviour's resurrection, that made some of the fathers say, that "St. Thomas's incredulity was of greater service than the faith of the other apostles." St. Thomas preached the Gospel to the Ethiopians, Parthians, Medes, &c. It is even said, that he preached to the Indians, and was run through with a lance, near the town of Meliapore, called the Town of St. Thomas; but this is now generally allowed to be a mistake, and the conversion of the people called the Christians of St. Thomas, is, with great certainty, attributed to another Thomas, who lived some centuries after the apostle of that name.

THOMAS AQUINAS, a celebrated scholastic divine, and one of the most learned men of the 13th century, was descended from the counts of Aquino, and born in 1227. At five years of age he was sent to be educated at Mont Cassino, and was afterwards sent to Naples, where he took the habit of St. Dominic in 1243. From thence he went to Paris; studied there for some time, and went, in 1244, to Cologne to study under Albert the Great. The following year he attended that celebrated doctor to Paris, and studied under him till the year 1248, when he returned with him to Cologne, and there taught philosophy, the Holy Scriptures, and the sentences. Thomas Aquinas returned to Paris in 1253; took his doctor's degree in 1257, and distinguished himself by his lectures and sermons. Some years after he went into Italy, where he attended the popes, and taught in all the places where he happened to reside: but in 1269 returned to Paris, and taught divinity there with such applause, that he was surnamed the Angel of the Schools, the Angelic Doctor, and the Eagle of Divines. St. Lewis, king of France, had a particular esteem for him, and made him frequently eat at his table. Charles, king of Sicily, St. Lewis's brother, who had formerly offered Thomas of Aquinas the archbishopric of Naples, desired him with such earnestness, in 1272, to come and teach in that city, that he could not refuse him. He staid at Naples till the year 1274; but going that year to the general council at Lyons, and turning out of the road to see his niece, who had married Annibaldi de Ceccano, he fell sick in their castle; when finding his life in danger, he gave orders for his being carried to the monastery of Fossa Nova, where he died on the 7th of March, 1274, aged forty-eight. John XXII. canonized him in 1313, and Pius V. declared him doctor of the church in 1567, two hundred and ninety-three years after his death. His body was removed to Toulouse, under the pontificate of Urban VI. in 1368, where it is held in great veneration. He wrote a great number of works, which have been collected together, and printed at Rome in eighteen volumes, folio: but there are some pieces in that collection which were not written by Thomas Aquinas, and others are omitted which are certainly his, and have been printed separately.

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THOMAS

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THOMAS A KEMPIS. See **KEMPIS**.

THOMAS OF CANTERBURY. See **BECKET**.

THOMAS (PAUL). See **GIRAC**.

THOMAS (ST.) an island of America, and one of the Antilles, to the east of Porto-Rico, with a haven, and a strong town. It is six miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburgians. Long. 65. 5. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

THOMAS (ST.) an island of Africa, in the gulph of Guinea, and in the Ethiopic sea. It was discovered in 1495, by the Portuguese, who are still masters of it. It is almost round, and is about thirty miles in diameter. It is a mountainous place, though the soil is fertile, and abounds in sugar-canes. It lies directly under the equinoctial line, two hundred and forty miles north-west of the city of Loango. Long. 8. 0. E. Lat. 0. 0.

THOMAS (ST.) a town of Guiana, in South America, seated on the river Oroonoko, and is subject to Spain. This was the fatal place which sir Walter Raleigh's people attacked, when he went in search of a gold mine by the direction of king James I. for which he lost his head. Long. 62. 36. W. Lat. 7. 5. N.

THOMSON (JAMES) an admirable British poet, was the son of a minister in Scotland, and was born at Ednam, in the shire of Roxburgh, on the 11th of September, 1700. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, where Mr. Hamilton, who filled the divinity chair, prescribed to him for the subject of an exercise, a Psalm, in which are celebrated the power and majesty of God. Of this Psalm he gave a paraphrase and illustration, as the nature of the exercise required; but in a style so highly poetical, that it surprised the whole audience. Mr. Hamilton complimented him upon it, but at the same time told him, with a smile, that if he thought of being useful in the ministry, he must keep a stricter rein upon his imagination, and express himself in language more intelligible to an ordinary congregation. From this Mr. Thomson concluded, that the advantages he might receive from the study of theology were very precarious, and having soon after received some encouragement from a lady of quality, a friend of his mother, then in London, he set out on his journey thither. Though this encouragement ended in nothing beneficial, his merit did not lie long concealed; Mr. Forbes, afterwards lord-president of the session, received him very kindly, and recommended him to some of his friends, particularly to Mr. Aikman, whose premature death he has affectionately commemorated in a copy of verses written on that occasion. The kind reception he met with here emboldened him, in 1726, to risk the publication of his *Winter*, and from that time his acquaintance was courted by all men of taste. Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, received him into his intimate confidence, and introduced him to his great friend the lord-chancellor Talbot. In return Mr. Thomson's chief care was to finish the plan which their wishes had laid out for him, and the expectations which the *Winter* had raised, were fully satisfied by the successive publication of the three other seasons. Besides these, he published about the same time his *Poem to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton*, then lately deceased, his *Britannia*, a poem, and his *Tragedy of Sophonisba*, which was acted with applause in 1729.

His poetical pursuits were now to be interrupted by his attendance on the honourable Mr. Charles Talbot, the son of the lord-chancellor, in his travels; with him he visited most of the courts of Europe, and what judicious observations he made on this occasion appears from his excellent *Poem on Liberty*, which he began soon after his return to England. But while he was writing the first part of this poem, he received a severe shock by the death of his noble friend and fellow-traveller, which was soon followed by another severer still, the death of lord Talbot himself, whom Mr. Thomson laments in the most pathetic manner, in the poem dedicated to his memory. His lordship had a little before made him secretary of the briefs; but this place falling with his patron, he found himself reduced to a state of precarious dependence, in which he passed the greatest part of the remainder of his life.

It will not here be improper to mention an incident, which, though omitted in his *Life* prefixed to his *Works*, is worthy of notice. Mr. Thomson having the misfortune to be arrested by one of his creditors, the report of his distress reached the ears of Mr. Quin, who being told that he was in the hands of a bailiff, at a spunging-house, in Holborn, went thither, and being admitted into the room, was, after some civilities on both sides, invited by Mr. Thomson to sit down. Quin then told him, that he was come to sup with him, and had already ordered supper to be provided, which he hoped he would excuse. Mr. Thomson made the proper reply, and the discourse turned on subjects of literature. When supper was over, and the glass had gone briskly round, Quin observed that it was time to enter upon

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business. On which Thomson, thinking he was come about some affairs relating to the drama, declared that he was ready to serve him to the utmost of his capacity, in any thing he should command. "Sir, said Quin, you mistake my meaning; I am in your debt; I owe you a hundred pounds; and I am come to pay you." Thomson, with a disconsolate air, replied, that as he was a gentleman whom, to his knowledge, he had never offended, he wondered he should come to insult him under his misfortunes. Quin, in return, expressed his detestation of such ungenerous behaviour, adding, "I say, I owe you a hundred pounds; and there it is," laying a bank-note of that value before him. Thomson, filled with astonishment, begged he would explain himself. "Why, returned Quin, I'll tell you. Soon after I had read your *Seasons*, I took it in my head, that, as I had something to leave behind me when I died, I would make my will; and among the rest of my legatees, I set down the author of the *Seasons* a hundred pounds; but this day hearing that you was in this house, I thought I might as well have the pleasure of paying the money myself, as to order my executors to pay it, when, perhaps, you might have less need of it." Mr. Thomson expressed his grateful acknowledgements. The sum being much more than the debt for which he was confined, he was immediately discharged, and a very strict friendship subsisted from that time between him and his generous benefactor.

The profits Mr. Thomson received from his works were not inconsiderable; his tragedy of *Agamemnon*, acted in 1738, yielded a good sum. But his chief dependence was now on the protection and bounty of Frederic, prince of Wales, who, upon the recommendation of lord Lyttelton, settled on him a handsome allowance; but the misunderstanding which subsisted between his royal highness and the court, prevented his obtaining a licence for his admirable tragedy of *Edward and Eleanor*. His next dramatic performance was the mask of *Alfred*, written jointly with Mr. Mallet, for the entertainment of his royal highness's court, at his summer-residence. In 1745, his *Tancred and Sigismunda* was performed with applause; and in the mean time, he had been finishing his *Castle of Indolence*, an allegorical poem, in two cantos, which was the last piece Mr. Thomson published. Soon after, the generous friendship of lord Lyttelton procured for him the place of surveyor-general of the Leeward islands, which he enjoyed the two last years of his life.

Mr. Thomson had improved his taste upon the finest originals, ancient and modern. The autumn was his favourite season for poetical composition, and the deep silence of the night he commonly chose for his studies. The amusements of his leisure hours were civil and natural history, voyages, and the best relations of travellers. Though he performed on no instrument, he was passionately fond of music, and would sometimes listen a full hour at his window to the nightingales in Richmond gardens, nor was his taste less exquisite in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. As for the more distinguishing qualities of his mind and heart, they best appear in his writings. There his devotion to the Supreme Being, his love of mankind, his country, and friends, shine out in every page; his tenderness of heart was so unbounded, that it took in even the brute creation. It is not known, that through his whole life, he ever gave any person a moment's pain, either by his writings or otherwise. He took no part in the political squabbles of his time, and was therefore respected and left undisturbed by both sides. These amiable virtues did not fail of their due reward; the applause of the public attended all his productions: his friends loved him with an enthusiastic ardour, and sincerely lamented his untimely death, which happened on the 27th of August, 1748, and his remains were deposited in Richmond church.

His executors were the lord Lyttelton and Mr. Mitchel, by whose interest *Coriolanus*, which he had just finished, was brought upon the stage to the best advantage. His works, particularly the *Seasons*, have had several impressions. In 1762, were published two editions of his works, one in two volumes quarto, and the other in four volumes duodecimo. With the profits arising from the former, which was printed by subscription, is erected a monument to his memory, in Westminster abbey. On which he is represented in full length, in a sitting posture, with his right hand upon an open book, and his left arm resting on an urn, embellished with four figures in bas-relief. On the other side, stands a small winged figure, holding over the urn, in his right hand, a chaplet of bays. Under it are these lines:

Tutor'd by thee, sweet Poetry exalts
Her voice thro' ages, and informs the page
With music, image, sentiment, and thought
Never to die.

Obiit ætatis 48, A. D. 1748.

This monument was erected in MDCCLXII.

THONAN,

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THONAN, a small town of Savoy, and capital of Chablais. It contains a handsome palace, and convents both for men and women. It seated near the mouth of the river Drama, on the lake of Geneva, twenty miles north-east of Geneva. Long. 6. 26. E. Lat. 46. 36. N.

THORESBY (RALPH) an eminent antiquarian, was the son of a merchant, at Leeds, in Yorkshire, where he was born, in the year 1658. His father was possessed of a good share of learning, and had a particular turn to the study of antiquities, which being inherited by this his eldest son, he employed his leisure hours in visiting remarkable places, and copying monumental inscriptions. As his father designed him for his own business, he sent him, in 1678, to Rotterdam, in order to learn the Dutch and French languages, and to be perfected in mercantile accomplishments; but he was obliged to return the next year, on account of his health, and also to make several excursions, for the benefit of exercise, which afforded him an opportunity of improving his knowledge in local antiquities. His father dying the next year, he entered on his business; and tho' he followed the profession of a merchant, learning and his researches into antiquity were the great employments of his life. He assisted Dr. Gibson in his new edition of Camden's *Britannia*. He imparted to Dr. Edward Calamy, memoirs of several northern divines, for his *Abridgement of Baxter's Life and Times*, as he did also Mr. Walker, for his *Sufferings of the Clergy*; and his skill in heraldry and genealogy rendered him a very serviceable correspondent to Mr. Arthur Collins in his *Peerage of England*. In 1697, he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, on account of the great number of papers he had communicated, by means of Dr. Martin Lister and Dr. Gale, to that learned body, relating to Roman and Saxon monuments of antiquity in the north of England. He wrote *Ducatus Leodiensis*, or the *Topography of Leeds and the Parts adjacent*; and *Vicaria Leodiensis*, or the *History of the Church of Leeds*, octavo; and died on the 16th of October, 1725, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

THORN, a considerable town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, seated on the Vistula, which runs through it, and is large and well-fortified. The Swedes became masters of it in 1703, and part of the fortifications, with a great number of houses, were ruined by the siege. The inhabitants are generally Protestants; but there happening to be a Jesuit's college in the place, and the populace deriding a procession through the city, wherein the Jesuits thought themselves insulted, there were judges sent to Thorn to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot; when the president and vice-president were condemned to be beheaded, with thirteen or fourteen of the capital burghers, and many more were fined and imprisoned; besides which, the Roman catholics took possession of the church of St. John. It is eighty-five miles south-by-east of Dantzick, and ninety-two west-by-north of Warsaw. Long. 19. 15. E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

THORNBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 15, and the Monday before St. Thomas's day, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on the Severn, and is a mayor-town of some account. It is twenty-four miles south-west from Gloucester, and one hundred and twenty from London. Long. 2. 31. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

THORNDIKE (HERBERT) a learned divine in the 17th century, was educated in Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and, in 1638, was proctor of that university. In 1642, he was admitted to the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordshire; and the next year, was elected master of Sidney college, Cambridge, but was kept out of it by the violence of the times. In 1661, he was installed prebendary of Westminster, and, in 1662, resigned the living of Barley. He assisted Dr. Walton in the edition of the Polyglot Bible, and wrote several treatises, particularly, 1. A Discourse, concerning the primitive Form of the Government of Churches, octavo. 2. A Discourse of religious Assemblies, octavo. 3. A Discourse of the Right of the Church in a Christian State. 4. Just Weights and Measures, or the present State of Religion weighed in the Balance. 5. *De Ratione ac Jure finientii Controversias Ecclesiae*, &c. He died in July, 1672, and was interred in Westminster abbey.

THORNHILL (Sir JAMES) an eminent English painter, was the son of a gentleman of an ancient family and estate, in Dorsetshire, and was born in the year 1676. He came to London, where his uncle, the famous physician Dr. Sydenham, put him to a middling painter. Such a master being, however, but of little service to him, he was obliged to trust to his own judgment and application; and having genius and taste, he, by the strength of these, made a surprising progress in the art of painting. He travelled through Holland and Flanders, and then went into France, where he bought some good pictures; but had he spent some time in Italy, his works would have had more delicacy and cor-

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rectness. By his merit, he, however, soon acquired a very high reputation. He was appointed by queen Anne to paint, in the dome of St. Paul's, the history of that saint, which he executed in a grand and beautiful manner, in two colours, relieved with gold. He was also made her majesty's first history-painter, and afterwards painted an apartment at Hampton-court, in which the queen and prince George of Denmark, her husband, are represented allegorically; and also another piece painted entirely on the wall, where the same subject is treated in a different manner; but his master-piece is the refectory and saloon in Greenwich hospital. In the vestibule, which is the passage leading to this refectory, sir James has represented, in the cupola, the winds in two colours, and boys on the walls, who sustain pannels to receive the names of the benefactors. From thence you ascend into the refectory, which is a fine lofty gallery, where in the middle of the ceiling, king William and queen Mary are represented sitting and attended by the Virtues and by Love, who support the sceptre. The king appears giving peace to Europe. The twelve signs of the zodiac surround the great oval in which he is painted; the four Seasons are seen above; and Apollo, drawn by four horses, making the tour of the zodiac. The ceiling is all by his own hand; but he employed a Polander to paint the walls, which are adorned with those virtues that are suitable to the intention of the fabric. In the saloon above, the ceiling represents queen Anne and prince George of Denmark, surrounded with heroic Virtues; Neptune and his train bringing marine presents; and the four Quarters of the World presenting themselves. On the wall facing the entry is painted king George I. sitting, with all his family around him. On the left hand is the landing of king William; on the right, that of king George I. at Greenwich. The paintings of this saloon would have been more esteemed, had they been all executed by sir James's own hand, as they are entirely from his designs.

As sir James's father had, by his ill conduct, been reduced to sell his estate, sir James, on his having acquired a considerable fortune, purchased it, and rebuilt the mansion-house in a beautiful manner; and there he used to retire during the summer season. He was knighted by king George II. was several years in parliament, and was also a fellow of the royal society. He designed with the greatest facility, and his genius was not only well turned for history and allegory, but for portraits, landscapes, and architecture; He even practised the last science, and built several houses. He died at the place of his birth, in 1732, aged fifty-six.

THOU (JAMES AUGUSTUS DE) in Latin *Jacobus Augustus Thuanus*, one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Paris, in 1553. He studied in that city, and in Orleans, after which he travelled into Italy, Flanders, and Germany. He was at length made counsellor of the parliament of Paris, then master of requests, and at length president a-mortier. He was employed by the kings Henry III. and Henry IV. in some important negotiations; he succeeded James Amiot, bishop of Auxerre, in the place of grand master of the king's library; and died at Paris, on the 7th of May, 1617, aged sixty-four. He wrote an excellent History of his time in Latin, from the year 1545 to 1607, in one hundred and thirty-eight books, and Memoirs of his Life. This History is written with great judgment and accuracy; and he has not even disguised those odious facts which he thought of such importance as to deserve being handed down to posterity; but the liberty he took in this particular, created him enemies, and prevented his being made first president of the parliament of Paris. The best edition of Thuanus's History is that of London, in seven volumes folio, 1733. A French translation of it has been printed in sixteen volumes, 4to. M. de Thou also wrote some excellent poems, particularly one on Falconry, in three books, intitled *De Re Accipitraria*; also several poems on the Violet, the Lily, and other Flowers, &c.

THOU (FRANCIS AUGUSTUS DE) the eldest son of the former, was counsellor of state, master of requests to the household, and grand master of the French king's library. He was beloved by all the learned for his wit, the agreeableness of his temper, and his profound erudition; but was beheaded at Lyons, on the 14th of September 1642, at thirty-five years of age, for not discovering a conspiracy against the cardinal de Richelieu, which had been communicated to him by Henry de Effiat, marquis de Cinq-Mars. This was the true cause of his misfortune, and not, as many have imagined, the cardinal de Richelieu's resolution to be revenged on him for what the president de Thou, his father, had said in his History of one of that cardinal's great uncles, in treating of the conspiracy of Amboise, in the year 1560, lib. 24. *Antonius Plessiacus Richelius, vulgo dictus Monachus, quod eam vitam professus fuisset dein voto ejurato, omni licentiae ac libidinis genere contaminasset.* Those who would know the particulars of M. de Thou's trial, may consult Peter du Puy's Memoirs, and the other pieces printed at the end of the

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the fifteenth volume of the French translation of James Augustus de Thou's History.

THOUARS, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. It is surrounded with high walls, with double ditches, and is seated on the river Thoue, thirty-two miles south east of Angiers, thirty-five northwest of Poitiers, and one hundred and sixty-two south-west of Paris. Long. o. 50. W. Lat. 47. 10. N.

THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, held on first Tuesday in May, St. James, old style, and August 5, for pedlary, shoes, &c. and hiring harvest-men. It is seated on the river Nen, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and is twenty-four miles south-west of Peterborough, twenty three north-west of Northampton, and seventy three north-north-west of London. Lon. o. 33. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

THRASIMOND, king of the Vandals, in Africa, was an Arian, and ascended the throne in 496. He persecuted the followers of Athanasius, banished Fulgentius, and died in 522.

THRASYBULUS, general of the Athenians, drove out the thirty tyrants, and restored the liberty of Athens. He afterwards gained several victories in Thrace; killed Therimachus, general of the Lacedæmonians, in a battle fought in the 392d year before the Christian æra, and was himself killed two years after in Pamphylia, by the Aspendians, who favoured the Lacedæmonians.

THUANUS. See **THOU**.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek historian, was born at Athens, in the 475th year before the Christian æra. He was the son of Olorus, and the grandson of Miltiades, who is thought to have been descended from Miltiades, the famous Athenian general, and to have married the king of Thrace's daughter. Thucydides was general of the army in Thrace, where he was in great credit, on account of his having some gold mines in that country; but he was at length unjustly banished by Cleon's faction. During his exile, which lasted twenty years, he composed his History of the Peloponnesian War, between the republics of Athens and Sparta. That history is contained in eight books, and ends with the twenty-first year of the war of Peloponnesus, Thucydides not having time to finish it, he dying in the four hundred and eleventh year before the Christian æra, at sixty-four years of age. The most esteemed edition of this work is that of Oxford, in 1696, folio. It is said, that Thucydides, when young, having heard Herodotus publicly read his history, he could not help shedding tears, which made Herodotus tell Thucydides's father, that he should think himself happy, had he a son who so early shewed such an affection for the works of the Muses. Demosthenes set such a value on Thucydides's history, that he transcribed the whole several times with his own hand.

THUIN, a town of the Low Countries, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Sambre, five miles south-west of Charleroy. Long. 4. 20. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

THUN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is a handsome place, in an agreeable and commodious situation, in a fine fertile country. The lake Thun, which is about five miles in length, and four in breadth, is bordered all round with handsome villages, palaces, vineyards, and fields. It is ten miles from Bern. Long. 7. 47. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, and is bounded on the north and east by the lake, town, and bishoprick of Constance; on the south by the territory of the abbot of St. Gall; and on the west by the canton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwick in this country. It is extremely populous, and the sovereignty belongs to the ancient cantons, who appoint a bailiff by turns.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the north by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt, on the east by Misnia; on the south by Franconia, and on the west by Hesse. It is about seventy-five miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces corn, fruit, and a great deal of wood, being watered with several rivers. It belongs to the duke of Saxony, the elector of Mentz, and several other sovereigns. Erford is the capital town.

THURLOE (JOHN) esq. secretary of state to Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was born at Abbots Roding, in Essex, in the year 1616. Being bred to the law, he soon became eminent in that profession, and was appointed one of the secretaries of the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, in January, 1645. The next year, he was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, and, in March, 1647 8, made receiver or clerk of the curfitor's fines. He had not the least concern in the death of Charles I. however, after the establishment of the new commonwealth, he engaged in public affairs; and, in March, 1650, was secretary to the lord chief justice Saint John and Walter Strickland, esq. am-

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bassadors to the states of the United Provinces, and returning the next year, was constituted secretary to the council of state. Upon Oliver Cromwell's assuming the protectorship, he became secretary of state. In February 1653-4, he was chosen one of the masters of the upper bench of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and on the 21st of August, 1655, had the care and charge of the postage both foreign and inland, committed to him by the protector. The following year he was chosen member of parliament for the isle of Ely; soon after he was sworn one of the privy-council to the protector, and upon the death of Oliver he was continued in the post of secretary and privy counsellor to his successor Richard Cromwell; notwithstanding his being very obnoxious to the principal persons of the army, to whose interest, whenever they interfered with those of the civil government, he was a declared enemy. He was afterwards chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge. He however concurred in the restoration, and though afterwards he was committed by the house of commons to the custody of their serjeant at arms, and was examined by the parliament, no criminal charge could be proved against him. He was often invited by Charles II. to engage again in the administration of public affairs, which he always declined. He died suddenly at his chambers at Lincoln's Inn, on the 21st of February, in the year 1667-8, at fifty-one years of age.

He was of a very amiable character in private life, and in the height of his power exercised all possible moderation towards persons of every party. His manner of writing is remarkably strong, perspicuous, and concise. His state papers are published in seven volumes folio, and these place the history of Europe in general, as well as that of Great Britain and its dominions, during that remarkable period, in the clearest light, and at the same time shew his astonishing industry and application in the conduct of such a vast variety of important affairs as passed through his hands, with a secrecy and success not to be paralleled.

THURSO, a sea-port town of Cathness in Scotland, seated on the Caladonian ocean, fifteen miles south-west of Dungsbyhead. Long. 3. 14. W. Lat. 50. 0. N.

THYESTES, in fabulous history, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia; the father of Egisthus, and the brother of Atreus, committed incest with his sister-in-law Europa, the wife of Atreus, who in revenge cut the infant she brought forth in pieces, and had it served up at Thyestes's table. The poets say, that the sun turned back and hid his face at the sight of this horrid action.

THYNNE (THOMAS) of Longleat in Wiltshire, esq. and member of parliament for that county, in the reign of king Charles II. was noted for the affluence of his fortune and his uncommon benevolence and hospitality; hence he gained the epithet of Tom of Ten Thousand. He was married to the lady Elizabeth Percy, countess of Ogle, the sole daughter and heiress of Josceline, earl of Northumberland; but before consummation was murdered in his coach, on the 12th of February, 1681-2, by three assassins, supposed to be hired by Charles count Koningmark, a necessitous adventurer, who had made some advances to the lady Ogle. This gentleman is the person meant by the name of Isfahar in Dryden's *Abfolom and Achitophel*, and is hinted at in the following lines of Rochester. But it ought to be observed, that this author is sometimes as licentious in his satire, as he is in his other writings.

"Who'd be a wit in Dryden's cudgel'd skin,

"Or who'd be rich and senseless like Tom —?"

Mr. Granger's Biographical History.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which runs from north to south through the Pope's territories, passing by Perugia and Orvietto; and having visited Rome, falls into the Tuscan Sea at Ostia, fifteen miles below that city.

TIBERIUS, or **CLAUDIUS TIBERIUS NERO**, emperor of Rome, was the son of Tiberius Nero, and of Livia Drusilla, whom Augustus married, by the consent of her husband. Livia, by her intrigues caused him to be adopted by Augustus, though he knew his faults: but he also knew that he was a man of extraordinary courage; that he had great military talents, and was an able politician. To attach him more closely to himself, he obliged him to repudiate Viptania, in order to marry his daughter Julia, the widow of Agrippa, and sent him into Pannonia, where he soon made the inhabitants return to their duty. Tiberius, however, perceiving that he was only cared for that he might manage affairs till young Caius was old enough to take upon him the principal dignities, retired from court under the pretence of devoting himself entirely to study, which he continued seven years. But Augustus having lost his two grandsons Caius and Lucius Cæsar, he adopted Tiberius, who, on his return to Rome, concealed his imperfections and lived retired. About this time the Germans beginning to revolt, Tiberius marched against them, and having defeated them, obliged them to sue for a peace. He did not acquire less glory against the Dalmatians and Pannonians, who

who had spread an alarm as far as Rome. He conducted himself with the greatest prudence; and it was remarked that he refused even sure victories, when they must have been purchased by the death of a great number of men.

After the death of Augustus, who died on the 19th of August, in the year 14, he artfully concealed his ambition; and though he assumed the sovereign authority, refused the titles of emperor and father of his country. Indeed, while Germanicus was alive, he affected an outward appearance of modesty, and seemed solely bent on promoting the public good, without attempting to influence the senate; for though he suffered Julia his wife to perish through want at Reggio, and caused Sempronius Gracchus, one of his corruptors, to be stabbed, he continued at Rome to wear the appearance of moderation: but Piso having freed him by poison from Germanicus, who had refused the title of emperor, which the army had offered him, and who continually did him the greatest services, he no longer concealed his vices. Leaving to Aelius Sejanus, his favourite, the care of public affairs, he retired to the island of Caprea, where he abandoned himself, without restraint, to the most obscene pleasures, from which he did not seem to awake till Sejanus was just ready to deprive him of the empire; but Macro, commander of the pretorian guards, having delivered him from that monster, who had sacrificed to his ambition the chief men of Rome, and even Drusus, Tiberius's son, he returned to his infamous debaucheries, without laying aside his cruelty, and caused Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, to die of hunger. He afterwards left Caprea, and went to Campania, hoping that the change of air would restore his strength, which was exhausted by his debaucheries. But Caligula, whom he had chosen his successor, and Marco, smothered him with cushions. Thus died this detestable emperor, on the 16th of March, in the year 37, aged seventy-eight. Suetonius assures us, that this prince spoke Greek and Latin well, and that he had written lyric verses, intitled *The Complaint of Julius Caesar*. He also composed Greek verses, and other poems, which induced the learned of his time to dedicate their works to him.

TIBERIUS CONSTANTINUS, emperor of the East, was originally of Thrace. He distinguished himself by his valour and good sense, and was raised by his merit to the highest posts in the empire. In 577 he was made Caesar by the advice of the empress Sophia, and associated to Justin the Younger; and that prince falling sick, Tiberius was crowned emperor of the East in 578, and succeeded Justin the same year. He defeated the Persians, and died near Constantinople, on the 14th of August, 582, after a glorious reign of four years. He was succeeded by the emperor Mauricius.

TIBULLUS (AULUS ALBIUS) a Roman knight, and a celebrated Latin poet, was born at Rome in the 43d year before the Christian æra. He was the friend of Horace, Ovid, Macer, and other great men in the reign of Augustus. He accompanied Messala Corvinus in his expedition against the island of Coreyra; but falling sick, and being unable to support the fatigues of war, on account of the weakness of his constitution, quitted the profession of arms, and returned to Rome, where he died before the year 17, when Ovid shewed his grief for his death by writing a very fine elegy upon him. Tibullus wrote four books of Elegies, which are still extant, and are written in a tender and agreeable style, and in very elegant Latin. Muret and Joseph Scaliger have written learned and curious Commentaries on the works of this poet. The best edition of Tibullus is that of Janus Bronckhusius, published at Amsterdam in 1708, in one volume quarto.

TICHO BRAHE. See BRAHE.

TICHONIUS, a learned writer at the end of the fourth century, under the reign of Theodosius the Great, was one of the party of the Donatists, and was distinguished by his abilities. There is still extant of his a Treatise on seven Rules for explaining the Scriptures, which is to be found in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and of which St. Augustin has given an Abridgment in the third book of the Christian Doctrine.

TICKELL (THOMAS) an excellent English poet, was the son of a clergyman who enjoyed a considerable preferment in the North of England, but we have no account where or when he was born. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he was made fellow, and while he continued at that university, he addressed to Mr. Addison a complimentary Copy of Verses on his Opera of Rosamond, which introduced him to an acquaintance with that gentleman, who discovering his merit, became his sincere friend. On Mr. Addison's being made secretary of state, he appointed Mr. Tickell his under secretary; and on his being obliged to resign that post on account of his ill health, he recommended him so effectually to Mr. Craggs, his successor, that he was continued in his post till that gentleman's death. In 1724 Mr. Tickell was appointed se-

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cretary to the lord's justices in Ireland, and enjoyed that post as long as he lived. He wrote some poems, which, when separately published, met with a favourable reception, and passed through several editions: they are now printed in the second volume of *The Minor Poets*. After Mr. Addison's death, Mr. Tickell had the care of the edition of his works printed in four vols. quarto, to which he prefixed an Account of Mr. Addison's Life, and a Poem on his Death. Mr. Tickell died in the year 1740.

TICKHILL, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It has a distinct liberty, called the Honour of Tickhill, which is part of the duchy of Lancaster. It is thirty-nine miles south of York, and one hundred and fifty-six south by west of London. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 53. 28. N.

TIDESWALL, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs; on May 3, for cattle; on the first Wednesday in September, and October 18, for sheep and cattle. It is in a low situation, not far from a well that is said to ebb and flow very irregularly. It is but an indifferent town, and yet has a handsome church, and a free-school. It is twenty-four miles north-west of Derby, and one hundred and fifty-eight north-west from London. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 53. 16. N.

TIDOR, an island in the East Indian Sea, being one of the Molucca, or Clove Islands. It is to the east of Gilolo, to the south of Ternate, and to the north of Motir. It is seventeen miles in circumference, and the air is more healthy than at Ternate. It produces abundance of spices and other things, as the rest of the Moluccas do. The Dutch have several forts in this island, and though the inhabitants have a king of their own, the Dutch may be said to be masters. The king resides at the capital of the island, which is of the same name, on the eastern coast. The woods and rocks that surround it render it a strong place. Long. 125. 10. E. Lat. 1. 10. N.

TIGLATH PILESER, king of the Assyrians, succeeded Phul in the 74th year before the Christian æra. Ahaz, king of the Jews, being besieged in Jerusalem, by Rezin, king of Syria, sent to Tiglath Pileser all the money he found in the temple, to engage him to come to his assistance. On which this prince immediately marched against Rezin, slew him, destroyed Damascus, and carried all the inhabitants to Cyrene. But his alliance was attended with very unhappy consequences to Ahaz; for he ravaged his country, and obliged him to pay him a considerable annual tribute. Tiglath Pileser also took most of the cities of Galilee, and carried the tribes of Naphthali, Gad, Reuben, and the half tribe of Manasseh into captivity. He died at Nineveh, in the 728th year before the Christian æra.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, and one of the most powerful princes of his time, added Syria to his dominions; the Syrians putting themselves under his protection in the 85th year before the Christian æra, on account of the various revolutions which had laid waste their country. He carried on a war with the Romans in favour of his son-in-law Mithridates; but being vanquished by Lucullus and Pompey, he ceded a part of his dominions to the conquerors, and rendered them his protectors, after which he enjoyed a profound peace till his death.

TIGRIS, a river of Turkey in Asia, which running south divides Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia from Curdestan, and having passed by Bagdad, joins the Euphrates in Irac-Arabi, when the united stream falls into the gulph of Persia, a little below Buffarah.

TILBURG, a town of Holland in the territory of Osterwick. It is principally remarkable for its manufacture of cloth and other stuffs. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

TILBURY, a fortress in the county of Essex, seated on the river Thames opposite Gravesend, and is twenty miles east of London.

TILLEMONT. See NAIN.

TILLI (JOHN TZERCLAES, count of) a famous general of the troops of the empire of Bavaria and the Catholic Union, under Ferdinand II was the son of Martin Tzerclaes, hereditary seneschal of the county of Namur. It is said that he was at first a Jesuit, but left that society, and entered into the army. After his having distinguished himself on many occasions, he signalized himself in Hungary against the Turks, and had at length the command of the Bavarian troops, under duke Maximilian. He had a great share in the victory of Prague gained on the 8th of November, 1620; and afterwards defeated successively the armies of the count of Mansfeld, the duke of Brunswick, and the margrave of Baden-Durlach. In 1626 he defeated the Danish army, commanded by the king of Denmark in person, at the battle of Lutter in Lunenburg; upon which pope Urban VIII. wrote to him in the most obliging terms, to express the joy of the church on his obtaining a victory which was of such advantage to the Catholics. In 1629 general Tilli was sent to Lubeck, in quality of plenipoten-

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tiary, at the conclusion of the peace with Denmark. He had the following year the chief command of the armies of the empire, and in 1631 took the city of Magdeburg, where his army committed, during three days, such inhuman barbarities, as fill the mind with horror. That unhappy city, after being delivered up to be plundered, was destroyed by fire, and almost all the men, women, and children, had their throats cut. A barbarous execution that will for ever tarnish the glory of this famous general. He at length invaded Saxony, and took Leipzick, but was defeated there three days after, on the 17th of September of the same year 1631, by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. Having rallied his troops he repulsed Horn, the chief of the protestant party. At last he was wounded by a cannon-ball in defending the passage of the Lech, against the Swedes, and died of his wounds on the 30th of April, 1632. It is observed of this famous general, that he never knew woman, and never drank wine. He left 60,000 crowns to the old regiments that fought under him.

TILLOTSON (JOHN) a celebrated archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of Robert Tillotson of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax in Yorkshire, clothier, and was born there in the year 1630. He studied in Clare-hall, Cambridge, and in 1656 left his college, in order to become tutor to the son of Edmund Prideaux, esq. of Ford-abbey in Devonshire. He was afterwards curate to Dr. Hacket, vicar of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. In 1663 he was presented by sir Thomas Barnardiston to the rectory of Ketton or Keddington, in the county of Suffolk; but was the next year chosen preacher to Lincoln's Inn, when he procured Ketton to be bestowed on his curate. He was greatly admired in London for his Sermons, and the same year was appointed Tuesday lecturer at St. Laurence's church, London, where his lectures were frequented by all the divines of the city, and many persons of quality and distinction. In 1666 he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge; in 1669 was made prebendary of Canterbury; in 1672 was admitted dean of that cathedral, and three years after was made a prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, London. In 1679 he became acquainted with Charles earl of Shrewsbury, whom he converted from popery, and the next year refused to sign the clergy of London's address of thanks to king Charles II. for not agreeing to the bill of exclusion of the duke of York. In 1683 he visited the unhappy lord Russell when under condemnation, and attended him in his last moments on the scaffold. In 1689 he was installed dean of St. Paul's; made clerk of the closet to king William and queen Mary, and appointed one of the commissioners to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation, in order to a comprehension of all protestants, as well dissenters as churchmen; but this attempt was frustrated by the zeal of those members of that body, that refused to admit of any alteration in things confessedly indifferent. On the 31st of May, 1691, Dr. Tillotson was, notwithstanding the warmest opposition and entreaties, consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and four days after was sworn one of the privy-council; but on the 17th of November, 1694, he was seized with a sudden illness which proved fatal to him. The first attack came upon him when he was at chapel. He bore it with his usual neglect of himself, and would neither interrupt nor break off from his sacred exercises to look after his health. The fit came on slowly, but soon turned to a dead palsy, when it became very uneasy for him to speak. He said that he had no burthen on his conscience; expressed no concern to live, nor fear to die; but patiently bore his burthen till he sunk under it, after five days illness, on the 21st of November, 1694, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was interred in the church of St. Lawrence Jury, London, where a neat monument is erected to his memory. This learned, this candid, humane, and pious divine, while living, was assailed with the most injurious, as well as the falsest calumnies, by the enemies of the revolution, particularly by Dr. Hickes, who publicly represented him in print as an apostate and an atheist. But the world has since done justice to his memory. After his death, there was found a bundle of bitter libels, which had been published against him, on which he had written with his own hand, "I forgive the authors of these books, and pray God that he may also forgive them." It is remarkable, that while this truly great man was in a private station, he always laid aside two tenths of his income for charitable uses. King William, after the archbishop's death, never mentioned him but with some testimony of his esteem for his memory, and often used to tell his son-in-law Mr. Chadwick, "I loved your father; I never knew an honest man; and I never had a better friend." One volume in folio of Dr. Tillotson's Sermons was published in his life-time, and corrected by his own hand: these Barbeyrac translated into French, in six vols. octavo. Those which came abroad after his death, from his chaplain Dr. Barker, made two vols. in folio, the copy of which was sold

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for 2500 l. and this was the only legacy he left to his family, his extensive charity consuming his yearly revenues, as constantly as they came to his hands. However, king William gave two grants to his widow, the first of which was an annuity of 400 l. during the term of her natural life, and the second of 200 l. as an addition to the former annuity. Dr. Tillotson wrote some other works besides his Sermons, and also published Dr. Barrow's works, and Dr. Wilkins's Treatise of the Principles and Duties of natural Religion, and a volume of that divine's Sermons, in octavo.

TIMANA, a town of South America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a small river, one hundred miles from Papayan, and one hundred and fifty from Santa-fe de Bogota. Long. 71. 5. W. Lat. 1. 25. N.

TIMANTHES of Sicyon, or as some say, of Cythnus, a celebrated painter, who lived about 390 years before the Christian era, and in a dispute with Parrhasius, was, by a majority of votes, declared to exceed him. He was as eminent for his singular modesty and sweetness of temper, as for the agreeable variety of his invention, and peculiar happiness in moving the passions. His most celebrated works were the sleeping Polyphemus, and the sacrifice of Iphigenia, in both which, as in all his other performances, his distinguishing character appeared in making more to be understood than was really expressed in his pieces.

TIMÆUS, a Greek historian, the son of Andronicus, who was eminent for his riches and excellent qualities, was born at Tauramenium in Sicily, and flourished in the time of Agathocles. He wrote several books, and among the rest an history of his own country; but they are all lost.

TIMÆUS, a famous Pythagorean philosopher, was born at Locres in Italy, and lived before Plato. There is still extant a small treatise of his on the Nature and Soul of the World, written in the Doric dialect. This treatise, which is to be found in the works of Plato, furnished that great philosopher with the subject of his treatise intitled *Timæus*.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated general of the Corinthians, and one of the greatest men of ancient Greece, might have been styled the Scourge of Tyrants; for he chiefly employed himself in punishing the usurpers of sovereign power, and in the glorious task of maintaining or restoring the liberties of the people. He carried his zeal for the interest of his country so far, that finding his brother Timophanes resolved to usurp the sovereign power, and that his remonstrances and intreaties were incapable of making him lay aside that design, he caused him to be slain. However, being reproached as an execrable parricide, and his mother loading him with curses, he fell into despair, and resolved to die with hunger: but being prevailed upon to take a different resolution, he abandoned all public affairs, and for twenty years confined himself to a gloomy solitude. At length the city of Syracuse being oppressed by the tyranny of Dionysius, and having recourse to the Corinthians, the latter placed Timoleon at the head of their troops, and sent him into Sicily to the assistance of the Syracusans. He then delivered the city of Syracuse from the tyranny of Dionysius, whom he banished to Corinth; and conquered Ictes, the tyrant of Leontium, who had pretended to join with the Corinthians, in order to procure the liberty of Syracuse, while he only intended to dethrone Dionysius, in order to become master of that city; for which purpose he had seized all the passes. Timoleon therefore obliged Ictes to renounce his alliance with the Carthaginians, and to live as a private man in the city of Leontium. He forced Leptines, tyrant of Apollonia, to surrender himself, and sent him also to Corinth; gained a signal victory over the Carthaginians, and then put to death Ictes for having made a new alliance with them. He afterwards defeated Mamercus, tyrant of Catana; pursued him to Messina, where the tyrant Hippo had given him refuge, and besieging that place took the two tyrants prisoners, and thus delivered Sicily from the oppression under which it had groaned. Timoleon spent the rest of his life at Syracuse with his wife and children, who came to him thither. He lived like a private man, without the desire of reigning, and enjoyed in tranquillity the glory he had acquired by his noble exploits. He never uttered the least insolent or boasting expression, and when he heard the acclamations and praises of the people, he only said that he thanked the gods in the most solemn manner, that when they determined to deliver Sicily, they thought proper to appoint him to be at the head of the enterprise.

TIMOMACHUS, a celebrated painter, born at Byzantium, lived in the time of Julius Cæsar, and painted an Ajax and a Medea, which were bought by that emperor for eighty talents, a sum amounting to about 18,000 l. in order to be placed in the temple of Venus. He also painted an Iphigenia and Orestes, that were no less esteemed, and a Gorgon, which was executed with surprizing skill.

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TIMON, surnamed *Misanthropos*, or the Man Hater, a famous Athenian, who lived about 420 years before the Christian era, was of a savage disposition, and an enemy to society. He was one day asked, why he loved the young Alcibiades, while he detested all the rest of the human race, on which he replied, "It is because I foresee that he will be the ruin of the Athenians." He carefully avoided all sorts of company, yet went one day to an assembly of the people, and cried with a loud voice, "That he had a fig-tree on which several persons had hanged themselves; but as he intended to cut it down, in order to build on the place where it stood, he gave them notice of it, that if any of them had a mind to hang themselves, they must make haste and do it speedily." He had an epitaph engraved on his tomb, filled with imprecations against those who read it.

TIMOR, an island to the south of Moluccas, and to the east of the island of Java. It is above two hundred miles in length, and forty in breadth. The island is divided into several kingdoms, or districts, each of which has its own language; though their customs and manners are much the same. It lies between 8 and 10 degrees south latitude, and between longitude 122 and 126 degrees east.

TIMOTHEUS, an illustrious Athenian commander, was the son of Conon, a celebrated Grecian general. He supported the glory acquired by his father, and distinguished himself both by his learning, the fineness of his genius, and his military exploits. He seized Corcyra, and gained a famous naval victory in the 37th year before the Christian era. He at length took Potidea, delivered Cyzicum, and distinguished himself by his bravery on several other occasions. But it is said, that towards the close of his life all his designs failed, and every thing he undertook was unsuccessful.

TIMOTHY (St.) the disciple of St. Paul, was the son of a gentile; but his mother was a Jewish convert. St. Paul wrote two Epistles to him, which are acknowledged to be canonical. St. Timothy was stoned at Ephesus, for opposing the worship of Diana, and the superstition of the gentiles at one of that goddess's festivals, about the year 109.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on the river Tis, on the confines of Dalmatia and Croatia, thirty-seven miles north-west of Spalatro, and thirty north-east of Sebenico. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

TINDAL (Dr. MATTHEW) a famous English writer, was the son of the rev. Mr. John Tindal of Beer-Ferres, in Devonshire, and was born about the year 1657. He studied at Lincoln college in Oxford, whence he removed to Exeter college, and was afterwards elected fellow of All Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of doctor of law, and in the reign of king James II. declared himself a Roman Catholic, but soon renounced that religion. After the Revolution he published many pamphlets in favour of the government, the liberty of the press, &c. His rights of the Christian Church asserted, occasioned him having a violent contest with the high-church clergy, and his treatise, intitled, Christianity as old as the Creation, published in 1730, quarto, made much noise, and was answered by several writers, particularly by Dr. John Conybeare, Mr. James Foster, and Mr. John Leland. Dr. Tindal died at London, in August, 1733. He left in manuscript a second volume of his Christianity as Old as the Creation; the preface to which has been published. Mr. Pope has satyrized Dr. Tindal in his Dunciad.

TINDALE (WILLIAM) See TYNDALE.

TINE, a river which rises on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another called South Tine, which has its source on the confines of Cumberland. They unite their streams at Hexham, and running east, divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland; passing by Newcastle, and falling into the sea at Tinnmouth.

TINGTOESIS, a people of Asia, in the empire of Russia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Jenisea, to the east of the Samoides, and to the south of the North Sea. They are said to be a good sort of people, but very little known.

TINIAN, an island lying in the East Indian ocean, and one of the Marians. It is about twelve miles in length, and six in breadth, and the soil is very dry and healthy; and being withal somewhat sandy, it is thereby the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and the flesh of both are exceeding good, besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of coconuts, with cabbages growing on the same tree, as also guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and bread-fruit. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water-melons, dandyion, creeping purslain, mint, scurvy-grass, and sorrel. There are now no inhabitants, though there are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of

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square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is twelve feet; on the top of each there is a semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. Add to these advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects, called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins; but the worst of all is that the road is inconvenient, and in some seasons there is little security for a ship at anchor. Long. 144. 25. E. Lat. 15. 8. N.

TINMOUTH, a sea-port town of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tine, nine miles east of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are also dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships take their loading of coals, which are brought from Newcastle. Long. 1. 15. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

TINOS, or **TINE**, an island of the Archipelago, to the south of St. Andro, to the north of Micone, and to the west of Nicaria. It is about sixty miles in circumference, and is mountainous; but the best cultivated of any in these parts. All the fruits are excellent. Its chief riches consist in silk, of which the inhabitants obtain 16000 pounds weight every year. There is a Latin bishop who resides at St. Nicholo, the chief town of the island. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 37. 21. N.

TINTORETTO (GIACOMO) a great Italian painter, so called from his being a dyer's son, his real name being Giacomo Robusti. He was born at Venice, and discovered from his infancy an extraordinary genius and inclination to painting; which induced his parents to place him under Titian; when he made such a surprising proficiency, that Titian became jealous of him, and dismissed him from his family. Tintoretto, far from being discouraged, laboured with still greater industry to perfect himself and to equal, or even surpass his master. He studied Michael Angelo's gusto of design, as the most correct, and Titian's manner of colouring, as the most natural. He constantly resided at Venice, where he was much beloved. He was called the Furious Tintoret, from his bold manner of painting with strong lights and deep shadows, for the rapidity of his genius, and his great life and spirit; but he was blamed by all of his profession for undervaluing himself and his art, by undertaking all sorts of business at any price; by which means his works are very unequal. Du Fresnoy says, he had an admirable genius for painting; but his composition and dresses are, for the most part, improper, and his outlines are not correct; but his colouring, like that of his master, is most admirable. He was of an extremely pleasant and affable disposition, and delighted so much in painting and music, his beloved employments, that he had no relish for any other pleasures. He died in the year 1594.

Tintoretto had a son and a daughter, who distinguished themselves in the art of painting; particularly Marietta Tintoretto, his daughter, was so well instructed in his profession and in music, that in both she obtained a great reputation, and was particularly eminent for her admirable style in portraits. She married a German, and died in the year 1590, aged thirty, equally lamented by her father and her husband, and so much beloved by the former, that he would never consent to her leaving him, though she had been invited by the emperor Maximilian, by Philip II. king of Spain, and other princes, to come to their courts.

Dominico Tintoretto, his son, was more considerable for portraits than historical compositions. He died in the year 1637, aged seventy-five.

TINZEDA, a town of Africa in Barbary, and in the province of Dras, seated on a river of the same name. It is fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounds in indigo. Long. 5. 55. W. Lat. 26. 55. N.

TIPSTOFF (JOHN) earl of Worcester, a nobleman of distinguished learning, was born at Everton, in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Oxford. He was the son of the lord Tibot or Tiptoft and Powys, and was created a viscount and earl of Worcester by king Henry VI. and appointed lord-deputy of Ireland. By king Edward IV. he was made knight of the Garter, and constituted justice of North Wales for life. He was likewise lord high-constable, and twice lord-treasurer, and deputy of Ireland for the duke of Clarence. He was, however, much more distinguished by his being eminently at the head of literature, and so masterly an orator, that he drew tears from the eyes of pope

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Pius, by an oration which he pronounced before him, when he visited Rome, through a curiosity of seeing the Vatican library, after he had resided at Padua and Venice, and made great purchases of books. This was on his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which expedition is attributed by a modern writer, to the suspense of his lordship's mind, between gratitude to king Henry, and loyalty to king Edward; but this seems to be without foundation; for absconding during the short restoration of Henry, and being taken concealed in a tree, in Weybridge Forest, in Huntingdonshire, he was brought to London, accused of cruelty in his administration of Ireland, particularly towards two infant sons of the earl of Desmond, and condemned and beheaded at the Tower in 1470. Hall and Hollinhead, speak of his tyranny as not quite equivocal, though more favourable writers ascribe his imputed crimes to the malice of his enemies. Indeed it was an unwonted strain of tenderness, in a man so little scrupulous of blood as Warwick, to put to death so great a peer, for some inhumanity to the children of an Irish lord; nor is it easy to conceive why he fought for so remote a crime.—He was not often so delicate: Tiptoft seems to have been punished by Warwick, for leaving Henry for Edward, when Warwick had thought fit to quit Edward for Henry. He translated *Cicero de Amicitia*, and two declarations made by Publius Cornelius Scipio and Caius Flaminius, and also Cæsar's Commentaries. In the sixth of Edward IV. he drew up orders for the placing of the nobility in all processions, and orders and statutes for jousts and tournaments. He is likewise said to have written a petition against the Lollards, and an oration to the citizens of Padua. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the east by Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the west by Limerick and the river Shannon, on the north by King's County, and on the south by Waterford; being in length fifty-eight miles, and thirty in breadth. It has two market towns, and five boroughs. The river Shure waters this county from north to south and the Dision, runs along the western part. This county is fertile in the middle and to the south, but is barren towards the north, and the county is terminated by a ridge of the highest mountains in Ireland.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Asia, between India and China, of which we have very little knowledge.

TIRANO, a populous town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of a government of the same name; near it is a magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is seated on the river Adda, seventeen miles south-west of Bormio. Long. 9. 50. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

TIRESIAS, in fabulous history, a famous soothsayer of antiquity, was the son of Everes and the nymph Chariclo. Pherecydes says, that Minerva being accidentally seen by Terecias, as she was bathing with Chariclo in the fountain of Hippocrene, the goddess was enraged, and declared that he should see nothing more, on which he instantly lost his sight. Chariclo being afflicted at her son's misfortune, importuned Minerva to restore him the use of his eyes; but the goddess not being able to grant him that favour, she perfected his hearing to such a degree, as to make him understand the language of birds, and gave him a staff with which he might guide himself as safely as if he could see. Hesiod and Ovid tell the story a different way, and observe, that Terecias meeting two serpents in copulation, he struck them with his staff, and breaking their slimy folds, was immediately turned into a woman: but that seven years after he again saw the same serpents in the same act, when striking them again he resumed his manhood. Some time after, Jupiter asserting that the sense of venereal pleasure was far more dull in the male than in the other sex, Juno denied it, and Terecias, who had tasted the pleasure of both sexes, was appointed judge of the dispute, when Terecias declared against the goddess, who was so provoked at it, that she deprived him of sight, when Jupiter, to make him amends, bestowed on him the gift of prophecy. It is also said, that he died by drinking the waters of the fountain Hippocrene, that after his death he was honoured as a god, and that his oracle at Orchomenes became famous for several ages.

TIRNAU, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra. The imperialists defeated the malecontents of Hungary near this place, in 1705. It is seated near the river Tirna, five miles west of Leopoldstadt. Long. 18. 15. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

TIRO (TULLIUS) a freedman of Cicero's, invented the art of writing short-hand, and was the first author of the characters called by the Latins *Notæ*, by means of which they wrote as swiftly as they spoke. Those who wrote in this manner were called *Notarii*, from whence we have derived the name of Notaries. Tiro also wrote the Life of Cicero, and several other works, which have not been handed down to us.

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TIROL, a country of Germany, which makes part of the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, is bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the east by Carinthia and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, on the south by a part of the territories of Venice and the Trentino, and on the west by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet the soil supplies the inhabitants with corn and wine enough for their own use. It contains twenty-eight towns, two bishopricks, forty-eight convents, and twelve hundred and thirty churches. The Tirolese never serve in the armies of foreign powers; but they can raise an army of 20,000 men for their own defence. They are a plain honest people, and faithful to their sovereign; but very obstinate. Here is the best hunting for shamoy-goats in the world; but the pursuit is dangerous in passing from rock to rock. This country is divided into four parts, namely, the county of Tirol, the bishoprick of Trent, the bishoprick of Brixen, and the provinces of Suabia joining to Tirol. It is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and sixty in breadth; containing a few mines of silver, copper, and iron. The chief town is Inspruck.

TISIPHONÉ, in fabulous history, one of the infernal furies, so called from *τίσις*, vengeance, and *φόνος*, murder, because she punished murderers. She was in love with an amiable youth, named Cythæron, but fearing to affright him, should she abruptly appear before him, she prevailed on a third person to disclose her flame; but he rejecting her suit, she threw one of her snakes at him, which twining round his body, strangled him, on which he was transformed into a mountain.

TITAN, in fabulous history, the son of Coelus, and the eldest brother of Saturn, suffered the latter to enjoy the crown, on condition that he should bring up none of his male issue, by which means the crown would at length revert to him; but Jupiter being spared by the address of Rhea, Saturn's wife, Titan and his children were so enraged at seeing their hopes frustrated, that they took up arms to revenge the injury, and not only defeated Saturn, but kept him and his wife prisoners, till he was delivered by Jupiter, who defeated the Titans; when from the blood of these Titans slain in the battle, proceeded serpents, scorpions, and all venomous reptiles. See SATURN.

TITHENIDIA, *Τιθηνίδα*, in Grecian antiquity, a Spartan festival, in which the nurses conveyed the male infants committed to their care to the temple of Diana Corythalia, where they offered young pigs in sacrifice, while some of them danced, and others exposed themselves in antic and ridiculous postures. They had also a public entertainment in tents erected near the temple, to which not only the natives of Laconia, but also foreigners were invited.

TITHONUS, in fabulous history, the son of Laomedon, king of the Trojans, and the brother of Priamus, was beloved by Aurora, who carried him to Delos, thence to Ethiopia, and at last to heaven, where she prevailed on the Destinies to bestow upon him the gift of immortality, but forgot to add that of youth, which could only render the present valuable. At length Tithonus grew so old that he was obliged to be rocked to sleep like an infant, when Aurora, not being able to put an end to his misery by death, transformed him into a grasshopper, which renews its youth by casting his skin, and, in its chirping, retains the loquacity of old age.

Some mythologists imagine that Tithonus was a great astronomer; that he used to arise before break of day, and that from his temperance he obtained long life, but, at length, bending under the infirmities of age, Aurora, by the assistance of oriental drugs, restored him to his former vigour.

TITIANO, or **TITIAN**, the most universal genius for painting of all the Lombard school, the best colourist of all the moderns, and the most eminent for histories, portraits, and landscapes, was born at Cadore, in the province of Friuli, in the state of Venice, in 1477. His parents sent him at ten years of age to one of his uncles at Venice, who, finding that he had an inclination to painting, put him to the school of Giovanni Bellino, where he greatly improved himself, by his endeavouring to excel Giorgone, his fellow disciple, and became the greatest colourist ever known. He designed with much greater ease than Giorgone. Some of his women and children, says du Fresnoy, are admirable both for the design and colouring; they are in a delicate and noble gusto, with a certain pleasing negligence of the head-dresses, draperies, and ornaments of the habits peculiar to him. However, the figures of his men are designed but moderately well, and some of their draperies are mean. His painting is wonderfully glowing, sweet, and delicate. He made portraits that were extremely noble, the attitudes being very graceful, grave, and adorned after a becoming manner. Nobody ever painted landscapes with so great a manner, so good a colouring, and with such a resemblance

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of nature. For eight or ten years he took the pains to copy with great exactness whatever he performed, in order to obtain an easy method, and to establish some general maxims for his future conduct. Besides his excellent gusto in colours, in which he excelled all mankind, he perfectly understood how to give every thing the touches most proper and suitable to it, such as distinguish them from each other, and which give the greatest spirit and the most of truth. He was, however, censured by Michael Angelo Buonarroti for want of correctness in design, a fault common to all the Lombard painters who had not been acquainted with the antiques, yet that defect was abundantly supplied by his being master of all the other parts of an accomplished artist.

Titian made three portraits of the emperor Charles V. who honoured him with knighthood, created him count palatine, made all his descendants gentlemen, and assigned him a considerable pension out of the chamber of Naples. It is said this emperor one day took up a pencil that Titian dropped when drawing his picture; and that upon the compliment made him by the artist on this occasion, he replied, "Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar." In short, some of that emperor's courtiers being unable to conceal their jealousy, on the visible preference he shewed to Titian's person and conversation, the emperor told them, that he could never want courtiers, though he might a Titian. He accordingly loaded him with wealth, and whenever he sent him money, he did it with this obliging observation, that it was not to pay him the value of his pictures, because that was above all price. Titian also painted that emperor's son, Philip II. Soliman emperor of the Turks, three kings, two empresses, several queens, two popes, and almost all the princes of Italy; and, so great was his reputation, that there was hardly a person of any eminence in Europe from whom he did not receive some marks of esteem; for being of an obliging and generous temper, his house at Venice was the constant rendezvous of all the virtuosi and people of quality. He was of so happy a constitution, that he was never ill till the year 1576, when he died of the plague, at ninety-nine years of age. His disciples were Paulo Veronese, Giacomo Tintoret, Giacomo de Ponte Bassano, and his sons.

Horatio, Titian's youngest son, painted several portraits, that might stand in competition with those of his father. He was also famous for many history pieces, which he executed at Venice in concurrence with Paul Veronese and Tintoret, but laying aside the pencil in hopes of finding out the philosopher's stone, he spent his fortune, and died of the plague in the same year as his father.

TITICACA, an island of South America in Peru, and in the audience of Los-Charcas, seated on a lake, which is one of the largest in all South America.

TITUL, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is seated on an eminence on the river Teisse, near its confluence with the Danube, twenty miles east of Peterwaradin, and twenty north-west of Belgrade. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 45. 31. N.

TITUS, the disciple of St. Paul, accompanied that apostle in his voyages till the year 63, when he became bishop in the isle of Crete. We have a canonical Epistle which St. Paul addressed to him. Titus is thought to have died at a great age in the isle of Crete.

TITUS LIVIUS. See **LIVY**.

TITUS VESPASIANUS, or **VESPASIAN**, emperor of Rome, was the eldest son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla. He made his first campaigns in Germany, and accompanied his father in quality of his lieutenant in the war against the Jews. Vespasian having been elected emperor, Titus was employed to continue that war, which he terminated by taking Jerusalem, for which he obtained the honour of a triumph. He succeeded his father Vespasian, on the 24th of June, in the year 79, and was so greatly beloved on account of his clemency, and the mildness of his disposition, that he was called the delight of mankind. It was his maxim that no person ought to go away sad from the presence of his prince. His liberality was so extraordinary, that having passed a day without giving any thing, he turned to his courtiers, and said, "My friends, we have lost a day." The misfortunes with which Italy was afflicted during his reign, made his tenderness and his attention to comfort his people shine forth. An eruption of mount Vesuvius ruined a great part of Campania; there was a fire at Rome which lasted three days and three nights, and this accident was followed by the most dreadful plague that Rome had ever felt. Titus had recourse to all remedies divine and human, and afforded the people all the relief he was able. Whence he enjoyed that satisfaction which accompanies the constant practice of virtue. He was fond of polite literature and the sciences, composed several poems in Greek and Latin, and died on the 13th of September, in the year 81, aged forty-one, he being, according to some authors, poisoned by his brother Domitian.

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TITYUS, in fabulous history, the son of Jupiter and the nymph Elara, the daughter of the river Orchomenius. Elara becoming pregnant, Jupiter, to avoid the resentment of Juno, concealed her in a cavern till she bore Tityus, who being of a prodigious size, she died in labour. The infant being nourished by the earth, grew to a monstrous bulk, and residing in Panopæa, became formidable for his rapine and cruelty, till he was killed by Apollo for endeavouring to ravish Latona; when being cast into Tartarus, he was chained on his back, and covered with his body nine acres. In this posture two vultures continually preyed on his liver, which grew again with the moon.

TIVERTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on Tuesday fortnight after Whitsunday, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ex, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It has suffered greatly by fire, and has been almost burnt down several times; and in June 1713, two hundred of the best houses were destroyed in the same manner; however, it is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is fourteen miles north-north-east of Exeter, and one hundred and sixty-six west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 40. West. Lat. 50. 0. N.

TIVIOTDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the east by Mers, and part of Northumberland, on the west by Liddisdale, on the north by the shire of Selkirk, and on the south by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs through it; and is fruitful in corn and pastures, and abounds in flocks of sheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

TIVOLI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. There are several remains of antiquity, and some handsome palaces. It is situated near the river Teverone. It is seated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the necessaries of life. It is seventeen miles north-east of Rome. Long. 13. 37. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

TLASCALA, a considerable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards. It is seated on a river, and partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, sixty-two miles south-east of Mexico. Long. 105. 5. W. Lat. 19. 40. N.

TLASCALA, a province of North America, in New Spain, which extends from the North to the South Sea. It is bounded on the north by the gulph of Mexico, on the south by the province of Guaxaca, and the South Sea, and on the west by the government of Mexico. In the western parts of this province is the mountains of Tlascala, which is twelve miles in circumference. It is well-peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tigers and monkeys. The principal town is of the same name.

TOBOLSKI, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is seated on a high hill of a vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtis runs; and it is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large stone building here with high watch towers, which may pass for fortifications; but the houses are low and mean, and but one story high. Here the river Tobol joins the Irtis. The territory is well peopled with Russians and divers other nations. The rivers are well stocked with fish; and a sturgeon of forty pounds may be bought for five stivers. There are great plenty of all sorts of wild beasts and game; such as elks, stags, deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, swans, wild geese, ducks, and storks. The Tartars that live round this city for several miles are all Mahometans, and their musti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state-prisoners hither. It is eight hundred miles east of Moscow, and one thousand east of Petersburg. Long. 72. 35. E. Lat. 57. 30. N.

TOCAT, a large and handsome town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part two stories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain. There are here about twenty thousand Turkish families, four thousand Armenian families, and four hundred families of Greeks. There are twelve mosques, and a vast number of chapels.

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chapels. The Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silks of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking-cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat ought to be looked upon as the center of trade in Natolia, for there are caravans come hither from several parts. It is thirty miles east of Amasia, two hundred and thirty-eight north of Aleppo, and two hundred and fifty from Constantinople. Long. 35. 55. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

TOCAYMA, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is seated on the river Pati, in a country abounding with fruits and sugar canes; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames. Long. 72. 55. W. Lat. 4. 0. N.

TOCKAY, a very strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, inasmuch that it is scarce at Vienna itself; therefore we must not wonder, if there are other wines sold instead thereof. Some distance from it there are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teisse, ninety miles north-east of Buda. Long. 21. 14. E. Lat. 48. 16. N.

TOCKENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It lies among the mountains, and is divided into the Upper and Lower, both which are fertile in corn and fruit.

TODI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill near the river Tiber, twenty-two miles south from Perugia, twenty west of Spoleto, and fifty-five north of Rome. Long. 14. 27. E. Lat. 42. 47. N.

TOLAND, (JOHN) a very famous writer, was born near Londonderry in Ireland, on the 30th of November, 1670, and educated in the popish religion, but at sixteen years of age embraced the principles of the protestants. He studied three years at the university of Glasgow, was created master of arts in the university of Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his studies at Leyden, where he resided two years; after which he returned to England, and went to Oxford, where, having the advantage of the public library, he collected materials upon various subjects, and composed some pieces; and, among others, a Dissertation to prove the History of the tragical Death of Regulus a Fable. In 1695, he published a work in London, intitled, Christianity not Mysterious, which was attacked by several writers, and even presented by the grand jury of Middlesex; and that work made no less noise in Ireland than in England. In the beginning of the year 1697, he went into Ireland, upon which occasion the learned Mr. Locke wrote a very warm recommendation of him to his friend Mr. Molyneux; but Mr. Toland's arrival in that kingdom encreasing the clamour raised against him, and the grand jury of Dublin also presenting his book, and the house of commons giving orders for its being burnt, and for the author to be taken into custody, he returned to London, where he published an Apology for Mr. Toland, in a Letter from himself to a Member of the House of Commons in Ireland. In 1698, he published the Militia Reformed; and, the same year, also published the Life of John Milton; and some passages in that Life being animadverted upon, he wrote his Amyntor. In 1699, he published the Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles, from a manuscript communicated to him by the duke of Newcastle, and also Harrington's Oceana, and other works in folio. Upon the passing the act of parliament in 1701 for settling the crown, he published his *Anglia Libera*, and attended the earl of Macclesfield to Hanover, whither his lordship was sent with that act; when Mr. Toland presented his *Anglia Libera* to the princess Sophia, and was the first who had the honour of kissing her hand on account of the act of succession. On his departure, the elector and electress dowager presented him with several gold medals in return for the book, and the electress gave him the picture of herself, the elector, the young prince, and the queen of Prussia, done in oil colours. Mr. Toland then made an excursion to the court of Berlin, after which he returned to England. In 1707, he travelled into Germany, from whence he returned to Holland, where he staid till the year 1710, and while he was there published several works, and was introduced into the acquaintance of prince Eugene of Savoy, who gave him some marks of his generosity. Upon his return to England he was for some time supported by the liberality of the earl of Oxford, lord treasurer, and kept a country house at Epsom, but soon losing his lordship's favour, he published several pamphlets against that minister's measures. In the four last years of his life he lived at Putney, but used to spend most part of the winter in London. His character was far from being

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an amiable one, for he was extremely vain, and wanted those social virtues which are the chief ornaments as well as duties of life. He died at Putney on the 11th of March, 1722. He published many other pieces besides those we have mentioned, and after his death his posthumous works were printed in two volumes octavo.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handsome, and trading city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously situated on the river Tajo, which surrounds it on both sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall flanked with one hundred towers. It is seated on a mountain, which renders the streets uneven; they are also narrow; but there are a great number of superb structures, besides seventeen public squares, where the markets are kept. The finest buildings are the royal castle and the cathedral church; which last is the richest and most considerable in Spain. It is seated in the middle of the city joining to a handsome street, with a fine square before it. Several of the gates are of bronze; and it has a fine steeple extremely high, from whence there is a very distant prospect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which there are fifteen large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, two mitres of silver gilt, set all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of massy gold enriched in like manner; two bracelets and an imperial crown of the virgin Mary, consisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is fifteen pounds. But it would be endless to take notice of the rest of the riches. There are here thirty-eight religious houses, most of which are worthy of a traveller's notice. There are also many other sacred buildings, and a great number of churches belonging to twenty-seven parishes, and also some hospitals. Without the town there are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see, has a famous university, and several manufactories in silk and wool. It is very pleasantly seated, thirty-seven miles south of Madrid. Long. 3. 55. W. Lat. 39. 50. N.

TOLEDO (FERDINAND ALVAREZ) duke of Alva, and one of the most famous generals of the 16th century, was born in 1508, and educated by his grandfather Frederic Toledo, duke of Alva. He began to distinguish himself at the battle of Pavia and the siege of Tunis, under the emperor Charles V. He became general of the Spanish army, in 1538; served with success against France in Navarre and Catalonia; and, in 1546, marched against the German Protestants, in quality of general in chief of the emperor's forces. The following year he gained the famous battle of Mulberg, in which the protestants were entirely defeated, and the elector of Saxony, their general, with Ernest, duke of Brunswick, and several others of their principal commanders, taken prisoners. This victory was followed by the taking of Torgau, Wittemberg, and the reduction of all the protestants. The duke of Alva was at length sent into Spain with prince Philip; but Charles V. flying before prince Maurice, the new elector of Saxony, whom he had raised to that electorate, contrary to his general's advice, he, in 1552, recalled him into Germany. It was also contrary to Alva's advice, that the emperor formed the siege of Metz, which likewise proved unsuccessful. After Charles the Fifth's abdication, the duke of Alva was sent into Italy by Philip II. king of Spain. He entered into the Ecclesiastical Territories, obtained several advantages over the pope's forces, obliged the French to leave the kingdom of Naples, and was on the point of laying siege to the city of Rome, when pope Paul IV. made no scruple of abandoning his allies the French, and concluding a peace with the Spaniards. The duke of Alva soon after entered Rome, where great honours were paid him; and, in 1558, he was made president of the council of war to king Philip II. That prince having the following year concluded the treaty of Chateau-Cambresis, resolved to introduce the inquisition into the Netherlands; but this occasioned great tumults, when perceiving that the people there were ready to break out into an open rebellion, he, in 1567, sent thither the duke of Alva, who behaved with such rigour as to exasperate still more the minds of those who were already inclined to throw off the yoke. This general laid the foundation of the citadel of Antwerp, established a council, of which he was president, and which took the name of the Bloody Council; condemned the prince of Orange, with his brothers and several other lords, to suffer death; and caused the counts Egmont and Horn to be publicly executed; but this served only to encrease the divisions which subsisted amongst the people, and count Lewis of Nassau entered the Netherlands with a body of German auxiliary troops, but was unhappily vanquished by the duke of Alva, who being elated with his success, caused his statue in bronze to be erected in the middle of the square of the citadel of Antwerp. The new taxes he a short time after resolved to establish raised the people entirely against him, and

and he met with so many contradictions, that he desired to be recalled with such earnestness, that the duke of Cerda was substituted in his room; notwithstanding which he had orders to stay in the Netherlands till the arrival of the new governor. This interval was of great advantage to those who had taken arms to recover their liberties; they were joined by almost all Holland, and then began to reduce their new government into a regular form. This was the origin of the republic of Holland and the United Provinces. The duke of Alva would not now acknowledge the new governor, and preserved an authority, which he had declared to be burthenfome. He caused Mons to be invested by his son Frederic of Toledo, who took that city after he had defeated the succours Geulis brought thither from France. He also rendered himself master of Haerlem, in 1573, when the Spaniards committed the most cruel and barbarous actions in that city; but their fleet being defeated by that of the Dutch, the duke, vexed at his ill success, warmly solicited his being recalled, which he obtained in 1574, leaving the government of the Netherlands to Don Lewis de Requesens, grand commander of Castile, who was nominated to succeed him. The duke, at his return to Spain, met with a favourable reception, but afterwards fell into disgrace with the king, and was sent prisoner to Uzeda. He obtained his liberty two years after, in order to be placed at the head of an army to be sent into Portugal, in 1581, and there he was successful in all his enterprizes. He defeated Don Antonio de Crato, who had been elected king, when that unhappy prince was obliged to leave Portugal and escape to France, where he died in 1595. The duke improved his victory; took Lisbon, where he found inestimable treasures, which were increased by the arrival of the Portuguese fleet from the Indies, in the port of that city; but the Spaniards committed there such acts of injustice and violence, that Philip II. nominated commissioners to inform against the whole army, and even the general himself. That prince was, however, soon appeased, and the duke of Alva died soon after on the 12th of January, 1582, aged seventy-four. His enemies themselves acknowledge that he was an able politician, and a great general; but his pride, his extraordinary rigour, and the cruelty he practised on many occasions, tarnished his glory.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, and in an island of the same name, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal, and is five miles north-west of Bergen-op-Zoom. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Chiento, eight miles south-east of St. Severino, and eighty-eight north-east of Rome. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

TOLERATION, in religion, a method of terminating dissensions, by allowing people the liberty of thinking for themselves, in matters which relate to their own salvation. A species of liberty, the most sacred and most valuable; perfectly conformable to the mild and charitable spirit of Christianity, and to all the rules of equity and humanity, since in this we only give to others a liberty, which we ourselves claim.

The intolerant spirit which deformed the history of the world for many ages renders this article necessary in a work which professedly treats of history, and will throw some light on the motives of persecutors, and the blind fury of religious zeal. For this purpose, we shall give some reflections on the rise of persecution and the progress of the principles of toleration from Dr. Robertson's History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V.

Among the ancient heathens, all whose deities were local and tutelary, diversity of sentiments concerning the objects or rites of religious worship, seems to have been no source of animosity, because the acknowledging veneration to be due to one god, did not imply a denial of the existence or the power of any other god; nor were the modes and rites of worship established in one country incompatible with those which other nations approved and observed. Thus the errors in their system of theology were of such a nature as to be productive of concord, and notwithstanding the amazing number of their deities, as well as the infinite variety of their ceremonies, a sociable and tolerating spirit subsisted almost universally in the pagan world.

But when the Christian revelation declared one Supreme Being to be the sole object of religious veneration, and prescribed the form of worship most acceptable to him, whoever admitted its truth, held every other mode of religion to be absurd and impious. Hence the zeal of the first converts to the Christian faith in propagating its doctrines, and the ardour with which they laboured to overturn every other form of worship. They employed, however, for this purpose, no methods but such as suited

the nature of religion. By the force of their arguments, they convinced the understanding; by the charms of superior virtue, they allured and captured the hearts. At length the civil power declared in favour of Christianity, and though numbers, imitating the example of their superiors, crowded into the church, many still adhered to their ancient superstitions. Enraged at their obstinacy, the ministers of religion, whose zeal was still unabated, though their sanctity and virtue were much diminished, forgot so far the nature of their own mission, and of the arguments which they ought to have employed, that they armed the imperial power against these unhappy men; and as they could not persuade, they tried to compel them to believe.

At the same time, controversies concerning articles of faith multiplied, from various causes, among Christians themselves, and the same unhallowed weapons which had first been used against the enemies of their religion, were turned against each other. Every zealous disputant endeavoured to interest the civil magistrate in his cause, and each in his turn, employed the secular arm to crush or to exterminate his opponents. Not long after, the bishops of Rome put in their claim to infallibility in explaining articles of faith, and deciding points in controversy, and, bold as the pretension was, they, by their artifices and perseverance, imposed on the credulity of mankind, and brought them to recognize it. To doubt or to deny any doctrine to which these unerring instructors had given the sanction of their approbation, was held to be not only a resisting of truth, but an act of rebellion against their sacred authority; and the secular power, of which, by various arts, they had acquired the absolute direction, was instantly employed to avenge both.

Thus Europe had been accustomed, during many centuries, to see speculative opinions propagated or defended by force, the charity and mutual forbearance, which Christianity recommends with so much warmth, were forgotten, the sacred rights of conscience and of private judgment were unheard of, and not only the idea of toleration, but even the word itself, in the sense now affixed to it, was unknown. A right to extirpate error by force was universally allowed to be the prerogative of those who possessed the knowledge of truth, and as each party of Christians believed they had got possession of this invaluable attainment, they all claimed, and exercised, as far as they were able, the rights which it was supposed to convey. The Roman Catholics, as their system rested on the decisions of an infallible judge, never doubted that truth was on their side, and openly called on the civil power to repel the impious and heretical innovators who had risen up against it. The protestants no less confident that their doctrine was well founded, required with equal ardour the princes of their party to check such as presumed to impugn or oppose it. Luther, Calvin, Cranmer, Knox, the founders of the reformed church in their respective countries, inflicted, as far as they had power and opportunity, the same punishments which were denounced against their own disciples by the church of Rome, on such as called in question any article in their creeds. To their followers, and perhaps to their opponents, it would have appeared a symptom of diffidence in the goodness of their cause, or an acknowledgement that it was not well founded, if they had not employed in its defence all those means which it was supposed truth had a right to employ.

It was towards the close of the 17th century, before toleration, under its present form, was admitted first into the republic of the United Provinces, and from thence introduced into England. Long experience of the calamities of mutual persecution, the influence of free government, the light and humanity acquired by the progress of science, together with the prudence and authority of the civil magistrate, were all requisite in order to establish a regulation, so repugnant to the ideas which all the different sects had adopted from mistaken conceptions concerning the nature of religion and the rights of truth." *Robertson's History of Charles V.*

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and district of Betuwe, seated on the river Rhine, twenty-two miles east of Nimeguen. Long. 6. 15. E. Lat. 52. 15. N.

TOLMACH (THOMAS) lieutenant-general of the British forces, was the son of sir Lionel Tolmach, of Helmingham, in Suffolk, bart. by Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of William Murray, earl of Dysart, afterwards married to John, duke of Lauderdale. His natural abilities and first education were improved by his travels into foreign nations, where he spent several years in the younger part of his life, in the observation of their genius, customs, politics, and interests, and in the service of his country abroad in the field, in which he distinguished himself to such advantage, by his bravery and conduct, that he soon rose to considerable posts in the army. But, in the reign of

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of king James II. when he saw measures pursued destructive of the true interest of the kingdom, he refused all the offers made him by that prince, and resigning his commission again went abroad, to avoid being a spectator of the miseries which threatened his country. Upon the accession of king William III. to the throne, he was colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot, and was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1691, he exerted himself with extraordinary bravery in Ireland, in the passage over the river Shannon, in the taking of Athlone, and in the battle of Aghrim. In 1693, he attended king William to Flanders, and, at the battle of Landen, against the French, commanded by marshal Luxemburg, where his majesty was obliged to retire, brought off the English foot with great prudence, resolution, and success; but in the following year, he fell in an unfortunate attempt to destroy the harbour of Brest, in France, to which he sailed with 6000 men; but landing 600 on a small rock, at the mouth of the harbour, he put himself at the head of them, and they followed him with great courage, but were so exposed to the enemy's fire, that the greatest part of those who landed were killed or taken prisoners, and not above a hundred of them came back. He himself was shot in the thigh, of which he died in a few days, extremely lamented. His body was brought to England, and, on the 39th of June, 1694, was interred at Hellingham in Suffolk.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, twenty-six miles north-east of Belluno. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Danube, fifty miles south of Buda, and sixty north of Eszék. Long. 19. 46. E. Lat. 46. 51. N.

TOLOSA, a handsome town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuscoa. It is seated in an agreeable fruitful valley, between two mountains, and on the rivers Araxes and Oria, over which there are two bridges, thirty-seven miles south-west of Bayonne. Long. 2. 3. W. Lat. 43. 12. N.

TOLSBURG, a sea-port town of Livonia, seated on the gulph of Finland, sixty miles west of Narva, and subject to Russia. Long. 26. 5. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

TOLU, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena. From hence they bring the famous balsam, called the balsam of Tolu, which is obtained from a tree like a pine. It is thirty miles from Carthagena. Long. 77. 5. W. Lat. 9. 36. N.

TOMAR, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, lying on the road from Coimbra to Lisbon. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of the order of Christ. It is forty miles south-east of Coimbra, and sixty-five north-east of Lisbon. Long. 7. 25. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

TOMBU TO, a kingdom of Nigritia, in Africa, whose extent and bounds are not well known. The capital is of the same name; and, according to the report of one that has been there, the houses are in the form of bee-hives, made with stakes or hurdles, plastered over the top with clay, and covered on the top with reeds. There is one stately mosque, built with stone, as is also the royal palace, and some of the houses of the artificers and merchants. The inhabitants are said to be of a mild and gentle disposition, and often spend great part of the night in singing and dancing. Long. 5. 20. E. Lat. 19. 40. N.

TOMBEC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the principality of Brabant, seated eight miles south of Louvain, and ten east of Brussels. Long. 5. 30. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

TOMBAMBA, a town of Peru, in South America, and in the province of Quito. Long. 77. 10. W. Lat. 2. 10. S.

TONDEREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the river Widaw, twenty-five miles north-west of Sleswick. Long. 8. 56. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

TONGEREN, or **TONGRES**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Jars, twelve miles south-west of Maastricht. Long. 5. 20. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the eastern parts of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing and hunting of fables, whose skins are very black. They live in huts, supported by wooden poles; and when they remove their dwellings, take them down, and set them up elsewhere. Both sexes are very strong and broad-faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike, in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water. They have also a sort of brandy made of mares milk.

TONNAY-BOUTONNE, a town of France, in Saintonge,

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seated on the river Boutonne. Long. 0. 39. W. Lat. 45. 58. N.

TONNAY-CHARENTE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the diocese of Saintes, with a castle and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Charente, three miles from Rochfort. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 50. 6. N.

TONNERRE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonois, being the capital of a considerable county. It is famous for its good wine, and is seated on the river Armanzon, thirty-two miles south of Troyes, and one hundred south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 15. E. Lat. 47. 51. N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies beyond the Ganges, bounded on the north by the province of Yunnan in China, and on the east by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin, on the south by Cochinchina, and on the west by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 1,200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country is thick set with villages, and the natives in general are of a middle stature and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They are generally dextrous, nimble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine silks, and make curious lacker-works, which are exported to other countries. They are so addicted to gaming, that, when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls are either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs to sit on; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense-pots thereon, which no house is without. The villages consist of thirty or forty houses surrounded with trees, and in some places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betel, pumpkins, melons, and fallad herbs. In the rainy season, they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, or making use of boats. The capital city is called Cacho. The single women offer themselves to strangers, as wives, while they stay, and agree with them for a certain price. Even the great men will offer their daughters to the merchants and officers, who are likely to stay six months in the country. They are not afraid of being with child; for if they are girls, they can sell them well when they are young, because they are fairer than the other inhabitants. Their religion is Paganism, their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, and they are placed in small low temples built of timber. There are many priests belonging to them, who are not allowed the use of women, or strong drink. They have schools for learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of the Chinese; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts or trades, such as smiths, carpenters, sawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, taylors, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacker, and bell-founders. Their commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, anniseed, and worm-feed. The goods imported besides silver, are salt-petre, sulphur, English broad-cloth, pepper, spices, and great guns. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy, and they may be said to have two kings, for the prime minister is master of all the treasure and forces in the kingdom; so that the king is little more than a prisoner of state.

TONSBURG, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated on the Scaggerack sea, thirty miles west of Fredericstادت, and subject to Denmark. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

TOOKE (ANDREW) a learned school-master and professor of geometry, was the son of Benjamin Tooke, citizen and stationer of London, and was born in 1673. He was educated at Charter house school, and at Clare-hall in Cambridge; and in 1695 was chosen usher of the Charter-house school. In 1704 he became professor of geometry in Gresham college, and the same year was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He published, 1. *Synopsis Græcæ Linguae*. 2. *Ovid's Fasti*, with an English Translation, and Notes. 3. He revised, corrected, and improved the Pantheon, before translated from the Latin of Francis Pomey. 4. He translated Puffendorf's *Duty of Man*, according to the Law of Nature, into English: and 5. Made a Latin translation

translation of Bishop Gastrell's Institutes of the Christian Religion. He died of a dropsy on the 20th of January, 1731, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the Charter-house chapel, where a neat monument of white marble is erected to his memory.

TOPAL OSMAN, a Turkish grand vizier, remarkable for his gratitude and generosity. At twenty-five years of age he was sent with the sultan's orders to the basha of Cairo, and embarking on board a Turkish vessel bound to Damietta, met with a Spanish privateer, and after a bloody engagement was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. The Spanish captain sailed with him to the port of Malta, where Vincent Arnaud, a native of Marseilles, was commander of the port, and as his business required, went on board the privateer. Osman no sooner saw him, than addressing him, he said, "Can you do a generous and gallant action? Ransom me, and you shall lose nothing by it." Such a request from a slave in chains, struck the Frenchman, who immediately turning to the captain of the privateer, asked what he demanded for his ransom. He answered a thousand sequins, [near 500l.] Arnaud then turning round to the Turk, asked if he would have him risque a thousand sequins on the bare word of a stranger? I am in chains, replied the Turk, and therefore try every method to recover my liberty. I have nothing at present but my word and honour to give you; nor do I pretend to assign any reason why you should trust to them: however, I tell you once more, that if you do trust them, you shall have no reason to repent. The ingenuous air with which Osman delivered himself, together with the singularity of the affair, had such an effect on Arnaud, that he agreed with the captain for 600 sequins, and then putting him on board a vessel of his own, provided him with a surgeon, and every thing necessary for his cure. Osman had told his benefactor, that he might write to Constantinople for the money he had advanced; but now desired him to leave the payment of the ransom intirely to him. Arnaud reflecting that such favours ought not to be done by halves, not only readily agreed to the proposal, but entrusted him with the ship, and treated him with every other mark of generosity and friendship.

Osman in a short time reached Damietta, and sailed up the Nile to Cairo, where he delivered to the master of the vessel a thousand sequins, and some rich furs for his benefactor, with 500 crowns as a present for himself; and having executed the sultan's orders, returned to Constantinople.

In 1715 a war being declared between the Venetians and Turks, the grand vizier assembled the Ottoman army near the isthmus of Corinth, gave the command to Topal Osman, who forced that pass, and took the city of Corinth by storm, and for this service he was made a basha of two tails. In 1722 he was appointed seraskier, or general in chief, and had the command in the Morea. He was afterwards made basha of three tails, and beglerbeg of Romania, and in 1731 was raised to the office of grand vizier. He had all along kept an intercourse by letter with Arnaud; had an affectionate interview with him at Nissa, and had procured great advantages for that gentleman's son. He now let him know the high post to which he was advanced, and desired him to hasten to Constantinople. In 1732 Arnaud and his son arrived, bringing with them a variety of presents, and twelve Turks whom he had ransomed from slavery. These, by the command of the vizier, were ranged before him, and Arnaud with his son were introduced, and received by the vizier, in the presence of the great officers of state, with the utmost marks of affection. Then turning to those about him, and pointing to the ransomed Turks, "Behold, says he, these your brethren, now enjoying the sweets of liberty, after having groaned in slavery: This is the man who redeemed and saved me; this is my benefactor: to him I am indebted for life, liberty, fortune, and every thing I enjoy. Without knowing me, he paid for me a large ransom; sent me away upon my bare word, and gave me a ship to carry me where I pleased. Where is even a Mussulman capable of an action of such generosity?" While the grand vizier was speaking, old Arnaud, who was now seventy-two years of age, held his hand closely locked between his own. The vizier then asked both father and son many questions concerning their situation and fortune, and heard their answers with kindness and attention. They had afterwards a private conference with Osman, who divested himself of all state and ceremony, treated them with the tenderest affection; caused them to be amply paid for the ransom of the Turks, and made them great presents in money.

By the vigilance and steadiness of Osman, he restored a regular discipline, with plenty to Constantinople, where a licentious confusion had lately reigned; but to the regret of people of all ranks, he was in March following removed from his office, and was appointed basha of Trebisond, and

immediately set out for that government. He had been gone but a few days, when orders were sent him to repair to the frontiers of Persia, and take upon him the command of the Ottoman army. This important station he filled with all the abilities of a wise statesman and experienced officer. Though he at last sunk before the fortune of Thomas Kouli Khan, yet he fell worthy of himself, worthy of that character he had so deservedly acquired and maintained in the course of his life, of his being less distinguished by his high employments, than by his having never deviated from the paths of honour and virtue. *Travels into Persia, by Jonas Hanway, esq.*

TOPSHAM, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Ex, four miles south of Exeter, about as much north of the English channel, and one hundred and seventy-four west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 50. 37. N.

TOR, a town of Arabia Petraea in Asia, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the garden of which are bitter waters; said to be those which Moses rendered sweet by throwing in a piece of wood. Long 32. 25. E. Lat. 28. 0. N.

TORBAY, a fine English bay in the British channel, on the coast of Devonshire, and a little east of Dartmouth. It is formed by two capes, called Bury-point and Bobs-nose. Here the prince of Orange landed on the fifth of November, 1688.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy in the bishoprick of Trent, seated fourteen miles from the city of Trent. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 45. 55. N.

TORCELLA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Ter, on the Mediterranean sea, fifteen miles east of Gironne. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy in the republic of Venice, now almost ruined, with a bishop's see; and is twelve miles from the city of Venice. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

TORDESILLAS, a handsome fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a grand and magnificent palace. It is seated on the river Douero, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is seventeen miles south-west of Valladolid. Long. 4. 25. W. Lat. 41. 36. N.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a lordship of the same name, with a handsome castle. It has been almost ruined by the German wars. It is seated on the river Elb, twenty miles south of Wittenberg. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

TORIGNI, a town of France in Normandy, with a magnificent castle, and an abbey. It is seated on a rivulet, twenty miles from Coutances. Long. 1. 0 W. Lat. 49. 12. N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which runs from the south-east to the north-west, crossing the kingdom of Leon, and passing by Salamanca, falls into the river Douero.

TORNAW, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, is seated on the river Salo, upon an eminence, twenty miles west of Cassovia, subject to the house of Austria. Long. 20. 10. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden in Bothnia, and capital of a district of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name; at the most northern end of the Bothnic gulph, upon a little island made by the river. It is two hundred and fifty miles north of Abo, and three hundred and thirty north-east of Stockholm. Long. 22. 48. E. Lat. 65. 52. N.

TORNEA-LAPMARK, a province of Sweden, bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north and west; by Kimi-Lapmark on the east, and by the Bothnic gulph on the south.

TORNEA-RIVER, rises on the confines of Norwegian-Lapland, and runs from north-east to south-east through the province of Tornea, falling into the bottom of the Bothnic gulph at the town of Tornea.

TORNOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Janna, with a bishop's see of the Greek church. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, ten miles north-west of Larissa. Long. 22. 53. E. Lat. 39. 53. N.

TORO, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Leon, famous for a battle fought there in 1476. It is seated on the river Douero, twenty-five miles north-by-east of Salamanca. Long. 5. 10. W. Lat. 41. 36. N.

TORQUATO TASSO. See TASSO.

TORQUATO (ANTHONY) a famous astrologer in the fifteenth century, was born at Ferrara, and in 1480 gave a prognostic to Matthias, king of Hungary, which was very fatal to Christendom; for as he threatened the Ottoman empire with absolute destruction after a certain time, he was the occasion of the Hungarians engaging in a war with sultan Solymán, in which they were entirely defeated, with a prodigious slaughter; and severely punished for their mad credulity.

TORRENTIUS (JOHN) a painter of Amsterdam, who generally

nerally painted small figures, and though he never travelled for improvement, has done some things with great force and truth. He however rendered himself infamous by the obscene purposes to which he employed his art, and by his miserable end. He was fond of painting nudities, and was extravagant in his lewd ideas, for which he was frequently reproved by his friends, but without effect. Instead of growing better by their advice, he sought reasons to justify his obscene ideas, and broached some opinions in vindication of himself and his pictures; and these opinions he spread abroad; but being taken up, and denying what was sworn against him, the magistrates went such lengths as to order him to be put to the torture, which was so extreme, that he died in the midst of his torments, in the year 1640, after which his obscene pictures were burnt by the hands of the common hangman. People were then more exasperated at his heretical opinions, than at the immorality of his paintings; and it is not improbable, that had he kept himself clear from publishing the former, he might have securely indulged his pencil in the most licentious manner.

TORRES-NOVAS, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a plain on the little river Almonda, and is enclosed with walls. It is three miles north of the river Tajo, and twelve north-east of Santoren. Long. 7. 34. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

TORRES-VEDRAS, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, with a well-fortified castle. It is seated near the sea, seventeen miles from Lisbon. Long. 8. 25. W. Lat. 39. 18. N.

TORRICELLI (EVANGELIST) in Latin *Torricellius*, a celebrated mathematician, was born at Faenza on the 15th of October, 1608. He first studied polite literature under James Torricelli, his uncle, and at length applied himself to mathematics. He went to Rome to perfect himself there, and was the disciple of father Benedict Castelli, who brought him acquainted with Galileo, and the latter conceived so high an esteem for Torricelli, that he prevailed on him to come to him at Florence. Galileo dying soon after, Torricelli was made professor of mathematics at Florence. He was the first who made microscopes with small globules of glass melted in a lamp; he made experiments with quicksilver in a glass tube, and was the author of an hypothesis which explains the suspension of that body by the pressure of the air, and made other discoveries, by which he acquired an immortal reputation. He published a volume in quarto entitled *Opera Geometrica*, and died at Florence on the 25th of October, 1647, aged thirty-nine. He also wrote a Treatise on Motion, and other mathematical works which are esteemed.

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10. It is seated on the river Towridge, and is a rich, populous, and trading town, as well as an ancient borough, and formerly sent members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. It is thirty miles north-west of Exeter, and one hundred and ninety-five west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 15. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

TORRINGTON (ARTHUR HERBERT, lord). See HERBERT.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden in the province of Sudermania, seated on the lake Mellar, twenty-five miles west of Stockholm. Long. 16. 5. E. Lat. 59. 36. N.

TORTONA, a town of Italy in the Milanese, and capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see and a good castle, seated on an eminence. It has been often taken and retaken in the different wars of Italy. It belongs to the king of Sardinia, and is seated on the river Scrivia, twenty-two miles south-east of Casal. Long. 9. 14. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

TORTUGA, an island in the American ocean, seated near the north coast of Hispaniola. It was here that the French buccaneers and banditti first fortified themselves, and infested the neighbouring seas, making prizes of all they met with; and being countenanced and supported by the government of France, they at length took possession of the north-west part of the island of Hispaniola. Tortuga is about eight miles in circumference, and has a very secure harbour, though difficult of access. Long. 73. 15. W. Lat. 20. 10. N.

TORTUGA, an island in the American ocean, near the coast of Terra Firma, seated forty miles west of the island Margareta, and is about thirty miles in circumference. It is a barren country, and only valuable for the great quantities of salt made here. Long. 64. 10. W. Lat. 11. 36. N.

TOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, seated thirty-seven miles north-east of Barcelona. Long. 2. 41. E. Lat. 41. 41. N.

TOSSCANELLA, a town of Italy in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Castro, seated thirty-five miles north of Rome. Long. 12. 51. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, was placed on the throne after the death of Evaric, about the year 541. He recovered several cities and provinces from the Romans;

defeated their armies, and rendered himself master of all Lower Italy, and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. Some time after he took Rome, and delivered up that city to be plundered, to punish the Romans for their ingratitude towards Theodoric and Athalaric, which reduced the people of quality to such misery, that the wife of Boethius, and other of the principal Roman ladies, were obliged to beg their bread at the doors of the Goths. At length Totila was defeated by Narfes, in a long and bloody battle, fought in 552, and being wounded in the pursuit, died some days after.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, May 1, July 25, and October 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and is a town of great antiquity. It now sends members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and his brethren. It consists of one long street, and has a very great market for cattle, malt, and provisions. It is twenty-seven miles south-west of Exeter, and one hundred and ninety-eight west-by-south of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 50. 27. N.

TOUL, a considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and the capital of Toulis, with a bishop's see. There are two abbies in the suburbs, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. It was formerly an imperial city, but being taken by Henry II. of France in 1552, it has continued in the hands of the French ever since. It is seated on the river Moselle, ten miles west of Nancy, and fifteen south-west of Pont-a-Mouffons. Long. 5. 42. E. Lat. 48. 42. N.

TOULON, an ancient, strong, rich, and populous city of France, with a famous harbour, and a bishop's see. It is one of the best places in Provence, and is covered from the north winds. It is the principal town for naval stores on the Mediterranean sea, and is fortified with strong walls, defended with bastions. It has two moles, each seven hundred paces in length, which almost surround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for ships. There are always men of war here, as well as other ships; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arsenal, on the side of the quay, are magazines full of naval stores. The cathedral is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each side, where there are several silver shrines set with precious stones. There are several other churches and convents, and a school for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or sea service. The harbour is defended by several forts, and is one of the best in Europe. It is thirty miles south-east of Marseilles, and four hundred and fifty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 6. 2. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

TOULOUSE, one of the principal cities of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of belles lettres. It is seated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, that communicate by a large stone bridge. It is very large, but is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The streets are very handsome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with brick. The metropolitan church stands in a large square, adorned with a fountain. It has several fine chapels, and the choir is very magnificent. There are several other churches and convents, too numerous to mention in particular. The town-house, which they call the Capitol, is very magnificent. It is a place of some trade, and is seated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, thirty-seven miles east of Auch, and three hundred and seventy-five south-by-east of Paris. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

TOUR (HENRY DE LA) viscount Turenne, marshal-general of the French king's camps and armies, marshal of France, &c. and one of the greatest generals France has produced, was the second son of Henry de la Tour, duke of Bouillon, and was born at Sedan, in 1611. He made his first campaigns in Holland under Maurice and Frederic-Henry, princes of Orange, who were his uncles by the mother's side, and even then distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1634 he marched with his regiment into Lorraine, and having contributed to the taking of La Mothe, was, though very young, made marshal de camp. In 1636 he took Saverne, and the year following the castles of Hirson and Sorle, on which occasion he performed an action like that of Scipio's, with respect to a very beautiful woman whom he sent back to her husband. The viscount Turenne continued to distinguish himself in several sieges and battles; and in 1644 was made marshal of France; but had the misfortune to be defeated at the battle of Mariendal in 1645. However, he gained the battle of Nortlingen three months after; restored the elector of Treves to his dominions, and the following year made the famous junction of the French army with that of Sweden, commanded by general Wrangel; which obliged the duke of Bavaria to demand a peace. Afterwards that duke breaking the treaty he had concluded

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with France, he was defeated by the viscount Turenne, at the battle of Zumarhausen, and in 1648 driven entirely out of his dominions. During the civil wars in France he sided with the princes, and was defeated at the battle of Rhetel in 1650: but soon after was restored to the favour of the king, who, in 1652, gave him the command of his army. He acquired immortal honour at the battles of Jergau, Gien, and the suburbs of St. Anthony, and by the retreat he made before the army commanded by the princes at Ville-Neuve-St.-George. In 1654 he made the Spaniards raise the siege of Arras: the next year he took Condé, St. Guilain, and several other places; gained the famous battle of Dunes; and made himself master of Dunkirk, Oudenarde, and almost all Flanders: this obliged the Spaniards to conclude the peace of the Pierrenes in 1660. These important services occasioned his being made marshal-general of the king's camps and armies. The war being renewed with Spain in 1667, Turenne commanded in Flanders, and took so many places that, in 1668, the Spaniards were obliged to sue for peace; and that year he abjured the reformed religion. He commanded the French army in the war against the Dutch in 1672; took forty towns in twenty-two days; pursued the elector of Brandenburg, even to Berlin; gained the battles of Sintheim, Ladenburg, Entheim, Mulhausen, and Turkeim, and obliged the Imperial army, which consisted of 70,000 men, to re-pass the Rhine. By this campaign the viscount Turenne acquired immortal honour; he passed the Rhine to give battle to general Montecuculi, whom he followed as far as Sasbach; but mounting upon an eminence, to discover the enemies camp, he was killed by a cannon ball, on the 27th of July, 1675, aged sixty-four. All France regretted the loss of this great man, who by his military exploits had raised the admiration of Europe.

TOURNAINE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Maine, on the east by Orleans, on the south by Berri, and on the west by Anjou and Poitou. It is about fifty-eight miles in length, and fifty-five in breadth where it is broadest. This country is watered by seventeen rivers, besides many brooks, which not only render it delightful, but keep up a communication with the neighbouring provinces. The air is temperate, and the soil is so fruitful, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

TOURINE, a town of the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany, seated thirteen miles north-east of Namur, and six north of Huy. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

TOURNAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of a district, called Tournaysis, with a bishop's see. It is divided into two parts by the river Scheld, and is large, populous, well built, and carries on a great trade in woollen stuffs and stockings. The cathedral is a very handsome structure, and contains a great many chapels with rich ornaments, and several magnificent tombs of marble and brass. It was taken by the allies in 1709, but was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, though the Dutch had a right to put in a garrison. It was taken by the French in June, 1745, who demolished the fortifications. It is twelve miles south-east of Lille, and one hundred and thirty-five north-by-east of Paris. Long. 3. 36. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

TOURNEFORT (JOSEPH PITTON DE) a celebrated botanist, was born at Aix, in Provence, on the 5th of June, 1656. He had from his most early youth an extraordinary fondness for the study of plants, which frequently made him leave his studies in the college to gather simples in the fields. His parents, however, designing him for the church, made him apply to the study of divinity, and placed him in a seminary; but after his father's death, which happened in 1677, being left at liberty to follow his own inclinations, he quitted the study of divinity, and applied himself entirely to botany, natural philosophy, physic, and natural history. He travelled through the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, in search of the most curious plants, and in 1676 went to Montpellier, to perfect himself in botany and medicinal knowledge. From thence he went to Barcelona in 1681, and searched the mountains of Catalonia, and the Pyrenean mountains, where he was exposed to great dangers. In 1683 he was invited to Paris by M. Fagon, first physician to the queen, and the same year was made professor of botany, at the Royal Physic-garden. Some time after he returned to Spain, and went into Portugal. He afterwards travelled to Holland and England, where he acquired the esteem and friendship of the greatest botanists of his time. In 1691 he was received into the Academy of Sciences; and in 1697 was made doctor of physic of the faculty of Paris. In the year 1700 the king sent him into Greece and Asia, where he made his observations on a great number of plants. He was also desirous of passing into Africa; but the plague being in Egypt, made him return from Smyrna to France in 1702. He collected a cabinet of natural curiosities, and died at Paris, on the 28th of December, 1708. His principal works are, 1. The Elements of

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Botany, or the Method of knowing Plants, three volumes, octavo. 2. A Latin Dissertation in answer to Mr. Ray, who had attacked some passages in the above work, of which M. Tournefort, published in 1700, a more complete edition in Latin, under the title of *Institutiones Rei Herbariae*, three volumes, quarto. 3. *Corollarium Institutionum Rei Herbariae*, printed in 1703, in which he communicated to the public the discoveries he had made in relation to plants in the East. 4. His Travels, in two volumes, quarto.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in the Vivarais, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is built, near the river Rhone. It is forty miles west of Grenoble. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Autunois, seated on the river Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine. It is twelve miles south of Chalon, and two hundred and two south-by-east of Paris. Long. 5. 0. E. Lat. 46. 34. N.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and considerable city of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbishop's see, a mint, and an illustrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is seated between the rivers Cher and Loire; this is of great advantage to the trade of this place, which is very considerable, and it is particularly noted for a silk manufactory. The metropolitan church is one of the largest in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, and a library. The castle consists of several round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which serves for a prison. It stands at the end of the bridge over the Loire, which is supported by nineteen arches. There are several other remarkable churches and religious houses, which are generally very handsome. It is fifty-two miles north-east of Poitiers, and one hundred and twenty-seven south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 51. E. Lat. 47. 23. N.

TOURVILLE (ANNE HILARION DE COSTENTIN and DE) marshal of France, vice-admiral and general of the armies of the French king, was the third son of Caesar, count of Fimes and Tourville, and became a knight of Malta at four years of age; but not having taken the vows, afterwards married. He gave proofs of extraordinary ability and courage, in a great number of naval engagements, in which he served as second to M. du Quesne. In 1660 he was made vice-admiral and general of the naval armies of France, and in that post gained a signal victory in the channel, over the united fleets of England and Holland; but was entirely defeated at the famous battle off La Hogue, and died at Paris, on the 28th of May, 1701, at fifty-nine years of age. The Memoirs published under his name were not written by him.

TOUSERA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid. It is seated in a country abounding in dates, and is under the dependence of the kingdom of Tunis. Long. 10. 26. E. Lat. 32. 28. N.

TOUTIN (JOHN) an excellent goldsmith of Chateaudun, in Blaisais, discovered, in 1632, the art of painting in enamel, and communicated it to other workmen, who at length contributed to carry that art to perfection.

TOWCESTER, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise. It is seated in a valley, on the banks of a small river. Its chief manufacture is bone-lace. It is twenty-nine miles south-east of Coventry, and sixty north-west of London. Long. 0. 55. W. Lat. 52. 7. N.

TRAJAN (MARCUS ULPIUS CRINITUS) emperor of Rome, and one of the greatest princes who ever reigned, was born in Andalusia. He was of great use to Vespasian and Titus, in the wars against the Jews, and gave such extraordinary proofs of his valour on several occasions, that he was adopted and associated to the empire by Nerva, after whose death he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, in the year 98, on which he wrote to the senate, that no honest man should ever suffer death by his orders. But prohibiting all nocturnal assemblies, this furnished the governors with an opportunity of persecuting the Christians with great cruelty; and this persecution continued till Pliny the Younger advised him to put a stop to it. Trajan defeated Decebalus, king of the Daci, who had revolted, and reduced Dacia into a province. He afterwards gained great victories over the Armenians, Parthians, Osdroenians, Arabians, the people of Colchis, and the Persians: but is said to have disbanded 11,000 Christians, who were in his army, and to have banished them into Armenia. He almost exterminated the Jews, who had revolted and been guilty of horrid cruelties, under the command of a false Messiah. This prince died in Selinunte, a town of Cilicia, since called Trajanapolis, on the 10th of August, 117, aged sixty-four. Pliny the Younger pronounced an excellent panegyric to his honour, which is still extant. He was succeeded by Adrian.

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TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Marica, thirty-seven miles south-west of Adrianople. Long. 26. 28. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

TRALLIANUS. See **ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS**.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of that kingdom. It is bounded on the north by Galicia, on the west by the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero and the province of Beira, and on the south by the province of Beira and a part of the kingdom of Leon. On the west side there are high mountains, which are branches of the Pirenees. It has several rivers, which render it tolerably fertile; but the principal is the Douero, which runs across it from east to west, and divides it almost into two equal parts. This province is about seventy-five miles in length, and fifty in breadth, and comprehends two cities, and four comarques. Miranda is the capital town.

TRANCOWITZ, or **FRANCOWITZ**, (**MATHIAS**) a famous protestant divine, better known by the name of Flaccius Illyricus. See **ILLYRICUS**.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of India, on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and factory belonging to the Danes. It is seated at the mouth of the river Caveri, eighty miles south of fort St. George. Long. 80. 17. E. Lat. 11. 20. N.

TRANSILVANIA, a province bounded on the north by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the east by Moldavia and Walachia, on the south by Walachia, and on the west by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded by high mountains. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they can use, and have mines of silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, and alum. It is about one hundred and sixty-two miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth. The administration of affairs is conducted by twelve persons, viz. three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians: but as it is the bulwark of Christendom, the militia is commanded by the governor. Hermandstadt is the capital.

TRAOU, a strong town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a small island in the gulph of Venice, fifteen miles east of Spalatto. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

TRAPANI, or **TRAPANO**, a town of the island of Sicily, seated in a small peninsula. It is a place of trade, and its harbour is defended by a fort. It is famous for its salt-works, and its fisheries of tunnies and coral. It is twenty-five miles north-east of Mazara. Long. 12. 45. E. Lat. 38. 45. N.

TRAPP (**JOHN**) vicar of Weston-upon-Avon, and school-master of Stratford, in Warwickshire, appears to have been one of the most laborious men of his age. He wrote large Comments upon almost all the books of the Old and New Testament, and also several pieces of divinity of less note. He never had, or even wished for any preferment besides his vicarage, which lay at the convenient distance of two miles from his school. His character for strictness of life, and as a preacher, was such, that, on account of his merit, he was offered very considerable benefices, which he refused to accept, as his condition was equal to his wishes. This gentleman, who was grandfather to Dr. Joseph Trapp, the subject of the following article, died on the 17th of October, 1669.

TRAPP (**DR. JOSEPH**) an English divine, and professor of poetry, was the son of Mr. Joseph Trapp, rector of Cherington, in Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1679. He was instructed in the languages by his father, who afterwards sent him to Wadham college, in Oxford, where distinguishing himself by his skill in polite literature, he was, in 1708, chosen to the professorship of poetry, founded by Dr. Thomas Birkhead. He was the first who enjoyed that office, and published his lectures under the title *Prælectiones Poeticæ*, in which he has shewn, in elegant Latin, how perfectly he understood every species of poetry, what noble rules he was capable of laying down, and how critically and justly he could give directions for forming a poem: but afterwards he proved, by his translation of Virgil, that a man may have the judgment of a critic without the poet's fire. He was at length created doctor of divinity, and was preferred to the rectory of Harlington in Middlesex, of Christ-church, in Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's, in Foster-lane, with the lectureships of St. Lawrence Jewry, and St. Martin's in the Fields. All these he enjoyed at the same time, and his high-church principles were probably the reason of his not rising higher. His life was exemplary, and he was a pathetic and instructive preacher, enforcing his discourses in the pulpit with much action. He published besides the above works, 1. *Abramule*, or *Love and Empire*, a tragedy, acted in 1704. 2. *The Church of England defended against the Church of Rome*. 3. A translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, into Latin. 4.

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Several Poems. 5. Four volumes of his Sermons. He died in November, 1747.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place, on account of its fortress, which is seated on a mountain, and whose cannon command the passage of the Moselle, and prevent vessels from entering the Palatinate. It is twenty-seven miles north-east of Treves. Long. 7. 9. E. Lat. 59. 55. N.

TRAVANCOR, a kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar, near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the north by the dominions of the Samorin, on the east by the kingdom of Madura, and on the south and west by the sea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, which runs from west to east, and passes by Sedgberg, Oldesloe, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic sea at Travemund.

TRAVEMUND, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is seated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltic sea; has a light-house for the guidance of ships, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is twelve miles north-east of Lubeck. Long. 71. 0. E. Lat. 54. 5. N.

TRAUN, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, and passes into Austria. It crosses a lake of the same name, and receives the Eger, the Alm, and the Crems, after which it falls into the Danube between Linz and Mathausen.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun; and near it there are springs of salt-water, and three miles from thence there are baths.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebenska, ten miles from Ragusa, and sixty south-east of Spalatto. Long. 19. 10. E. Lat. 10. 57. N.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbishop's see, a harbour, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a pretty steep hill, and the walls are square and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which there are inscriptions, but not legible. The town is large, but not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. It stands on the Black sea, one hundred and four miles north-west of Erzerum, and four hundred and forty east of Constantinople. Long. 57. 20. E. Lat. 40. 45. N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and seated on the river Iglaw, where there is a factory of cloth like that of England. It is sixteen miles north-west of Budwitz. Long. 17. 35. E. Lat. 49. 4. N.

TREFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz; is seated near the river Verra, and is twenty-two miles west of Saxe-Gotha. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

TREGANNON, a town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on March 5, for horses, hogs, stockings, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Tivey, in a plain, and is a mean place, though a corporation; but it has a handsome church. It is fifteen miles south-east of Aberystwith, and one hundred and seventy-one west-by-north of London. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 2, and November 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated off a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven capital burghesses, and a justice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about one hundred and fifty houses poorly built, and the streets broad, but not paved. It is forty-one miles west-by-south of Plymouth, thirty-four east-by-north of Penzance, and two hundred and fifty-seven west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 48. 47. N.

TREGUIER, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a small harbour. They carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and paper. It is seated on a peninsula, sixty-two miles north-east of Brest. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 48. 47. N.

TREMEZEN, or **TREMEERN**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Algiers. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea, on the east by a province called Africa, on the south by the Sahara, and on the west by the kingdom of Fez. It is above three hundred and seventy miles in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth; but the greatest part of it is dry, barren, and mountainous; only

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only near the sea there are plains which produce plenty of corn, fruit, and pastures. Tremezen, the capital town, stands in an agreeable plain, is thirty miles from the sea, and seventy from Oran. Its walls are flanked with towers, and have five gates with draw-bridges, and some other fortifications. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 34. 37. N.

TREMOUILLE, a town of France, in Poitou, and the diocese of Poitiers. It is seated on the river Benise, thirty miles from Poitiers. Long. 1. 7. E. Lat. 46. 29. N.

TREMOUILLE, or **TREMOILLE** (**LEWIS DE LA**) viscount of Thouats, prince of Talmond, &c. and one of the greatest generals of his time, was born on the 20th of September, 1460. He was page to Lewis XI. and performed his first campaigns under the command of George de la Tremouille, sieur de Craon, his uncle. At twenty-eight years of age he was made general of the French army, against Francis, duke of Brittany, who had sheltered in his dominions Lewis duke of Orleans, and other princes, that had taken arms against France. Lewis de la Tremouille defeated these princes at the battle of St. Aubin de du Cormier, on the 28th of July, 1488, and took the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. and the prince of Orange, prisoners. He at length took Dinant and St. Malo's, and contributed greatly to the re-union of Brittany to the crown of France, by bringing to a conclusion the marriage of Anne duchess of Brittany, with Charles VIII. He was afterwards sent on several embassies, and in 1495 acquired great honour at the battle of Fornoue, after which he was made lieutenant-general of the provinces of Poitou, Angoumois, Saintonge, Aunis, &c. Lewis XII. at his accession to the throne gave him the command of his army in Italy, on which he conquered all Lombardy. He was, however, defeated by the Swifs in 1515, at the battle of Novarra; but bravely defended Dijon against them, during a siege of six weeks. He was the same year present at the battle of Marignan, and defended Picardy against the English and Imperialists. At length marching into Provence, he raised the siege of Marseilles, which had been invested by the constable de Bourbon, general of the emperor's forces. But at last attending king Francis I. in his unhappy expedition into Italy, he was killed at the battle of Pavia, on the 24th of February, 1525, at sixty-five years of age.

TRENCHARD (**JOHN**) an eminent English writer, was descended from an ancient family, and born in the year 1669. He had a liberal education, and was bred to the law, in which he made an amazing progress: but politics, and the place of commissioner of the forfeited estates of Ireland, which he enjoyed in the reign of king William, took him from the bar. He began early to distinguish himself by his writings; for, in 1697, he published, an Argument shewing that a standing Army is inconsistent with a free Government, and absolutely destructive to the Constitution of the English Monarchy; and the year following he published, a short History of the standing Armies in England: which gave occasion to several answers. In November, 1720, Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Gordon, began to publish in the London, and afterwards in the British Journal, a series of Letters under the name of Cato, upon various public and important subjects, which were continued for near three years with great reputation, and afterwards collected and published by Mr. Gordon, in four volumes duodecimo, under the title of Cato's Letters. Mr. Trenchard was member of parliament for Taunton, in Somersetshire, and died in December, 1723, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Gordon gives him the character of being "one of the worthiest, one of the ablest, one of the most useful men, that ever any country was blessed withal."

TRENT (bishoprick of) a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, near the frontiers of Italy, is bounded on the north by Tirol, on the east by the Feltrino and Bel-lunese; on the south by Vicentino, the Veronese, Bresciano, and the lake de Garda; and on the west by the Bresciano and the lake de Garda. The soil is said to be pretty fruitful, and to abound in wine and oil.

TRENT, a city of Germany, and capital of the bishoprick of that name; is a very ancient place, and stands in a fertile and pleasant plain, in the midst of the high mountains of the Alps. The river Adige washes its walls, and creeping for some time among the hills, runs swiftly into Italy. Trent has three considerable churches, the principal of which is the cathedral: this is a very regular piece of architecture. The church of St. Maria Major, is all of red and white marble, and is remarkable for being the place where the famous council of Trent was held; whose decisions are now the standing rule of the Romish church. It is sixty-seven miles north-west of Venice, and two hundred and sixty north-west of Rome. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

TRENT, one of the largest rivers in England, which rises in the Moorland of Staffordshire, and runs south-west by Newcastle-under-Line, and afterwards dividing the county in

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two parts, runs to Burton, then to Nottingham and Newark, and so continuing its course due north to Gainborough on the confines of Lincolnshire, it joins several rivers, and falls into the Humber.

TREPTOW, the name of two towns of Germany, in Pomerania. The one seated on the river Rega. Long. 15. 34. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. and the other on the lake Toll. Long. 12. 47. E. Lat. 53. 46. N. They both belong to the Swedes.

TREVES, or **TRIERS**, an electorate of Germany, seated to the west of the Rhine, and near the Moselle. It is about one hundred miles in length, but in some places is very narrow. It is bounded on the west by Lorraine and Luxemburg, on the south by the Palatinate and the archbishoprick of Mentz, on the north by the archbishoprick of Cologne and the duchy of Juliers, and on the east by Hesse and Westphalia. It is an archbishoprick, and has greatly suffered in the wars with France. The capital town is Treves.

TREVES, or **TRIERS**, an ancient, populous, and famous town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the archbishoprick of the same name; whose archbishop is an elector, and assumes the title of archchancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and has the first voice at the election of an emperor. Treves has suffered greatly in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out against an enemy. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge, and in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is twenty-five miles north-east of Luxemburg, and seventy-five west of Mentz. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and province of Umbria, twenty-three miles south-east of Perugia. Long. 13. 41. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

TREVISO, a strong town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the province of Trevifano, with a bishop's see. It is an ancient place, and gives its name to the adjacent country, which is called the Marche of Trevifano. It has good walls, and several towers. There are here a great number of handsome buildings, and many noble families. It has had several masters, but now belongs to the Venetians. It is seated on the river Sillis, seventeen miles north-west of Venice, and twenty-five north-east of Padua. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 45. 43. N.

TREVOUX, a town of France, and capital of the province Dombes; is seated on a hill, whose declivity reaches to the river Saone. There are two monasteries, and one nunnery, besides an hospital, and a handsome hall for the courts of justice. It is twelve miles north of Lyons, and two hundred and thirty-eight south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalin, seventeen miles north of Marburg. Long. 9. 15. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Adda, fifteen miles north-east of Milan. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

TRIAL by combat in history. See **JUDICIAL COMBAT**.

TRIANON, a house of the king of France, in the park of Versailles. It is but small, though handsome and well adorned in an exquisite taste, and the gardens are very pleasant.

TRIBUNES, in Roman antiquity, owe their name and origin to an institution of Romulus, who chose three officers in chief out of the three tribes, into which he divided the city, and gave them the name of *Tribunum Militum*, or Military Tribunes; but their number was afterwards encreased to six in every legion. They were at first created by the kings, and afterwards by the consuls; till at length the people assumed the right of choosing them. But this power was afterwards divided between them; one half of the tribunes being chosen by the consuls and the other by the people: when those elected by the consuls were termed *Rufuli*, or *Rutuli*, from Rutilius Rufus, who preferred a law in their favour; and the other were called *Comitiati*, from their obtaining their command by the public votes in the *Comitia*. They were sometimes taken out of the equestrian, and sometimes out of the senatorial order; particularly in the time of the Cæsars, when most of them seem to have been either senators or knights. They were by their office to decide all controversies in the army; to give the word to the watch, and to have the care of the works and camp. They had the honour of wearing a gold ring; and as their office was greatly desired, their command lasted but six months.

The *tribunus*, or *præfectus celerum*, was the captain of Romulus's life-guard, which consisted of three hundred of the bravest young men, chosen out of the best families in the city, and called *Celeres*, or Light horse.

The tribunes of the people, were an order of magistrates chosen by the plebeians out of their own body, to defend

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their liberties, and to interpose in all grievances and impositions offered by the senators. This office owed its original to a quarrel between the nobility and commons, when the latter, with much difficulty, obtained the privilege of electing two tribunes; but three more were added soon after, and at length they were increased to ten, which number was continued. Though the tribunes of the people were at first only chosen to be the protectors of the commons, and the redressers of public grievances, yet they afterwards obtained the power of assembling the people, preferring laws, making decrees, and executing them upon the senators themselves, and sometimes they even commanded the consuls to be sent to prison. It was reckoned an high act of impiety to do them the least injury, or even to interrupt them when they were speaking. Their interposing in affairs determined by the senate was called *intercessio*, and was performed by standing up and pronouncing the word *Veto*. As to the ensigns of their office, they had only a kind of beadle, called *viator*, who went before them. Sylla the dictator was the first person who put a stop to their encroachments; but they soon recovered their power, which they kept till the time of the emperors, who left them scarcely any thing more than the name of magistrates.

TRIERS. See **TREVES**.

TRIESTE, a sea-port town of Istria, seated on the Gulph of Venice, and belonging to the house of Austria. It was formerly a free city, and is situated on the declivity of a rock, eight miles north of Capo d'Istria, and seventy-two miles north-east of Venice. Long. 14. 12. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

TRING, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays; and a fair, on September 29, for hiring servants. It is thirty-eight miles west of Hertford, and thirty-two west by south of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

TRINIDAD, or **TRINITY ISLAND**, an island of the North Sea, on the coast of Terra Firma, and to the north of the mouth of the river Oroonoko, about ninety-five miles in length, and sixty in breadth. The air is unwholesome, but the soil fruitful, and produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fruits, and the best tobacco. It was taken by sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, who soon abandoned it. In 1676, it was taken by the French, who, besides their plunder, extorted money from the inhabitants to save their houses. Long. 60. 27. W. Lat. 10. 38. N.

TRINIDAD, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is seated on the river Magdalena, fifty-eight miles from Santa-Fe. Long. 73. 50. W. Lat. 4. 35. N.

TRINIDAD, a town of North America, in the province of Guatemala, on the South Sea. It is a considerable place, because there is no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half from Trinidad is a place, which the Spaniards call the Mouth of Hell. It is low land, and continually sends out a thick black smoke, mixed with flames, and has such a stinking smell, that nobody can bear to go very near it. Long. 94. 15. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

TRINO, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French, in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated on the north side of the river Po, eight miles north-west of Casal. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

TRINQUIMALE, a sea-port town of the island of Ceylon, in the East Indies. It is seated on the north part of the island, one hundred miles north-east of Candia, Long. 80. 22. E. Lat. 9. 15. N.

TRIOBESSES, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is near the river Trebel, fifteen miles from Rostock, and twenty from Gryfwaln. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 54. 15. N.

TRIPOLI, a city of Barbary, and capital of a republic of the same name, under the protection of the grand seignior, with a castle and fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, wool, dates, ostrich-feathers, and skins; but they make more of the Christian slaves which they take at sea, for they either set high ransoms upon them, or make them perform all sorts of work. It is seated on the coasts of the Mediterranean sea, in a sandy soil, and is surrounded by a wall, which is strengthened by other fortifications. It is two hundred and seventy-five miles south-by-east of Tunis, and five hundred and fifty south-east of Algiers. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a country of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the country of the Berberies, on the west by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and the territory of Gadamis, and on the east by Egypt. It is about nine hundred twenty-five miles along the sea-coast, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it

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are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is nothing but a sandy desert. It is governed by a dey, but a Turkish bashaw resides here, who receives his authority from the grand seignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the soldiers, who make no scruple of deposing him when they please.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near sixty thousand in all, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one very handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garrison of janisaries. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much, that some think it will choak up the harbour, which is two miles west of the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to terra firma by an isthmus. On each side there is a bulwark, each of which has an hundred janisaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw or sangiack, who also governs the territory about it, in which there are a great number of mulberry-trees and other fruit, which enable them to carry on a silk manufactory in the town. It is ninety miles north-west of Damascus. Long. 56. 35. E. Lat. 34. 15. N.

TRIPTOLEMUS, in fabulous history, the son of Celeus, who giving an hospitable reception to Ceres, when that goddess went to Athens in search of her daughter, she in return taught him to sow corn, and nourished the young Triptolemus by day with celestial milk, and at night covered him with fire, to render him immortal; but the last circumstance being discovered by Celeus, he cried out, and discovered himself, on which he was killed by the goddesses. At length Ceres placed Triptolemus in her chariot, drawn by winged serpents, and sent him through the earth, to teach mankind to plow, and sow the ground.

Mythologists say that Triptolemus was the first who taught the Greeks to cultivate the earth, whence the poets feigned that he was educated and instructed by Ceres. It is also said, that he gave laws to the Athenians, which were reduced to three heads: "Adore the gods, honour your parents, and eat no flesh."

TRIQUEIRE, a sea-port town of France, in the province of Brittany. It is seated on the English Channel, fifty miles west of St. Malo's. Long. 3. 14. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

TRISMEGISTUS. See **HERMES**.

TRIST, an island of America, in New Spain, on the south coast of the bay of Campeachy, and to the west of the island of Port Royal, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It has fresh-water lizards, guanoes, and serpents, but is not inhabited.

TRITON, in fabulous history, a sea-god, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, is considered as Neptune's trumpeter, and represented under the figure of a man, whose body downwards assumes the form of a fish with a dolphin's tail, and with two feet resembling those of an horse. He always holds in his hand a crooked shell, which serves him for a trumpet. There were indeed supposed to be many Tritons, who composed Neptune's train, and were esteemed propitious to navigation.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Melisa, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Trino, ten miles north-east of Molisa, and sixty north-east of Naples. Long. 15. 2. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

TRIUMPH, in Roman antiquity, a public procession, in honour of some general who had won a great and signal victory, attended by the spoils he had taken in war, and even by the captive princes and their families. None were supposed capable of the honours of this noble and splendid, but at the same time cruel and vain-glorious procession, but dictators, consuls, and praetors, though history affords some exceptions to this general rule. As a more particular and distinct idea may be formed by giving a description of one of those solemnities, than by a general and more diffuse account of them, we shall give what Plutarch has said of the triumph of Paulus Aemilius, on his taking king Perseus prisoner, and putting a final period to the Macedonian empire, the ceremony of which, he tells us, was performed in the following manner.

"Scaffolds were erected by the people in the Forum and Circus, and the other parts of the city, where they could best behold the magnificent cavalcade. The spectators were dressed in white garments; the temples were open, and adorned with garlands, and rendered fragrant with perfumes; the streets were cleared, and the people kept off from crowding too near. The triumph lasted three days; on the first was seen the pictures and statues of an extraordinary size, taken from the enemy, which were drawn in seven hundred and fifty chariots; on the second, was carried, in many carriages, the richest of the Macedonian armour, both of brass and steel, newly furnished, which were piled

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up with great art, though seemingly thrown together with the greatest negligence, and which were fastened in such a manner, that the several pieces striking against each other, as they were drawn along, made a harsh and terrible clangor, so that the very spoils of the conquered filled the spectators with dread. After these, came three thousand men, with the silver specie in seven hundred and fifty vessels, each of which weighed three talents, and was carried by four men. Others brought large silver bowls, goblets, and cups, disposed in such order as to make the best appearance. Early in the morning, on the third day, came the trumpeters, who sounding the charge, used to animate the soldiers to fight on the day of battle. Next followed young men, girt about with girdles curiously wrought, leading to the sacrifice an hundred and twenty bulls with their horns gilt, and their heads adorned with ribbons and garlands, and with these were boys carrying plates of gold and silver. Then was brought the gold coin, divided into twenty-seven vessels that weighed three talents each, like those which contained the silver. Next was carried the consecrated bowl, made by Æmilius's order, which weighed ten talents, and was adorned with precious stones. Then were exposed to view the cups of Antigonus and Seleucus, and all the gold plate used at Perseus's table. Next came Perseus's chariot, which contained that prince's armour, on the top of which was his diadem; and after a little intermission, the king's children were led captive, with a train of governors, masters, and nurses, who all wept, and stretching forth their hands to the spectators, taught the little infants to beg and intreat their compassion. There were two sons and a daughter, whose tender age rendered them insensible of their misery; and this insensibility seemed to render their state the more deplorable; so that pity fixed the eyes of the Romans upon them, many of whom could not forbear shedding tears. After his children and their attendants, came Perseus, clothed in black, and looking like one astonished and deprived of reason through the greatness of his misfortunes. Next followed a great company of his friends and favourites, whose countenances were disfigured with grief, and who shewed by their tears, and their continually looking at Perseus, that they lamented his fortune, but were regardless of their own. After them were carried four hundred crowns all made of gold, and sent from the cities, by their respective ambassadors, to Æmilius, as a reward due to his valour. Then he himself came seated in a magnificent chariot, clothed in a garment of purple interwoven with gold, and holding in his right hand an olive-branch. All the army, with boughs of laurel in their hands, followed the chariot of their commander, some singing odes, (according to the usual custom) mingled with raillery, and other songs of triumph, and in praise of Æmilius.

The Romans had also a lesser kind of triumph, called an ovation. See the article OVATION.

TRIUMVIRI, in Roman antiquity, three magistrates, who divided the Roman provinces between them, and governed them for ten years, after the death of Julius Cæsar. These were Octavius, afterwards the emperor Augustus, Anthony, and Lepidus. The name of Triumvir was also given to any one of three officers, who had an equal authority. Thus the Romans had the *Triumviri Capitales*, the three keepers of the public prison, who had the power of punishing malefactors, for which service they kept eight lictors under them; the *Triumviri Nocturni*, instituted to prevent fires in the night; and the *Triumviri Monetales*, or masters of the mint.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Latin historian, born in the country of the Vocontii, lived in the reign of Augustus, about the beginning of the Christian æra. His father, after bearing arms under Cæsar, became his secretary, and keeper of the seal. Trogus Pompeius wrote an Universal History, in forty-four books, which was afterwards abridged by Justin, without altering either the number of the books or the title, and it is believed that this abridgment occasioned the loss of the original.

TROJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, on the river Chilario, thirty-two miles north-east of Benevento. Long. 15. 24. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

TROIS-RIVIERES, a town of North-America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the same name. It is built on a sandy hill, and is at present but a small place; but it contains a convent, a handsome parish-church, a fine hospital, and a nunnery. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, seventy-five miles south of Quebec. Long. 75. 15. W. Lat. 46. 51. N.

TROKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It was taken by the Muscovites, in 1655, who almost ruined it. It is seated among morasses, on the river Bresala, seventeen miles west of Wilna. Long. 25. 16. E. Lat. 55. 25. N.

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TROKI, a palatinate of Poland, in Lithuania, in the midst of those of Wilna, Novogrodeck, Bielsko, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia. It is watered by the river Niemen, and Troki is the capital.

TROMP (MARTIN HAPPERTZ VAN) a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born at the Brille, in Holland. He raised himself by his merit, after having distinguished himself on many occasions, especially at the famous engagement, near Gibraltar, on the 25th of April, 1607. He passed for one of the greatest seamen that had till that time appeared in the world, and was declared admiral of Holland, even by the advice of the prince of Orange. He in that character defeated a large Spanish fleet, in 1630, and gained thirty-two other victories at sea, but was killed when under deck, in an engagement with the English, on the 10th of August, 1653. The states general caused medals to be struck to his honour, and lamented him as one of the greatest heroes of their republic. Van Tromp, in the midst of the greatest glory, constantly discovered a remarkable modesty; for he never assumed a higher character than that of a burgher, and that of being the father of the sailors.

TROMP (CORNELIUS VAN) second son of the former, was born at Rotterdam on the 9th of September, 1629, and also distinguished himself by his bravery, in many engagements at sea. He was made lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces, and died on the 31st of May, 1691, aged sixty-two.

TRON, or **TRUYEN**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, and capital of Halbay, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is twelve miles from Maastricht, and twenty-fourth-east of Louvain. Long. 5. 10. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

TROPEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Ulterior, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the top of a rock near the sea, ten miles north-by-west of Nicotera; and forty-seven north-by-east of Reggio. Long. 16. 8. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

TROPES (ST.) a sea-port town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, with a citadel. It is seated on the gulph of Grimauld, on the Mediterranean Sea, twelve miles south-west of Frejus, and four hundred and fifty south-by-east of Paris. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

TROPHONIUS, the son of Apollo, was, according to some authors, no more than a robber; though others represent him as a hero. He had, however, an oracle in Bœotia, which gained great reputation, and the consulting of which was attended with a great number of ceremonies.

TROPFAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It was taken by the king of Prussia, in 1741, and rendered back to the queen of Hungary by a treaty, in 1742. It is seated in an agreeable plain, upon the rivers Oppa and Mohre, forty miles north-by-east of Olmutz. Long. 17. 26. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

TROUIN DU GUAY, or rather **DU GUAY TROUIN** (RENE) lieutenant-general of the French fleet, commander of the royal and military order of St. Lewis, and one of the greatest seamen of his time, was born at St. Malo's, on the 10th of June, 1673. His father who had been French consul at Malaga, in Spain, was a rich merchant of St. Malo's, and an able mariner. He commanded several armed vessels, sometimes in war, and at others for the advantage of trade; hence his son, drawn by his example, and a strong inclination for the sea, served, at fifteen years of age aboard a privateer. He immediately gave proofs of his valour, at the taking of a vessel belonging to Flushing, and continued to distinguish himself at sea by his taking considerable prizes, on which account he was ennobled by the French king, in 1709, at which time he had taken three hundred merchant-ships, and twenty men of war and privateers. In 1711, he took the town and fortress of St. Janeiro, in Brasil, and returned to France with great riches, in 1712. In 1728, he was made commander of the order of St. Lewis, and lieutenant-general, and sailed in 1731, with a squadron under his command, to humble the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis, and to confirm the good understanding that subsisted between France and Tripoli. At length he died at Paris, on the 27th of September, 1736. He wrote *Memoirs*, which were printed at Paris, in 1740, in quarto, in which he gives a particular account of his expeditions. Those editions before printed in Holland are extremely erroneous.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair, on July 25, for millinery goods. It is seated on a hill, and is noted for its clothing manufacture. It is twenty-three miles east of Wells, and ninety-nine west of London. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 51. 24. N.

TROY (FRANCIS) a celebrated painter, was born at Toulouse, in 1645, and excelled in portraits and historical subjects. He was professor and director of the Royal Academy of Painting, and painted the royal family and the courtiers. Lewis XIV. sent him into Bavaria to paint the dauphiness.

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Many of his pictures are to be seen at Paris. His designs are extremely correct, and much sought after. He died at Paris in 1730.

Francis de Troy, his son and pupil, was one of the best painters of the French school, and was made knight of the order of St. Michael, secretary to the king, rector of the Academy of Painting at Paris, and then director of that which his majesty maintained at Rome, where he died, in 1752, at seventy-six years of age.

TROYES, a large and handsome city of France, in Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Seine, in a well cultivated and agreeable plain. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic building, and has a portico adorned with figures and basso relievos, much admired. There are several other remarkable churches and religious houses, and the steeple of the church of Magdalen is remarkable for its height. The town-house is extremely well built, and over the gate is a handsome statue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, bigger than the life. The trade of Troyes consists chiefly in linen and woollen cloths, iron-ware, and mercery goods, of which there are large quantities. It is surrounded with strong walls, and is thirty miles north-east of Sens, and ninety south-east of Paris. Long. 3. 55. E. Lat. 48. 18. N.

TRUBERUS (PRIMUS) a learned man born in Sclavonia, in the year 1508. He was the first who taught the art of writing in the Sclavonian tongue, and translated into that language the New Testament, the Catechism, the Confession of Augsburg, and some of Melancthon's Treatises, by which means the Lutheran doctrine spread not only in Carniola and Carinthia, but also in the Turkish dominions. This great man died in 1586.

TRUCHET (JOHN) an eminent French mechanic, more known by the name of father Sebastian, was born at Lyons in 1657. After he had gone through the study of the languages, he entered the order of the Carmelites at seventeen years of age, and was sent to Paris to study philosophy and divinity; but he applied himself entirely to mechanics, for which he had an extraordinary inclination. Charles II. king of England, having sent Lewis XIV. two repeating watches, the first ever seen in France, and these watches being put out of order, were sent to M. Martinot, a skilful clock-maker, who not being able to work at them, as not knowing the secret of opening them, did not scruple to tell M. Colbert, that he knew nobody besides a young Carmelite who was capable of opening those watches; this was father Sebastian, who actually took them in pieces, and put them in order, without knowing that they belonged to the king. Some time after he was sent for by M. Colbert, and being ignorant of the motive which induced him to send that order, obeyed it with trembling; but that minister revived his courage by praising him for his dexterity in mending the watches. He at the same time advised him not to neglect his great talent for mechanics, and gave him a pension of 600 livres, the first year of which was paid him that very day. From that time father Sebastian's reputation spread over all Europe. He was employed in all curious and important works; was visited by Peter the Great, czar of Moscow, and several other princes, and enriched the manufacturers with many new discoveries. He invented the machine for moving large entire trees without damaging them; and those moving pictures that were the admiration of the court. He died at Paris on the fifth of February, 1729.

TRUGILLO, a town of South America, in the province of Terra Firma, seated one hundred and twenty miles south of the lake of Maricaybo, and subject to Spain. Long. 69. 15. W. Lat. 9. 21. N.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Midlent Wednesday, Wednesday in Whitsun week, November 19, and December 18, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a branch of Falmouth haven, which is here divided into two streams, and almost encircles the streets. It is a handsome, large, well inhabited, and trading town, governed by a mayor and four aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a commodious quay for vessels of about an hundred ton. Their chief trade is in tin and copper ore. It is seventy nine miles west-by-south of Exeter, and two hundred and fifty-two on the same point from London. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 50. 20. N.

TRUTH, in the pagan worship, one of the virtues deified by the Romans, was represented as a graceful woman, the mother of Virtue, with looks serene, pleasant, courteous, cheerful, and modest, and was painted in garments of the purest white. She was described as the pledge of all honesty, as the bulwark of honour, and as the light and joy of human society.

TRUXILLO, a town of Spain in the province of Estramadura. It is seated on the declivity of a hill among the mountains, on the top of which is a strong citadel. It is

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near the river Almont, seventy-three miles south-west of Toledo. Long. 4. 55. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of South America in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro in 1553. It is seated in a fertile country near the South Sea, where there is a haven; two hundred miles north of Lima. Long. 77. 30. W. Lat. 8. 6. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of North America in New Spain, and in the government of Honduras, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, and stands between two rivers surrounded by thick groves. Long. 88. 36. W. Lat. 15. 36. N.

TRYPHIODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, who wrote an epic poem on the destruction of Troy. We learn from Suidas that he was an Egyptian, but nothing certain can be determined with respect to the time in which he lived: it is however supposed that he flourished between the reigns of Severus and Anastasius, the former of whom died at the beginning of the third century, and the latter at the beginning of the sixth. The writings of this author are very numerous, yet none of them have come down to us, except the abovementioned poem, on which Mr. Addison has made some entertaining remarks. That ingenious writer, treating in the Spectator No. 63. of the several species of false wit among the ancients, mentions the lipogrammatists, or letter-droppers of antiquity, and adds, "One Tryphiodorus was a great master in this kind of writing. He composed an Odyssey, or Epic Poem, on the Adventures of Ulysses, consisting of four and twenty books, having entirely banished the letter A from his first book, which was called Alpha, as *lucus a non lucendo*, because there was not an alpha in it. His second book was inscribed Beta for the same reason. In short, the poet excluded the whole four and twenty letters in their turns, and shewed them, one after another, that he could do his business without them. It must have been very pleasant to have seen this poet avoiding the reprobate letter, as much as another would a false quantity; and making his escape from it through the several Greek dialects, when he was pressed with it in any particular syllable. For the most apt and elegant word in the whole language was rejected, like a diamond with a flaw in it, if it appeared blemished with a wrong letter."

The first edition of this extraordinary work was published by Aldus, at Venice, with Quintus Calaber's *Paralipomena*, and Coluthus's poem on the rape of Helen. It has been since reprinted at several places, particularly at Francfort, in 1588, by Frischlinus, who not only corrected many corrupt passages, but added two Latin versions, one in verse, and the other in prose. That in verse was reprinted in 1742, with the Greek, at Oxford, in octavo, with an English translation in verse, and Notes by Mr. Merrick.

TSCHIRNAUS (ERNESTUS WALTER DE) lord of Kissingwald and Stolzenberg, and a learned member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born at Kissingwald, a lordship belonging to his father, in Luface, on the 10th of April, 1651. He was educated with great care, and shewed a particular taste for the mathematics and natural history. In 1672 he served as a volunteer in the Dutch troops, and at length travelled into Germany, England, France, and Italy. On his going a third time to Paris in 1682, he laid before the Academy of Sciences the discovery of those famous caustics which bear his name, and was received into that Academy. At his return into Germany he resolved to carry optics to perfection, and for that purpose made surprising discoveries in dioptrics and natural philosophy; and among others, the burning glass he presented to the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom; and to him Saxony is principally obliged for its porcelain. He refused the great honours that were offered him, and died on the 11th of October, 1708. He wrote a book intitled *De Medicina Mentis & Corporis*, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1687.

TSIOMPA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by Cochin China, on the south-east by the sea, and on the west by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is tributary to Cochin-China. The inhabitants have little or no trade with their neighbours, and their religion is paganism. They believe the transmigration of souls, and have great veneration for horses and elephants.

TUAM, a town of Ireland in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbishop's see. It was once a famous city, though now it is reduced to a village; yet it still retains the title of a city, as being an archiepiscopal see. It is seven miles from the borders of Mayo. Long. 9. 0. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

TUBAL CAIN, the son of Lamech and Sella, was born about the 2975th year before the Christian era. He invented the arts of working in brass, iron, and other metals; and many have imagined that from him the pagan authors took the idea of their Vulcan.

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TUBAN, a town in the East Indies, and one of the strongest of the island of Java. It is seated on the north coast of the island. Long. 112. 45. E. Lat. 5. 35. N.

TUBINGEN, a strong handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg. Its fortifications consist of a simple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch, and a strong castle. It has an university, and is seated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in wine, twenty miles south-west of Stutgard, and fifty east of Strasburg. Long. 8. 49. E. Lat. 48. 31. N.

TUCUMAN, a province of South America in Paraguay, bounded on the north by the provinces of Los-Chicas and Chaco, on the east by Chaco and Rio-de-la-Plata, on the south by the territories of Chicuitos and Pampas, and on the west by the bishoprick of St. Jago. It is about 750 miles in length, and 325 in breadth. The air is hot, and the soil fertile, producing corn, wine, honey, wax, salt, cotton, and cochineal.

TUCUYO, a town of South America in Terra Firma, and in the government of Venezuela. It is seated in a valley, through which runs a river of the same name. The air is wholesome, and the country abounds in sugar canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Long. 68. 36. W. Lat. 7. 10. N.

TUDDINGTON, a town of Bedfordshire, which has a market on Thursdays; and five fairs, on April 25, the first Monday in June, September 4, November 2, and December 16, all for cattle. It is seated under the hills or downs, five miles north of Dunstable, and thirty-nine north-west of London. Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 51. 58. N.

TUDELA, a city of Spain in Navarre, and capital of Merindado. It is seated on the river Ebro, and is a pretty place, inhabited by many people of fashion, and adorned with several handsome buildings. There is a handsome bridge over the river, and the country about it produces plenty of wine. It is forty-five miles north-west of Saragossa, and one hundred and twenty north-east of Madrid. Long. 1. 51. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

TUERA, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuertza, seventy-five miles north-west of Moscow. Long. 37. 15. E. Lat. 56. 36. N.

TULLE, a considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Lower Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Correze and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded with mountains and precipices, thirty-seven miles south-east of Limoges, and sixty-two south-west of Clermont. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

TULLIA, the daughter of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of the Romans, was married to Tarquin the Proud, and consented to the murder of her father, in order that her husband might the sooner be placed on the throne, in the 533d year before the Christian æra. After this detestable action, she drove her chariot over the body of her father, which was covered with blood, though the horses, terrified at the spectacle, with difficulty submitted to it.

TULLIA, Cicero's daughter, was married to Caius Piso, a man of great merit, who interested himself in his father-in-law's affairs. She afterwards married Furius Crassipes, and afterwards Publius Cornelius Dolabella, in the absence of Cicero, who was then governor of Cilicia. This third marriage was very unhappy, and the tumults Dolabella raised at Rome, gave great vexation to Cicero and Tullia. She died in the 44th year before the Christian æra. Cicero was inconsolable at her loss, and some time after composed on that occasion, his book *De Consolatione*, which is not now extant. Rhodiginus is mistaken when he asserts that the body of this Roman lady was found in the Appian Way under the pontificate of Sixtus IV. Others say, that under pope Paul III. there was found in the same Way an ancient tomb with this inscription, *Tulliolæ filie meæ*, in which there was the body of a woman, which, at the first breath of wind, was reduced to powder, and that at the same time a lamp was found burning.

TULLIUS SERVIUS. See **SERVIUS TULLIUS**.

TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, the third king of the Romans, succeeded Numa Pompilius in the 671st year before the Christian æra. He opened the temple of Janus; caused guards to march before him carrying bundles of rods, and obtained the esteem of the people by his valour and great exploits. He ruined the city of Alba, and caused its riches and inhabitants to be carried to Rome; conquered the Latins, and several other nations; and was killed by lightning in the 640th year before the Christian æra. He was succeeded by Ancus Martius.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays; and three fairs, on All-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Medway, over which it has a bridge, and is

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said to be so called from the many bridges over the branched of that river. Here is a free school erected by sir Andrew Jud, and a causeway in the road towards London. It is chiefly noted for the wells or springs which are near it, and which are very much frequented by the better sort of people in the summer season. Formerly there was no house near them; but of late, the waters being in high esteem, there have been many houses built to lodge the visitants; with convenient shops, and a market for all sorts of provisions; besides a hall for dancing, and a large chapel of ease, where divine service is performed twice a day during the season. These wells lie four or five miles south of the town, and are of great use in many chronical distempers, weak nerves, and want of digestion; besides, the air is good, and provisions tolerably cheap, considering the great numbers that go to drink the waters. It is thirty-nine miles west of Canterbury, and thirty south-east-by-east of London. Long. 0. 16. E. Lat. 51. 14. N.

TUNGUSIANS. See **TONGUSIANS**.

TUNJA, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada; capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the top of a mountain, in a country abounding with gold and emeralds, thirty miles south-west of Truxillo. Long. 72. 10. W. Lat. 4. 55. N.

TUNIS, one of the states of Barbary, under the protection of the grand seignior, bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the south by several tribes of Arabs, and on the west by Algiers. It extends about 300 miles along the sea coast from east to west, and 250 from north to south. This state was formerly monarchical; but in 1574 they threw off the yoke, and became a free state; only they pay a certain tribute to the emperor of the Turks, and he has a basha who resides at Tunis.

The air is so temperate that the heat of the summer does not dry the leaves, nor the winter cause them to fall off; towards the east the soil is not very fertile, for want of water; but towards the south the mountains and vallies produce abundance of fruit. The western parts are the best, because they are in several places watered with rivers. There are plenty of citrons, oranges, dates, lemons, grapes, olives, and other fruit. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkeys, camelions, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other game. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilicarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The water of this last is so hot, that it cannot be drank immediately, because it runs through a sandy desert.

The Europeans have some trade to these parts, and import from thence corn, oil, wool, fruit, soap, dates, skins, and ostrich feathers. The Jews are generally the brokers, and are very numerous here, as they are in most towns on the coast of Barbary. They also carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen cloth; and there are at least in Tunis only 3000 drapers and weavers. The prevailing religion is Mahometanism. The Turkish basha only resides here to receive the homage due to his master, on account of his protection of the state, and to receive the tribute.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa in Barbary, and capital of the above country. It is seated on the point of the gulph of Gouletta, above eight miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of a long square, and is five miles in circumference, with ten large streets, five gates, and thirty-five mosques. The houses are all built with stone, though but one story high; but the walls are very high, and flanked with several strong towers. It has neither ditches nor bastions, but a good citadel, built on an eminence on the west side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls there are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan or council of state assembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance through a small canal. In the city they have no water but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, which is kept for the basha's use. It is a place of great trade, and is ten miles from the sea, two hundred and seventy-five north-by-west of Tripoli, and three hundred and seventy-five north-east of Algiers. Long. 10. 15. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

TURCOMANIA, the ancient Armenia, which is now a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the east by Persia, on the south by Diarbeck and Curdistan, and on the west and north by Natolia. The capital city is Erzerum.

TURENNE, a town of France in the province of Guienne, and in Lower Limosin, with a castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Quercy, ten miles from Tulle, ten from Sarlat, and three hundred from Paris. Long. 1. 20. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

TURENNE. See **TOUR (HENRY DE LA) viscount Turenne**.

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TURIN,

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TURIN, a city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the sovereign resides, who is king of Sardinia. The walls and bastions are all lined with free stone, and the pleasantness of the ramparts is much heightened by the prospect they afford. It is not a very large place; but is so populous, that in 1728 there were 54,600 inhabitants. The streets are so large and noble, that they are not equalled by any in the finest cities of Europe. But this must be understood of the new part, in which the royal palace stands. There are many fine palaces; and among the laudable foundations, the five hospitals for the poor, sick, and disabled may be reckoned as the most useful. The hospital for mad people is under excellent regulations. There is here also an university, and a college of physicians. No place exceeds Turin for stuffs, which are reckoned for fineness and strength the best in Italy. It is seated at the confluence of the river Doria-Riparia, with the Po, at the foot of the mountains, in a fertile plain, sixty-two miles north-west of Genoa, and thirteen south-west of Milan. It has been besieged several times, but the most remarkable was in 1706, when, after a siege had been carried on for ten weeks, the French army were forced in their lines by prince Eugene, and the allies took 150 pieces of cannon, fifty mortars, and 7000 prisoners, with all their ammunition and baggage. Long. 7. 16. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

TURINI (ANDREW) an eminent Italian physician in the sixteenth century, born in the territory of Pisa, was physician to the popes Clement VII. and Paul III. and to Lewis XII. and his successor, kings of France. He was the author of several works printed at Rome in 1545, folio.

TURKEY, a very large empire, which is extended to part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length from east to west, and 1750 from north to south. Turkey in Europe is divided by the mountains of Castagnas into north and south. The north part comprehends Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania or Rumelia. The south part contains ancient Greece, in which are seven large provinces, called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia comprehends five large parts, namely Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, and Suristan, or Syria. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. In general the Turks are very sober in eating, lovers of rest and idleness, and consequently not very fit to undergo fatigues; besides, the frequent use of bathing cannot but weaken them, and render them effeminate. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand seignior is absolute master of all the goods and possessions of his subjects, inasmuch that they are all little better than slaves. The titles he assumes are God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Disposer of Crowns, and the like. The grand vizir is the chief next the emperor, but this is a dangerous place, for he often deposes him, and takes off his head; and here it may be observed, that though the grand seignior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to those that live a private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janizaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have been used to military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews affirmed Moses to be. They observe the same rules in eating and drinking, and they hold hog's flesh in great abhorrence as well as the Jews. The chief difference consists in ablutions, frequent prayers, and repeated bathings; for with regard to plurality of wives, they are very much alike, only the Jews conform in a great measure to the custom of the country which they inhabit, in that respect. We shall say nothing of the trade in general, because in so extensive an empire it must be quite different in different parts. However, we may observe that the Turks themselves are not very industrious, and that the numerous Christians and Jews that live among them, are most addicted to traffic and mechanic employments. The grand seignior's chief revenues arise from customs and other duties on merchandize, besides a capitation tax on all Christians within his dominions.

TURNEBE (ADRIAN) in Latin *Turnebus*, one of the most learned critics of the sixteenth century, was born at Andely near Roan, in Normandy, in 1512. He became well skilled in polite literature, and taught the learned languages with great applause at Toulouze and at Paris. He at length became regius professor of the Greek tongue, and director of the royal printing-house. He was admired and respected by all the learned in Europe, and died at Paris in 1565, aged fifty-three. His works, which are all in Latin, were printed at Strasburg in 1606, in three vols. folio.

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TURNER (FRANCIS) bishop of Ely, was the eldest son of Dr. Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, and was educated at Winchester school, from whence he was removed to New college, Oxford, and, in 1666, admitted pensionarius major of St. John's college, Cambridge. Having entered into holy orders, he became rector of Therfeld, in Hertfordshire, took the degree of doctor of divinity, and was made master of St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1683, he was preferred to the deanery of Windsor, and the same year made bishop of Rochester and lord almoner to the king. In 1684, he was translated to the see of Ely; but, in 1688, was, with the archbishop of Canterbury and five other suffragan bishops committed to the Tower of London, for delivering a petition to king James II. but they were all acquitted on their trial at the king's bench; yet upon the revolution, he was deprived of his bishoprick of Ely, for refusing to take the new oaths; and having outlived his deprivation about ten years, died, and was buried in the chancel of Therfeld, in Hertfordshire. He published two Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ely, and several of his Sermons.

TURNER, (SIR JAMES) a man of great natural courage in the reign of king Charles II. but he was sometimes enflamed to an uncommon degree of ferocity by the use of strong liquors, in which he freely indulged himself. When the laws against conventicles were put in execution in Scotland, he was ordered to quarter the guards, of whom he had the command, in different parts of that kingdom; and, in an arbitrary manner to levy fines, and otherwise punish the delinquents. He treated the people with such rigour, as gave the highest offence, and happening to fall into their hands unarmed, he expected every moment to be sacrificed to their resentment. But, as they found by his orders, which they seized with his other papers, that he had been enjoined to act with still greater rigour, they spared his life. He was frequently reprimanded by lord Rothes and archbishop Sharp for treating the people with too great lenity, but never for his acts of violence. He was a man of learning, and wrote Essays on the Art of War, published in folio, in 1683. *Mr. Granger's Biographical History of England.*

TURNHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, and in Campienna. Here the Spaniards were defeated by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1648. It is twenty-four miles east of Antwerp. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 51. 24. N.

TURRETIN, (JOHN ALPHONSO) a celebrated protestant divine, was born at Geneva on the 24th of August, 1671. He discovered in his youth a great fondness for polite literature and the sciences; and, at length, applied himself entirely to the study of ecclesiastical history and divinity. He travelled into Holland, England, and France, where he enjoyed the conversation of the learned; and, at his return to Geneva, a professorship of sacred history was erected in his favour. He was rector of the academy of that city from the year 1701 to 1711, and was made professor of divinity in 1715. He acquired a great reputation, and died at Geneva on the first of May, 1737. His works consist of, 1. Several Volumes of Orations and Dissertations. 2. Several Pieces on the Truth of the Jewish and Christian Religions, which are much esteemed; a part of them have been translated from the Latin into French by M. Vernet. 3. Several Sermons. 4. An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, the second edition of which is that of 1736.

TURSI, a town of Italy, in the Basilicata. It is ten miles north-west of the gulph of Tarento, and fifty-five west of Barri. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

TUSCANY, (the duchy of) a state of Italy, bounded on the east and north by the territories of the Pope, on the west by Lucca and Genoa, and on the south by the Tuscan sea. It is about one hundred miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the principal. Many parts of the country abound in corn, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, figs, and other excellent fruits. No country is better planted with mulberry trees, whose leaves nourish a vast number of silk worms, whereby the natives are enabled to make the richest silks. Their manufactures are likewise those of woollen stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather.

Tuscany is divided into three parts, Florentino, Pisano, and the Siennese; besides which, there are four or five small islands. The last grand duke of the house of Medici died in 1737, without leaving any male heirs; and, by the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the emperor Charles VI. promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to Don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the next heir; but this prince, impatient of becoming master thereof, obliged the Florentines, in 1732, to do him homage before the death of the grand duke, and without the consent of the emperor. A war breaking out in Italy, Don Carlos made himself master of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, and the possession of them was confirmed to him by the peace in

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1735. But he was obliged to renounce his claim to the duchy of Tuscany in favour of the late emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorraine, to whom this country was ceded as an equivalent for the duchy of Lorraine which he had given up to France.

The Tuscan sea is that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Tuscany, the territories of the Pope, the kingdom of Naples, and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica.

TUTBURY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on February 14, August 15, and December 1, for horned cattle. It is seated on the banks of the river Dove, among rich meadows. The market is almost neglected. It is twenty miles east of Stafford, and one hundred and twenty-eight north-west of London. Long. 1. 38. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

TUTUCURIN, a Dutch factory in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the province of Madura. It is sixty miles north-east of cape Comorin, and one hundred and fifty north-east of Candy, in Ceylon. Long. 77. 10. E. Lat. 8. 36. N.

TUXFORD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Mondays; and two fairs, on September 25, for horses and hogs; and on May 12, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and millinery goods. It is a great thorough-fare, and has good inns for the accommodation of travellers. It is thirteen miles north of Newark-upon-Trent, and one hundred and thirty-six north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 50. W. Lat. 53. 16. N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a bishop's see. It is built on a mountain near the river Minho, and has strong walls, and good ramparts well furnished with artillery. The country about this town is very agreeable, fertile, and well cultivated. It is twelve miles east of Vigo, and two hundred and fifty-five west of Madrid. Long. 8. 40. W. Lat. 41. 54. N.

TWEEDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the east by the shire of Selkirk, on the west by Lanerk, on the south by Annandale, and on the north by Lothian. It is twenty-eight miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; and Peebles is the principal town.

TWEER, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Wolga, ninety miles north of Moscow. Long. 37. 30. E. Lat. 57. 25. N.

TYCOKZIN, a town of Poland, in Podlachia, with a handsome and strong castle. It is seated on the river Narew, twenty-two miles north west of Bielsk. Long. 24. 50. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

TYNDALE, (WILLIAM) a zealous reformer and martyr, memorable for his making the first English version of the New Testament, was born on the borders of Wales, before the year 1500. He studied at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his embracing and zealously propagating the doctrines of Luther. Afterwards he removed to Cambridge, and from thence went to live with a gentleman in Gloucestershire, as tutor to his children; but discovering more zeal against popery than was consistent with his safety, he was obliged, for the security of his person, to leave the place. His zeal for the reformation made him desirous of translating the New Testament into English; and as this could not be safely done in England, he went into Germany and finished that work in the year 1527. He then began with the Old Testament, and completed the five books of Moses, prefixing Discourses to each, as he had done to the books of the New Testament. On his first going into Germany, he went into Saxony, where he had many conferences with Luther, and then returning to the Netherlands, chiefly resided at Antwerp, from whence he sent his Translations of the Scriptures to England, where they made much noise, and the clergy being highly exasperated, not only procured a royal proclamation prohibiting the publishing and reading them, but sent over one Philips to Antwerp, who treacherously insinuated himself into Mr. Tyndale's company, under the mask of friendship, and then caused him to be seized, after which he was confined in the castle of Filford, about eighteen miles from Antwerp. Though the English merchants endeavoured to the utmost of their power to procure his relief; and though lord Cromwell, and others, interposed in his behalf, yet Philips exerted himself with such cruel zeal, that being tried and condemned for heresy, he was burnt, after his being first strangled by the hands of the common hangman. While he was tying to the stake, he cried with

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a loud voice, "Lord open the eyes of the king of England." This happened in the year 1536.

His abilities and learning were very extraordinary. He was the author of many works besides his Translations of the Scriptures.

TYNDARUS, in fabulous history, king of Sparta, the husband of Leda, and the father of Castor and Clytemnestra, who, with Pollux and Helena, the children of Leda by Jupiter, were all called by the common name of Tyndarides. See LEDA.

TYPHON, or **TYPHÆUS**, in fabulous history, a giant of an enormous size, was, according to Hesiod, the son of Erebus and Terra; or, according to Homer, of Juno, who being enraged at Jupiter's bringing forth Minerva without her assistance, struck the earth with her hand, and gave birth to Typhon, whose stature was prodigious. With one hand he touched the east, and with the other the west, while his head reached to the stars. His eyes were of fire, flame proceeded from his mouth and nostrils; his body was encircled with serpents, and his thighs and legs were of a serpentine form. He strove with the other giants to dethrone the gods, who were so terrified at his appearance, that they fled into Egypt, but Jupiter struck him down with a thunderbolt, and threw mount Ætna upon him. The learned are not agreed about the origin of this fable.

TYRE, a sea-port town of Suristan, and in that part of it formerly called Phœnicia, being part of Turkey in Asia. It was formerly the capital of Phœnicia, and carried on a most extensive trade; but it is now so much reduced, that there is not one house entire, it being only a pile of venerable ruins. It is sixty miles south-west of Damascus.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, thirty-five miles north-east of Presburg, subject to the house of Austria. Long 18. 0. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the north by Londonderry, on the east by Armagh and Lough-Neagh, on the south by Fermanagh, and on the west by Donnegal, being forty-seven miles in length, and thirty-nine in breadth. The country is rough and rugged, and yet pretty fruitful. The principal place is Dungannon.

TYRRELL (JAMES) author of a History of England, was the eldest son of sir Timothy Tyrrel, of Shotover, near Oxford, and born in London, in May, 1642. He was educated at Queen's college, in Oxford, where he took his degrees; and removing thence to the Inner Temple, in London, applied himself to the study of the law, and became a barrister; but never practised the profession. He employed himself chiefly in studying the history and constitution of his country, of which he at length rendered himself a very thorough master, as appears from his Answer to sir Robert Filmer, and his Political Dialogues, as also from his History of England, which reaches no farther than the end of the reign of king Richard II. He died in 1718, at upwards of seventy-five years of age.

TYRTEUS, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Athens, excelled in singing military valour. The Spartans, intimidated by Aristomenes, general of the Messenians, had recourse to the oracle, which answered, that the Lacedæmonians should suffer themselves to be led by an Athenian, on which they sent a deputation to the Athenians, who granted them the poet Tyrteus. He revived the courage of the Spartans in the second war of Messena, and by his means they gained a complete victory over the Messenians. Upon this, the Spartans gave him the privileges of a citizen, and ordered that, in all military exploits, they should recite the poems of Tyrteus. He flourished about 630 years before the Christian æra, but there only remains some fragments of his works.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, and territory of Alburg. It is seated on the gulph of Limfod, fifty miles west of Alburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 57. 0. N.

TZADURILLA, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, near the river Sangar, or Aczu, about sixty-three miles south-east of Nice. Long. 31. 8. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

TZARITZA, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on the river Volga, or Wolga, about one hundred and twenty miles north-west of Astracan. Long. 47. 5. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

TZERNOYAR, or **TZENOGAR**, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on a mountain near the river Volga, eighty miles above Astracan. Long. 49. 15. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

VABRES,

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VABRES, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Rouergue, with a bishop's see. It is a very small place, seated at the confluence of two small rivers which fall into the Tarn. It is thirty miles south-east of Rhodéz, and three hundred and seventy-five south of Paris. Long. 2. 50. E. Lat. 44. 0. N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the confines of Franconia, forty-miles south-east of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgrave. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

VADA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, ten miles south of Leghorn. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 43. 17. N.

VADE (JOHN JOSEPH) a famous French poet, born at Ham, in Picardy, in January, 1720, was taken to Paris, at five years of age, by his father. In his youth, he was so wild, passionate, and dissipated, that it was impossible to make him follow his studies; he therefore knew but little Latin; but he corrected, as well as he could, the deficiency of his education, by reading all the best French books. He invented a new kind of poetry, called *Poissard*, that ought not to be confounded with the burlesque. The latter does not represent objects with the liveliness of painting; the *Poissard*, on the contrary, paints nature, in a low manner indeed, but not without its charms. A picture, which exhibits with truth a public-house with people dancing, soldiers drinking and smoking, is not disagreeable. Vade was the *Teniers* of poetry, and his pieces are much admired. He was of a mild disposition, generous, full of probity and candour. His company was sought after, and he brought with him gaiety and mirth, by his repartees, his songs, and especially his *Poissard* accent. He was of a strong and robust constitution, which he abused; for play, a fondness for the pleasures of the table, and his passion for women, shortened his days. He had begun to be sensible of his errors, and proposed to be more wise and industrious, when he was attacked by the disease of which he died, on the 4th of July, 1757, at thirty-seven years of age. His works are printed in four volumes octavo.

VADO, a sea port town of Italy, in Genoa, three miles west of Savona, and thirty-six south-west of Genoa. Long. 9. 8. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, twenty-five miles south-east of Cordova. Long. 4. 6. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

VAILLANT (JOHN FOY) an able antiquarian, was born at Beauvais, on the 24th of May, 1632. He was carefully instructed in the sciences, and designed for a physician; but a countryman finding a small chest filled with ancient medals, in his field, near Beauvais, and bringing it to M. Vaillant, the latter, at the sight of the medals, found his inclination to the study of antiquities discover itself, and immediately buying them, applied himself entirely to the business of searching into those ancient remains. He, in a short time, obtained a curious cabinet of medals, and several times travelled to foreign countries, from whence he brought such medals as were most curious. At length, having embarked at Marseilles to go to Rome, he was taken by a corsair, carried to Algiers, and laid in irons. However, about four months after, he was permitted to return to France, to solicit his ransom; but embarking on board a small frigate, was attacked by a corsair of Tunis, when M. Vaillant, for fear of losing all, as he had done in the first vessel, swallowed fifteen gold medals which he had about him; but afterwards finding the means of escaping in a small skiff, landed at Marseilles, and from thence went to Lyons, where nature, a few days after, restored him the medals he had intrusted to his stomach. M. Vaillant became keeper of the medals to the duke of Maine, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He died at Paris, on the 23d of October, 1706, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. The History of the Kings of Syria, and those of Egypt, from medals. 2. Many learned Dissertations on different medals. 3. The History of the Cæsars, from medals, till the Destruction of the Roman Empire. This

work is more esteemed than any other of his works; it was reprinted at Rome, in 1743, in three volumes quarto, with considerable additions.

VAILLANT (SEBASTIAN) a very able botanist, was born at Vigny, near Pontoise, on the 26th of May, 1669. He discovered from his most early youth an extraordinary desire to search into the nature of plants, became an organist, then a surgeon, and at length secretary to M. Fagon, first physician to Lewis XIV. That learned gentleman becoming acquainted with M. Vaillant's abilities, with respect to botany, gave him admission into all the king's gardens, and procured for him the direction of the royal garden, on which he enriched it with curious plants. M. Vaillant was also professor and sub-demonstrator of the plants in the royal garden, keeper of the drugs in the king's cabinet, and member of the Academy of Sciences. He died of an asthma, on the 26th of May, 1722. He wrote, 1. Excellent Remarks on Tournefort's Botanical Institutions. 2. A Discourse on the Structure of Flowers and the Use of their different Parts. 3. A Book of the Plants which grow near Paris, printed at Leyden, by the care of the learned Boerhaave, in 1727, in folio, under the title of *Botanicon Parisiense, ou Denombrement, par Order alphabétique, des Plantes qui se trouvent aux Environs de Paris, &c.*

VAINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. It is seated on the Neckar, twenty-six miles south-west of Hailbron. Long. 8. 45. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

VALSON, a poor town in Provence, and in the county of Venaissin, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Pope. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a castle. It is fifteen miles north-east of Orange.

VAL, a village three miles west of Maestricht, where a battle was fought the 2d of July, 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by marshal Saxe. The allies being opposed by superior numbers, were at length obliged to retreat to Maestricht, which they did in good order.

VALAIS, a valley in Switzerland, which extends from the source of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva. It is near 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the north by the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Bern and Uri; on the east by the mountains of Forche; on the south by the duchy of Milan and the Val d'Aoste; and on the west by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, and are subject to the swelling of the throat, called bronchocele. They are naturally hardy, enterprising, and good-natured. The air among the mountains is subject to the extremities of cold and heat. It is surrounded on all sides by very high mountains, most of which are covered with snow and ice, that never thaw. However, the soil is fertile in corn, wine, and good fruit. The muscat-wine, which is produced here, is excellent and well known all over Europe. There are mineral waters, plenty of game, and some mines. This country comprehends fifty-five large parishes, to which one bishop only belongs, whose see is at Sion, the capital. The mountains afford good pasture for their cattle in summer, and their harvest continues from May to October; it being sooner or later, according to the situation of the place.

VALDES (JOHN) one of the first founders of Lutheranism in the kingdom of Naples, was a Spanish gentleman, and a civilian, who was honoured by Charles V. with the title of knight. It is thought, that in a journey he took into Germany, he imbibed the opinions preached there against the church of Rome: however, it is certain that he communicated his sentiments to several persons, who met privately to worship God, and these assemblies were frequented by several women of quality, and some monks of great merit, among whom were Peter Martyr, Vermillius, and Bernardin Ochini. But being observed by the inquisition, such violent measures were taken, as suppressed these beginnings of a reformation; however, some of his disciples fled into Protestant countries. Valdes died at Naples, about the

the year 1540. He wrote several works, of which the most esteemed is entitled, an Hundred and Ten Considerations, written in Spanish, whence it has been translated into Italian and French. It is said, that with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity, Valdes agreed neither with the Lutherans, Calvinists, nor Papists, and the Unitarians have ranked him among their writers.

VALENCE, a considerable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Valentinois, with a bishop's see, an university, and an abbey of Augustine canons. It is divided into the city and town, both which are seated on the banks of the Rhone. The town is watered with several springs, and is enclosed with double walls and ramparts. The city is built on a platform, and the streets are narrow and crooked. However, there is one large street, which leads to the square where the cathedral stands. There are several other churches and religious houses. It is thirty miles north-by-east of Vivieres, and three hundred and thirty-five south-by-east of Paris. Long. 4. 50. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, which has the title of a kingdom, and is bounded on the east and south by the Mediterranean sea, on the north by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the west by New Castile and the kingdom of Meridia. It is about one hundred and sixty-five miles in length, and sixty-three in breadth. It is one of the most populous and agreeable parts of Spain, and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. The great number of rivers where-with it is watered, render it extremely fertile, particularly in fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains in it, which contain mines of alum, and other minerals.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of the same name. It contains about twelve thousand houses, besides those of the suburbs and the summer-houses round it. It has an university, and an archbishop's see, and was taken from the Moors by the Christians in the 13th century. The town is handsome, and adorned with very fine structures. The university consists of several colleges. The other remarkable buildings are the cathedral, the viceroy's palace, the monastery of St. Jerome, the exchange where the merchants meet, and the arsenal. It is not very strong, though there are some bastions along the sides of the walls. They have manufactures in wool and silk, which bring in great sums to the inhabitants. It is seated on the river Guadalaviar, over which there are five handsome bridges, and it is about three miles from the sea, where there is a harbour, one hundred and ten miles north of Murcia, and hundred and sixty-five east-by-south of Madrid. This city surrendered to the earl of Peterborough in the year 1705; but it was lost again in 1707. Long. 0. 5. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

VALENCIA-D'ALCANTARA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura. It is a pretty large place, and stands on the frontiers of Portugal. It is surrounded with an antique wall, and flanked with four or five bastions built on a rock, with an old castle, which likewise stands on a rock, near the river Savar, fifteen miles south-west of Alcantara. Long. 7. 30. W. Lat. 39. 15. N.

VALENCIA-DO-MINHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, on the frontiers of Galicia. It is seated on an eminence, and is fortified by five bastions. It is three miles south of Tuy. Long. 8. 14. W. Lat. 41. 42. N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, strong, large, and considerable town of the Low Countries, in that part of Hainault belonging to France. It is seated in a delightful valley, on the river Scheldt, which surrounds it, and passes through the principal streets by several channels. The town is large, well built, strongly fortified, and defended by a citadel. In case of a siege, the country round it may be laid under water. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French, in 1677; who have kept possession of it ever since. It is fifteen miles south of Tournay, and twelve north of Cambray. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 50. 21. N.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a duchy.

VALENS (FLAVIUS) emperor of the East, was the son of a rope-maker named Gratian, and was born at Cibale in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian associated him to the empire in the year 364, and gave him the government of the East: but Procopius's rebellion frightened him so much, that he had, soon after, thoughts of quitting the empire; however, having obtained some success, he took courage, defeated his enemy, and caused Procopius to lose his head. He at length prepared to make war on the Goths, who had assisted Procopius; but concluded a peace with them in 376, and allowed them to retire into Thrace. He banished St. Basil, Meletius, and other trinitarian bishops, and it is said, that some philosophers, who made pretensions to magic, having spread a report, that this prince's successor would be a man whose name began with Theod, by which they seemed to point out an illustrious pagan, named Theodorus, Val-

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ens caused the supposed future emperor to be burnt, ordered the diviners heads to be cut off, and commanded, that all should be put to death whose name began with Theod, among whom was Theodosius, the father of the emperor of that name. Valens at length marched against the Goths, who had ravaged Thrace, and on the 9th of August, 378, lost the famous battle of Adrianople, which might be compared to that of Cannæ, from the great loss suffered by the Romans; he himself was wounded, and being carried to a peasant's cabin, the enemy not knowing that he was there, set fire to it, and burnt him alive, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was succeeded by Theodosius the Great.

VALENTIA, or **VALENZA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of Laumeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707. It has been several times taken and retaken in the wars of Italy. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, thirteen miles south-east of Casil. Long. 8. 40. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

VALENTINE, a Roman, succeeded pope Eugenius II. and died on the 21st of September, 827, forty days after his election. He was succeeded by Gregory IV.

VALENTINIAN I. emperor of the West, was the son of a rope-maker, named Gratian, and was born at Cibale, in Pannonia. He raised himself by his valour and merit, and was saluted emperor at Nice, after the death of Jovian, on the 25th of February, 364. He associated his brother Valens to the empire, and made him emperor of the East. Valentinian had great qualities; but tarnished them by the violent rage into which he sometimes threw himself. He conquered the Germans: subdued several barbarous nations, and died suddenly in a fit of passion, after his having given audience to the ambassadors of the Quadi, on the 17th of November, 375, at the age of fifty-five, leaving by Severa, his first wife, a son named Gratian, who succeeded him, and by Jullina, Valentinian II.

VALENTINIAN II. the son of the former, and the brother of Gratian, was born in the year 371, and was proclaimed emperor at Treves, on the 22d of November, 375. He succeeded Gratian in 383; but being stripped of his dominions, in 387, by the tyrant Maximus, he had recourse to Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and caused his head to be cut off in 388; restored Valentinian, and entered in triumph with him into Rome. From that time St. Ambrose became Valentinian's instructor, and most faithful counsellor; but Arbogastus, a Gaulish officer, having engaged him in a war, treacherously caused him to be strangled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, on the 15th of May, 392, when but twenty years of age, at which time Valentinian was only a catechumen. Theodosius the Great succeeded him, and revenged his death.

VALENTINIAN III. or **FLAVIUS PLACIDIUS VALENTINIANUS**, emperor of the West, was the son of Constance, the general, and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great. He was born on the 3d of July, 419, and was crowned emperor on the 23d of October, 425. He married Eudoxia, the daughter of Theodosius the Younger, in 437, and at first trusted his mother Placidia with his whole authority. That wife princess, and the general Aëtius, protracted the loss of the empire; but Valentinian having killed that brave general with his own hand, the empire fell to decay after his death, and was never more restored to its former glory. Valentinian was himself assassinated by order of Petronius Maximus, whose wife he had debauched, on the 17th of March, 455, at thirty years of age. After his death Petronius Maximus seized the throne.

VALERIAN, or **PUBLIUS LUCINIUS VALERIANUS**, emperor of Rome, was raised to the throne in the year 253, and associated his son Galienus to the empire, with whom he reigned seven or eight years. He at first shewed some affection for the Christians, of whom his palace was full; but at length giving himself up to all kinds of impiety, he kindled the most cruel persecution against the church it had ever suffered: but Macrinus, one of his captains, betraying him, he was defeated by the Persians in the year 260, and made prisoner by Sapor, who made use of that emperor's back to enable him to mount his horse, and three years after put him to death.

VALERIUS PUBLICOLA (PUBLIUS) a Roman consul, triumphed with Brutus over Tarquin and the Tuscans, in the 50th year before the Christian æra. He received the name of Publicola from his being extremely popular. He was four times consul, and yet died so poor, that the people were obliged to make a collection to defray the expence of his funeral.

VALERIUS CATO. See CATO.

VALERIUS CORVINUS MESSALA (MARCUS) a Roman citizen, illustrious by his birth and his abilities, made himself feared by the Triumviri, even in his youth, and was consul with Augustus in the year 5. Pliny says, that before he died he had lost his memory to such a degree, as to forget

forget even his own name. He composed several works, none of which are now extant.

VALERIUS FLACCUS SETINUS BALBUS, a Latin poet, was born at Sezzo, or Setia, from whence he had the name of Setinus; but lived most part of his time at Padua. He was cotemporary with Martial, and his intimate friend, and distinguished himself by writing a very indifferent poem in heroic verse, on the Expedition of the Argonauts. It is dedicated to the emperor Vespasian; but is not finished, the author dying at thirty years of age, before he had completed it. An elegant edition of this work was published at Leyden, in 1724, by Peter Burman.

VALERIUS SORANUS, a Latin poet in the time of Julius Cæsar, 50 years before the Christian æra. He was eloquent, and a perfect master of the Greek and Latin tongues. He was put to death for divulging some things which he was ordered to conceal.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian, sprung from the families of the Valerii and Fabii, which made him take the name of Valerius Maximus. He studied polite literature, and afterwards followed Sextus Pompey to the wars. At his return he composed an Account of the Actions, and remarkable Sayings of the Romans and other great Men, and dedicated that work to the emperor Tiberius. Many of the learned think, that this is the same that is now extant, and bears the name of Valerius Maximus; but others maintain, that what we have now is only an abridgment of the work written by this celebrated historian, and that this abridgment was made by one Nepotian of Africa. However, this work is well written, and contains a great number of memorable examples and facts performed by the Greeks and Romans, that are worthy of being read.

VALERIUS (CORNELIUS) a writer in the 16th century, was born at Utrecht, in the year 1512, and was the author of an Encyclopedia of the Arts, written with great clearness, and in a very methodical manner. He died in 1578, aged sixty-six.

VALERIUS, or rather **VALERIO (AUGUSTIN)** bishop of Verona and cardinal, flourished about the end of the 16th century. He was born at Venice, and became well skilled in the Latin tongue, which he spoke with equal elegance and facility, though it was difficult for him to express himself in his native language. He taught moral philosophy at the place of his birth, and was himself a man of excellent morals; but his grief at seeing his country excommunicated by pope Paul V. occasioned a disease of which he died. He wrote, among other works, one on sacred rhetoric, in which he gives the origin of the false legends of the saints, and observes that there was formerly a custom in the monasteries of exercising the young monks, by proposing to them Latin amplifications upon the martyrdom of the saints, which giving to them the liberty of introducing tyrants, and persecuted saints, acting and speaking in a manner that seemed to them most probable, gave them occasion, at the same time, to write upon these subjects a sort of histories, or rather religious romances, much more full of ornaments and invention than truth; but though these efforts of genius did not deserve much regard, those that appeared the most entertaining and best written were laid up; so that after a considerable time, being found with the manuscripts in the libraries of monasteries, it was difficult for persons void of judgment, and fond of the marvellous, to distinguish these trials of wit from the true histories of saints preserved there.

VALERIUS CYPRIANUS, a protestant author, who wrote a Spanish Version of the Old and New Testament, that may be rather considered as a second edition of Cassiodorus de Reina's Bible.

VALERIUS, (LUKE) a learned mathematician at the beginning of the 17th century, taught geometry in the college of Rome with such applause, that the celebrated Galileo called him the Archimedes of his time. He wrote a book *De Centro Gravitatis Solidorum*, which he had printed in 1606, and another, *De Quadratura Parabolæ per simplex falsum*.

VALERY, (ST) a town of France, in Picardy, seated at the mouth of the river Somme, ten miles from Abbeville, and one hundred north-by-west of Paris. Long. 1. 42. E. Lat. 50. 11. N.

VALERY-EN CAUX, (ST.) a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour. It is fifteen miles from Dieppe, eighty-five from Rouen, and one hundred and five north-west of Paris. Long. 1. 47. E. Lat. 49. 0. N.

VALESIO, (FRANCIS) a famous Spanish physician of the 16th century, became physician to Philip II. on his advising that prince to put his feet in a basin of warm water in order to assuage the pain of the gout, which succeeded. This physician wrote many works, among which, that intitled *De Methodo Medendi* is esteemed an excellent performance.

VALESIO, (HENRICUS). See **VALOIS**.

VALETTA, the capital of the isle of Malta, and a considerable fortress. It is divided into three parts, separated by channels, which form so many peninsulas of solid rock; and, as the situation is strong, so no art is wanting in the fortifications to render it impregnable. The streets are spacious, and the houses built of white stone. The arsenal, the palace of the grand master, and the hospital for sick knights, are superb structures.

VALETTE, a town of France, in Angoumois, ten miles south of Angoulême. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

VALETTE PARISOT, (JOHN DE LA) grand master of the knights of Malta, was illustrious for his piety and valour, and succeeded Claudius de la Sengle in 1557. He cruised so successfully against the Turks, that in less than five years he took from them above fifty vessels. Soliman II. provoked at this success, attempted to render himself master of the island of Malta, and sent against it an army of eighty thousand men, which began the siege in the month of May, 1565, but the grand master de la Valette opposed them with such resolution, that after a four months siege, they were obliged to retire with the loss of above twenty thousand men. He at length caused several forts to be built; secured the island of Malta from the attempts of the Turks, refused the cardinal's hat offered him by Pius V. and died on the 21st of August, 1568.

VALKENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, and subject to the Dutch. It is nine miles east of Maastricht. Long. 5. 55. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

VALKOWAT, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the river Danube, sixty miles north-west of Belgrade, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 20. 20. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

VALLADOLID, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see and an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, and adorned with handsome buildings and large public squares, porticos, and fountains. There are eleven thousand houses, with fine, long, and spacious streets. The little river Escueva runs across it, and has a large stone bridge with twelve handsome arches. The market-place, called El Campo, is seven hundred paces in circumference, and is surrounded with a great number of convents. There is another in the middle of the city, surrounded with very handsome brick houses, under which there are piazzas, and here the merchants keep their shops; all the houses are uniform, being four stories high, and all the windows have balconies made of iron gilt.

In this city there are seventy convents of both sexes, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most superb in the city. This was formerly the residence of the kings, who have a handsome palace here. It is fifty-three miles south-west of Burgos, and eighty-five north-by-west of Madrid. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 41. 36. N.

VALLADOLID, a considerable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of the government of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, one hundred and twenty-five miles west of Mexico. Long. 103. 20. W. Lat. 20. 0. N.

There is another town of the same name in America, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, and in the government of Honduras, in New Spain, with a bishop's see. Long. 88. 5. W. Lat. 13. 30. N.

There is also another in Yucatan, near the coast of the gulph of Honduras. Long. 87. 35. W. Lat. 19. 0. N.

There is still also another in Peru, in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Long. 72. 55. W. Lat. 6. 20. S.

VALLES, (FRANCIS). See **VALESIO**.

VALLIERE, (LOUISA FRANCESE DE LA BEAUME LE BLAIRE, duchess of) mistress of Lewis XIV. She was descended from the ancient house of La Beaume, and was maid of honour to Henrietta of England, the first wife of Philip duke of Orleans. She conceived such tenderness for Lewis XIV. that she could not conceal it. The king returned her passion, and raised her to the rank of duchess. She never made an ill use of the favours she received from him, and took a pleasure in acts of charity. At length, renouncing the world and the court, she became a religious in the convent of the Camelites, in the suburb of St. James at Paris, in 1675, and there took the name of sister Louisa de la Misericorde. She led a penitent and exemplary life; and on hearing of the death of a son whom she had by the king, who was admiral of France, she said with a sigh, "I ought to weep more for his birth than for his death." Her great austerities brought on a disease of which she died, on the 6th of January, 1710, at sixty-six years of age. There is attributed to her a small Treatise, intitled *Reflections on the Mercy of God*.

VALLISNIER, (ANTHONY) a knight, and celebrated professor of physic at Padua, was descended from an ancient and noble family, and born on the third of May, 1661. He distinguished

distinguished himself among the learned, practised and taught physic with reputation, was made honorary physician to the emperor, and created knight by the duke of Modena. He died on the 28th of January, 1730, aged sixty-nine, after his having written in Italian a great number of learned works, on Insects, Natural History, and Physic, which were printed at Venice, in three volumes folio. These works are curious and esteemed.

VALOGNE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances. It is seated on a rivulet, eight miles from the sea, and one hundred and fifty-eight west-by-north of Paris. Long 1. 4. W. Lat. 49. 30. N.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the north by the Soissonnois, on the east by Champagne, on the south by La-Brie and the Isle of France, and on the west by Beauvoisis. It is a level country, abounding with corn and wood.

VALOIS, (**HENRY DE**) in Latin, *Henricus Valefius*, historiographer of France, and one of the most learned men of the 17th century, was born at Paris in 1603, of a noble family, originally of Normandy. After he had studied the languages, and gone through a course of philosophy, he applied himself to the law at Bourges; and, in obedience to his father, became advocate in the parliament of Paris; but at length he gave himself up entirely to study, and laboured at the Greek and Latin authors with such success, as to acquire a great reputation throughout all Europe. He died in 1676, aged seventy-three. His principal works are, 1. A new Edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, with Notes. 2. An Edition of Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, in Greek, with a good Latin Translation, and learned Notes. 3. Socrates's and Sozomen's Histories in Greek and Latin, with Observations. 4. Theodoret's History, and that of Evagrius Scholasticus, also in Greek and Latin, with Notes. All these editions are esteemed excellent.

VALONA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it after they had demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the sea shore, near the mountain Chimera, fifty-five miles south-east of Durazzo. Long 19. 50. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

VALONGIN, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name, seated near the lake of Neuchâtel, twenty-five miles north-west of Bern. It is a small republic under the protection of the king of Prussia. Long 7. 15. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

VALPARISSA, a sea-port town of South America, in Chili, with a harbour, and defended by a good fort. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the coast of the South Sea. Long 72. 0. W. Lat. 34. 19. S.

VALSALVA, (**ANTHONY MARIA**) an eminent physician and anatomist, was born at Immola in 1666, and was the disciple of Malpighi. He taught anatomy at Bologna with uncommon applause, and died in 1723, aged fifty-seven. He wrote an excellent Treatise on the Ear, and other works in Latin, printed at Venice in quarto.

VAL'ELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the south east division of the country of the Grisons. It lies at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps, and is very considerable on account of its being the pass between Italy and Germany. It is divided into five bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman Catholics.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, seated in a pleasant valley, eight miles from Elvas. Long 6. 13. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Estramadura, twenty-seven miles north of Alcantara. Long 72. 30. W. Lat. 39. 46. N.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Long 44. 30. E. Lat. 38. 0. N.

VAN ACH, (**JOHN**) a celebrated painter, was so called from his father's living at Aix la Chapelle, though he himself was born at Cologne in 1556. He was a disciple of Spranger, after which he travelled through Italy, seeking in every city opportunities of improvement. He then went to Germany, where the emperor Rodolphus took him into favour, and sent him to Rome to design the antiques. This prince was a passionate lover of the fine arts, and a great encourager of merit in all artists. John Van Ach at his return worked a long time for the emperor, and was esteemed the greatest master of his time. He died loaded with riches and honour, and beloved and esteemed by all that knew him.

VANBRUG, (**SIR JOHN**) a celebrated English dramatic wri-

ter and architect, was descended from a family in Cheshire, which came from France, though by his name he appears to have been originally of Dutch extraction. He was probably born about the middle of the reign of Charles II. and received a liberal education. His first comedy, called the Relapse, or Virtue in Danger, was acted in the year 1697 with great applause, which gave him such encouragement, that he wrote eleven more comedies. He was the friend of Mr. Congreve, whose genius was naturally turned for dramatic performances; and these two gave new life to the English stage, and restored its reputation, which had been some time sinking; but their making vicious persons their most amiable and striking characters, and their bordering too much on obscenity, could be of no service to the cause of virtue; and, therefore, it was not without reason that they were attacked by Mr. Collier, in his piece on the Immorality and Profaneness of the Stage, which Sir John Vanbrug answered, by a short Vindication of the Relapse and the Provoked Wife. However, either the reputation Sir John gained by his comedies, or his skill in architecture, were rewarded with great advantages. He was appointed Clarenceux king at arms, which he afterwards disposed of. In 1716 he was appointed surveyor of the works at Greenwich hospital; he was likewise made comptroller-general of his majesty's works, and surveyor of all the gardens and waters. He was an able architect, but his performances in this science are esteemed heavy. Under his direction were raised Blenheim house in Oxfordshire, Claremont in Surrey, and his own house at Whitehall. In some part of his life he went to France, where, being prompted by his taste for architecture, to view the fortifications of the country, he was one day observed by an engineer, who informing against him, he was secured and sent to the Bastille; but he met with an easy confinement, and was soon after set at liberty. He died of a quinsy at his house in Whitehall, on the 26th of March, 1726.

VAN DALE, (**ANTHONY**) a learned critic, was born on the 8th of November, 1638. He discovered in his youth an extreme fondness for the languages, but his parents obliged him to quit that study, in order to apply himself to trade, which he did for several years. However, when thirty years of age, he resumed his studies, became well skilled in the Greek and Roman antiquities, and took his degrees in physic, which he practised with success, and died at Harlem, when physician to the hospital of that city, on the 28th of November, 1708. He wrote, 1. Learned Dissertations on the Pagan Oracles, in which he maintains that they were supported by nothing but the frauds of the priests. The best edition of these Dissertations is that of Amsterdam in 1700. M. de Fontenelle has given an Abridgement of this work in French in his Treatise on Oracles. 2. A Treatise on the Origin and Progress of Idolatry, with several Dissertations on important Subjects. These works are in Latin, and prove the author to be a person of much learning and sound criticism.

VANDERBANK, (**PETER**) an eminent engraver, was born at Paris, and came to England about the year 1674. He was soon admired for the softness of his prints, and still more for their size, some of his heads being the largest that had then appeared in England; but this very merit helped to ruin him, for the price he obtained for such considerable works, was by no means answerable to the time he bestowed upon them. King Charles II. James II. and his queen, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, &c. are on large sheets, and finely executed. He etched the ceiling painted by Verrio, in the drawing-room at Windsor; but the most valuable of his works is his excellent print of Christ praying in the Garden, after Sebastian Bourdon. He died at Bradfield in 1697. After his death his widow disposed of his plates to Brown a printseller, who made great advantage of them, and acquired an easy fortune. *Wapole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

VANDERGUTCH, (**MICHAEL**) an eminent engraver, was born at Antwerp, and became the scholar of Boutats, and the master of Vertue. It is remarkable that Boutats had twenty sons and four daughters, and that of his sons twelve were engravers; and that Philip, one of them, had twelve sons, of whom four were engravers. Vandergutch's family, though not so numerous, has been alike dedicated to the art. When Michael arrived here does not appear. He practised chiefly on anatomical figures, and there is a large print by him of the royal navy on a sheet and a half; but a print of Mr. Savage was reckoned his master-piece. He was much afflicted with the gout, and died on the 16th of October, 1725, aged sixty-five, leaving two sons, both engravers.

VANDERGUTCH, (**JOHN**) the eldest son of the former, was born in 1697, and learned to draw of Cheron, and also studied in the academy. His father taught him to engrave, but he chiefly practised etching. His six academic figures after Cheron were admired, and he is much commended by Cheselden in the preface to his Osteology, in the prints

of which he had a great share. *Walpole's Catalogue of Engravings.*

VANDER LINDEN, (JOHN ANTONIDES) a celebrated physician in the 17th century, was born at Enckhuysen, in North Holland, on the 13th of January, 1609. He studied philosophy at Leyden, and afterwards applied himself entirely to physic. He after this studied at Franeker, where he took the degree of doctor of physic; and, at length, his father, who was an eminent physician of Amsterdam, sent for him home, in order to instruct him in the practice of that art, after whose death Vander Linden continued to practise physic there with a success that raised him a great reputation. In 1639, he was sent for to be professor of physic in the university of Franeker, where he read lectures both on the theory and practice of that science, and also on anatomy and botany. He continued there till the year 1651, when he was invited to Leyden, and made one of the curators of that university, and continued there till his death, which happened on the 5th of March, 1664. He wrote many medicinal works.

VANDER MEULEN, (ANTHONY FRANCIS) an excellent painter, born at Brussels in 1634, was invited into France by M. Colbert. The usual subjects of his paintings were hunting pieces, sieges, battles, marches, and the encampment of armies. He followed Lewis XIV. in his conquests, and drew on the spot the cities besieged, and views of the neighbouring country. Marly, and the other royal palaces are adorned with his large pictures. Le Brun had such a value for him, that he gave him his niece in marriage. He died at Paris in 1690.

Peter Vander-Meulen, his brother, distinguished himself in sculpture, and came to England with his wife in 1670.

VANDER VAART, (JOHN) a native of Harlem, came to England in 1674, and learned to paint of Wych, the father, but did not confine himself to landscape. He was particularly famous for the representation of partridge and dead game. In old Devonshire-house in Piccadilly, he painted a violin against a door that deceived every body. When the house was burned, this piece was preserved, and is now at Chatsworth. Prints were taken from several of his works, and some he executed in mezzotinto himself. In 1713, he sold his collection, and got more money by mending pictures, than he did in the former part of his life by painting them. He was a man of an amiable character, and was above fifty years an inhabitant of Covent-Garden, where he died of a fever in 1721, at the age of seventy-four.

Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.
VANDEVELDE, (WILLIAM) a famous painter, distinguished from his more famous son of the same name, by the appellation of the Old, was born at Leyden in 1610, and learned to paint ships by a previous turn to navigation. It was not much to his honour, says the ingenious Mr. Walpole, that he conducted the English fleet, as is said, to burn Schelling; for, though Charles II. had received him and his son with great marks of favour, it was pushing his gratitude too far, to serve the king against his own country. He was a very able master. He painted chiefly in black and white; and, in the latter part of his life, always put the date on his works. He died in 1693, and was buried in St. James's church.

VANDEVELDE, (WILLIAM) the son, followed his father in painting engagements at sea, and was the greatest man that has appeared in that branch of painting. The palm not being less disputed with Raphael for history, than with Vandeveld for sea-pieces. He was born at Amsterdam in 1633, and wanted no master but his father till the latter came to England; and then, for a short time, he was placed with Simon de Vlieger, an admired painter of ships, but his name is now only preserved by its being united to his disciple's. Young William was soon demanded by his father, and graciously entertained by the king, to whose particular inclination his genius was adapted. He is supposed to have lived chiefly with his father at Greenwich, who had chosen that residence as suited to the subjects he wanted. In king James's collection were eighteen pieces of the father and son; several are at Hampton-court, and at Hinchinbrook, and at Buckingham-house was a view of Solebay fight by the former: for Vandeveld, by order of the duke of York, attended the engagement in a small vessel. But the best chosen collection of these masters, is at Mr. Skinner's in Clifford-street, Burlington-gardens, collected by the late Mr. Walker. Vandeveld, the son, having painted the junction of the English and French fleets at the Nore, whither king Charles went to view them, and where he was represented going on board his own yacht, two commissioners of the admiralty agreed to beg it of the king, to cut it in two, and each to take a part, but the painter, in whose presence they concluded this wise treaty, took away the picture, and concealed it till the king's death, when he offered it to Bullfinch, the printseller, for eighty pounds.

Bullfinch took time to consider of it, and returning to purchase it, found it sold for one hundred and thirty guineas. Vandeveld, the younger, died in 1707, at seventy-four years of age, and left a son also named William, a painter of the same style, who made good copies from his father's works, but was otherwise no considerable performer. He went to Holland, and died there.

William, the elder, had a brother named Cornelius, who, like him, painted shipping in black and white; was employed by king Charles, and had a salary. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VANDIEST, (ADRIAN) an eminent painter, was born at the Hague, and learned of his father, a painter of sea pieces. Adrian came to England at the age of seventeen, and followed both portrait and landscape painting, but was not much encouraged, except by lord Granville earl of Bath, for whom he worked at his seat, and drew several views and ruins in the west of England. Seven of his landscapes were in sir Peter Lely's collection. His own portrait, with a ragged stuff about his head, and a landscape in his hand, was painted by himself. He began a set of prints, after views from his own designs, but died of the gout in 1701, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He left a son who painted portraits, and died a few years ago. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VANDŒUVRE, a town of France, in Champain, with a castle. It is seated on the river Barre, fifteen miles from Troyes. Long. 4. 27. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

VAN DYCK, (sir ANTHONY) a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp in the year 1599, and giving early proofs of his excellent genius, became the disciple of the illustrious Rubens. While he lived with this master, there happened an affair that may be said to have laid the foundation of his reputation. Rubens having one night left a picture unfinished, went out, when his scholars taking the opportunity of playing about the room, one of them striking at his companion with a maul-stick, threw down the picture, which, not being dry, received some damage. However, Van Dyck being at work in the next room, was prevailed on to try to repair the mischief. Rubens came the next morning to his work first, and going at a distance to view the picture, as is usual with painters, and having contemplated it a little, suddenly cried out, that he liked it far better than he did the night before. While Van Dyck lived with Rubens he painted a great number of faces, and among the rest that of his master's wife. Afterwards he travelled into Italy, and having staid a short time at Rome, removed to Venice, where he attained the beautiful colouring of Titian, Paul Veronese, and the Venetian school, which appeared from the many excellent pictures he drew at Genoa.

After having spent a few years abroad, he returned Flanders, with so noble, so easy and natural a manner of painting, that Titian himself was hardly his superior, and no other master could equal him in portraits. On his return home, he performed several pieces of history, that rendered his name famous all over Europe; but afterwards applied himself to painting after the life, as the most advantageous branch of his profession; but some say, that he was advised by his master Rubens to apply to portraits, lest he should become as universal a painter as himself. Du Fresnoy says, that of all the disciples of Rubens, many of whom were admirable, Van Dyck best comprehended the rules and general maxims of his master, that he even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces; but that his gusto in designing was no better than that of Rubens.

The prince of Orange sent for him to draw the pictures of his princess and children. Cardinal Richelieu invited him to France, where he staid but a short time, and then came to England. King Charles I. conceived an extraordinary esteem for his works, honoured him with knighthood, gave him his own picture set round with diamonds, assigned him a considerable pension, sat very often to him for his picture, and was followed by most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. He had therefore prodigious business for portraits, about which he at first took a great deal of care, but at last hastily ran them over. A friend asking him the reason, he answered, "I have worked a long time for reputation, and I now work for my kitchen."

He was low of stature, but well proportioned, very handsome, modest, and extremely obliging, an encourager of all who excelled in any art or science, and extremely generous. He married one of the fairest ladies of the English court, a daughter of the lord Ruthen, earl of Gowry, and though she had but little fortune, maintained her with a grandeur answerable to her birth. He himself was generally richly dressed, his coaches and equipage were magnificent. His retinue very numerous, his table very splendid, and so frequented by persons of the greatest quality of both sexes, that his apartments rather resembled the court of a prince than

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than the lodgings of a painter. Towards the latter end of his life, he became desirous of immortalizing his name by some great undertaking; he therefore went to Paris, in hopes of being employed in the grand gallery of the Louvre; but not succeeding there, he returned to England, and proposed to make cartoons for the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, the subject of which was to be the institution of the order of the Garter, the procession of the knights in their habits, with their installation, and St. George's feast; but demanding 8,000*l.* that sum was thought unreasonable; and while the king was treating with him for a less sum, he died, in 1641, aged forty-two.

VAN EICK. See **EICK.**

VAN ES (JAMES) an excellent painter of fruit-pieces, birds, and flowers, all which he performed extremely well. He flourished in the latter part of the 16th century, and lived for the most part at Antwerp, the place of his birth.

VAN ESPEN. See **ESPEN.**

VAN HELMONT. See **HELMONT.**

VAN HOUIC (JOHN) an excellent painter, was born at Antwerp, and became one of the disciples of Rubens, after which he went to Rome, where his knowledge in colouring was admired. Going to Vienna, in order to return to Flanders, he was taken into the service of the archduke Leopold, who kept him there till the year 1560, when he died in the prime of his life.

VAN HUYSUM (JOHN) an excellent painter, was born at Amsterdam, in 1682. His father, who was a painter, taught him to paint screens, figures, and vases on wood, landscapes, and sometimes flowers; but he no sooner arrived at years of maturity, than he confined himself to fruit, flowers, and landscapes, and excelled all the painters and that lived before him, in representing the beauty of flowers, the down and bloom of fruit. When the flowers were in bloom, and the fruit in perfection, he used to design them in his own garden; and he has shewn, by his surprising exactness, the superiority of his touch, the delicacy of his pencil, and his high finishing, that he could trace nature through all her refinements. Hence all the curious in painting sought his works with great eagerness, which encouraged him to raise his prices, till his pictures became too dear for any but princes, and men of very large fortune.

He at length was seized with a disorder that approached to madness, which was attributed to the raillery of some painters on the coquetry of his wife, though she was neither young nor handsome. This made him take to drinking, which, added to his wife's ill temper and the debauchery of his son, whom he was obliged to send to the Indies, threw him into a melancholy state; this, however, had no effect on his works; so that his last pictures are as much esteemed as those he painted in his prime. He died at Amsterdam, on the 8th of February, 1749, aged sixty-seven.

VANINI (LUCILIO) a person burnt for atheism, was born at Taurisano, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1585. He was a great lover of learning from his infancy, and applied himself with uncommon ardour to the study of philosophy, physic, divinity, and judicial astrology, for which he had a superstitious fondness. He also studied the civil and canon law, of both which he styles himself doctor, in the title to his Dialogues. Having finished his studies at Padua, he was ordained priest, and began to preach, but soon quitted the pulpit, in order to apply himself afresh to his studies. His favourite authors were Aristotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius; and it is said, that from these authors, he picked the seeds of atheism, and those monstrous doctrines he afterwards taught. At his return to Naples, he there, according to father Marsene, agreed with twelve or thirteen of his friends, to go through the world to spread the seeds of atheism, and France falling to his lot, he quitted the name of Lucilio, and took that of Julius Cæsar. Having travelled through part of Germany and the Low Countries, he went to Geneva, and thence to Lyons, where venting his impieties under pretence of teaching philosophy, he was in danger of being seized, and was obliged to fly to England, where he was imprisoned, in 1614; but, after a confinement of forty-nine days was set at liberty; upon which he again crossed the sea and took the road to Italy; but stopping at Geneva, and undertaking to teach the youth there, his pernicious sentiments were soon discovered, which obliged him to return to Lyons, where he endeavoured to screen himself from the persecution of the clergy, by writing a book against Cardan and other atheistical writers, wherein, under pretence of confuting them, he, in some measure, gives them the victory; this was his famous *Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ*; but his artifice being discovered, he went again into Italy, and at length returned to France, and became a monk in a convent of Guienne; but being banished his convent, he retired to Paris, where he endeavoured to introduce himself to the pope's nuncio, by writing an Apology for the Council of Trent. Soon after, he printed his Dialogues on Nature, which he dedicated to the marshal Bas-

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sompierre, who had made him his chaplain, with a salary of two hundred crowns a year; but his Dialogues were scarce published, when the Sorbonne ordered them to be burnt. This obliged him to leave Paris, in 1617, the year after he had obtained his chaplainship, and to retire to Toulouse. He there taught physic, philosophy, and divinity, and secretly infused his atheistical notions into his scholars, which being discovered, he was thrown into prison, and condemned by the parliament of Toulouse, to be tied to a stake, and, after having his tongue plucked out, to be burnt alive, which was executed in that city, in February, 1619, at which time he was only thirty-four years of age. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, 1. *Commentarii Physici.* 2. *Commentarii Medici.* 3. A Treatise de vera Sapientia. 4. A Discourse, entitled *Physico-magicus Tractatus.* 5. *Apologia pro Lege Mosaicæ & Christiana.* 6. A Treatise on Astronomy. 7. *De contemnenda Gloria.*

VANNES, an ancient town of Brittany, with a bishop's see and a harbour. It is but a small place, and yet the suburbs are considerable. It is seated very advantageously for trade, it having a communication with the sea by a canal, twenty-five miles east of Blavet, and two hundred and fifty-five west-by-south of Paris. Long. 2. 59. W. Lat. 47. 39. N.

VANNI (CAVALIER FRANCESCO) an eminent painter, was born at Sienna, in 1563. He was the disciple of Arcangelo Salimbeni, his godfather, and afterwards of Frederico Zuccheri, but quitted the manner he had learned from them, to follow that of Barocci, whom he imitated in his choice of religious subjects, as well as in his gusto of painting. The most considerable works of this master are in the several churches of Sienna, and are much commended both for correctness of design and beauty of colouring. He was knighted by pope Clement VIII. for his famous piece of the fall of Simon Magus, in the Vatican, and died in 1610, at forty-seven years of age.

VAN NIEULANT (WILLIAM) an excellent painter, was born at Antwerp, in the year 1584, and instructed in the art of painting by Savery, at Amsterdam. He afterwards travelled to Rome, and lived three years with Paul Brill, during which he painted the ruins of Rome, and other remains of antiquity, with great exactness, adorning them with many small figures and landscapes. He also performed well in aqua fortis, and was likewise esteemed one of the best poets of his age. He left Rome in 1607, and after having spent some time among the artists at Antwerp, returned to Amsterdam, where he died in the year 1635.

VAN NIEULANT (ADRIAN) a native of Antwerp, was also an eminent painter. He was first instructed by Peter Isaac, and afterwards by Francis Baden, at Amsterdam, in 1607, where he spent most of his life. He was a good painter in small figures and landscapes. There are several fine pieces extant of his doing, containing the histories of the Old Testament. He died in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

VAN NOORT (ADAM) a celebrated painter, was born at Antwerp, and was the son and disciple of Lambert Van Noort. He painted in great, and had the reputation of being a master. He was so full of business, that he had not time to go out of his own country. He was Rubens's first master, and died at Antwerp, in 1641, aged eighty-four.

VAN ORLAY (BERNARD) an excellent painter, was born at Brussels, and became the disciple of Raphael Urbino. When he drew any picture of consequence, he laid leaf-gold for his ground, and painted upon it, which kept his colours fresh, and, in certain places, added a lustre to them, particularly in the celestial light which he painted in a picture of the Day of Judgment, that is in the chapel of the alms-house, at Antwerp. By an order of the emperor Charles V. he drew many designs for tapestries, and the chief of the tapestry-work done for the pope and other princes, after Raphael's designs, was committed to his care, to see it well executed.

VANSOMER (PAUL) an excellent portrait-painter, was born at Antwerp, and came to England in the reign of king James I. about the year 1606, between which and 1620, he did several excellent pictures, among which are that of William earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain, an half-length, at St. James's, which is an admirable portrait. There are also at Windsor, James I. behind him a view of Whitehall, and Anne of Denmark, with a prospect of the west end of St. Paul's. At Hampton-court, is the same king, with armour lying by him on the ground, which is better than the former, also his queen, with a horse and dogs, and the marquis of Hamilton, with the white staff. At Ditchley, are three ladies by him, lady Morton in purple, another with yellow lace about her neck and a gauze scarf, the third in black, with a crape over her forehead. Vansomer died about the age of forty-five, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, on the 5th of January, 1621, *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

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VAN UTRECHT (ADRIAN) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp, on the 12th of January, 1599. His chief excellence was in painting fruit-pieces, birds, and beasts, either as alive or dead. His works are in the palaces of the emperor, the king of Spain, and other princes, and likewise in Holland. He had been in France, Italy, and Germany, but Antwerp was the chief place of his residence.

VARELST (SIMON) an eminent painter, was born in Holland, and arrived at capital excellence in flower-painting. It is not certain in what year he arrived in England. His works were extremely admired, and his pieces the greatest that have been known in this country. He was patronized by the duke of Buckingham, who having too much wit, says Mr. Walpole, to be only beneficent, and perceiving the poor man to be immoderately vain, piqued him to attempt portraits. Varelst thinking nothing impossible to his painting, fell into the snare, and drew the duke himself, but crowded it so much with fruit and sun flowers, that the king, to whom it was shewn, took it for a flower-piece. However Varelst was laughed at, till he was admired, and Sir Peter Lely himself became the real sacrifice to the jest. He lost much of his business, and retired to Kew, while Varelst engrossed the fashion, and for one half-length was paid 110l. His portraits were extremely laboured, and finished with the same delicacy as his flowers, which he continued to introduce into them. Lord chancellor Shaftesbury going to sit, was received by him with his hat on. "Don't you know me?" said the peer. "Yes," replied the painter, "you are my lord chancellor: and do you know me? I am Varelst. The king can make any man a chancellor; but he can make no man a Varelst." Shaftesbury was disgusted, and sat to Greenhill. Some time after, he became lunatic from self-admiration, and calling himself the God of Flowers, went to Whitehall, saying he wanted to converse with the king for two or three hours. Being repulsed, he said, "He is king of England; I am king of painting; why should not we converse together familiarly?" He shewed a history-piece, on which he had laboured twenty years, and boasted that it contained the several manners and excellencies of Raphael, Titian, Rubens, and Vandyck. Varelst was shut up towards the end of his life, but recovered his senses at last, and died in Suffolk-street. In king James's collection were six of his hand, the king, queen, and duchess of Portsmouth, half-lengths. In Lord Pomfret's were nine flower-pieces. His skill in painting flowers has been praised with much delicacy by Mr. Prior, who, on seeing one of them, wrote the following beautiful epigram:

When fam'd Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view.
Finding the painter's science at a stand,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand,
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade.

His brother, Harman Varelst, lived some time at Vienna, till it was besieged by the Turks, in 1683. He afterwards came to England, and painted history, fruit, and flowers, and dying about 1700, was buried in St. Andrew's Holborn. He left a son of his profession called Cornelius, and a very accomplished daughter, who painted in oil, and drew small histories, and portraits both in large and small, understood music, and spoke Latin, German, Italian, and other languages. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VARENIUS (AUGUSTUS) a famous Lutheran divine, was born in the duchy of Lunenburg, on the 20th of September, 1620. He became so well skilled in the Hebrew tongue, that he was considered in Germany as the best skilled in that language of all the protestants, except the Buxtorfs; and he had such a prodigious memory, that he knew the Hebrew text of all the Old Testament by heart. He wrote a Commentary on the Prophecy of Isaiah, and many other works.

He ought not to be confounded with Bernard Varenius, a Dutchman and an able physician, who wrote a geographical treatise which is esteemed, entitled *Geographia universalis, in qua Affectiones generales Telluris explicantur.*

VARILLAS (ANTHONY) a famous French historian, was born in the Upper Marche, a province of France, in 1624. He was intrusted with the education of the sons of some persons of distinction, and at length went to Paris, where he applied himself entirely to the study of history, and contracted an acquaintance with the learned. He became historiographer to the duke of Orleans; obtained a pension of 1200 livres, which Mr. Colbert took from him, and he had another from the French clergy. He died in the community of the clergy of St. Cosmo at Paris, on the 9th of June, 1696. He wrote, 1. A History of France, in fifteen volumes, quarto. 2. A History of Heresies, in six volumes, quarto. 3. The method of Educating Princes, or the History of William de Croy; and many other works. He is charged with being more attentive to please his readers, than to the truth of facts.

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VARIUS, a Latin poet, the friend of Virgil and Horace, had a great share in the bounty and favour of the emperor Augustus, and composed tragedies by which he acquired a great reputation, but they are unhappily lost. We ought particularly to regret his *Thyestes*, which, with the *Medea* of Ovid, passed for the best tragedy of the Romans.

VARNA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated on the river Varna near its mouth, on the Black sea, twenty-two miles north of Mesember, and one hundred and twenty-five north-west of Constantinople. Long. 27. 50. E. Lat. 43. 0. N.

VARRO (MARCUS TERENTIUS) consul of Rome with Lucius Æmilius Paulus, lost by his rashness and imprudence the famous battle of Cannæ against Hannibal, in the 216th year before the Christian æra. But being afterwards at Rome, the people were so far from accusing him, that they returned him thanks, because he had not despaired of the safety of the republic, after so great a loss.

VARRO (MARCUS TERENTIUS) the most learned of all the Romans in grammar, history, and philosophy, was born in the 116th year before the Christian æra. It is said that he composed many Treatises on History, on Illustrious Men, on Roman Families, Annals, and a great number of other works, amounting in all to near five hundred volumes, of which there are only some fragments now extant, and the treatise *De re Rustica*. He died in the 28th year before the Christian æra.

VARUS (QUINTILIUS) a Roman proconsul, who was entirely defeated by Arminius, a German chief, under the reign of Augustus, in the year 9.

VASARI (GIORGIO) a celebrated Italian painter and architect, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, and was the disciple of Michael Angelo and Andrew del Sarto. By his indefatigable diligence in studying and copying all the best pieces of the finest artists, he improved his invention and hand to such a degree, that he attained a wonderful freedom in both. He spent the most considerable part of his life in travelling over Italy, leaving every where marks of his industry, and gathering materials for his history of the lives of the most excellent painters, sculptors, architects, &c. which he published at Florence in two volumes, in 1550, and reprinted in 1568, with large additions, and the heads of most of the masters. He died in 1578, at sixty-four years of age.

VASCOSAN (MICHAEL DE) a celebrated printer of Paris, was born at Amiens. He married one of the daughters of Badius, and also became allied to Robert Stevens, who married the other. Vascosan is justly esteemed one of the most excellent printers France has produced; since almost all the books that have proceeded from his press are esteemed, not only for the beauty and correctness of the impression, but also for their being composed by learned men.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and the castle stands at the extremity of the town. It was strengthened by the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Inn, which almost surrounds the town, twenty-five miles south-east of Munich. Long. 12. 15. E. Lat. 47. 52. N.

VASSI, a town of France, in Champain. It is seated on the river Blaise, ten miles north-west of Joinville, and seventeen north-east of Bar-sur-Aube. Long. 4. 59. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

VATAN, a town of France, in Berri, eight miles from Issoudun, seated in a fine plain. Long. 1. 50. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

VATEAU, an eminent French painter of the 18th century, excelled in the graceful, nearly as much as Teniers in the burlesque, and formed several disciples, whose pictures are greatly admired.

VATER (ABRAHAM) a celebrated professor of anatomy, botany, and medicine at Wittemberg, where he was born in 1684. After having studied at several academies in Germany, he travelled into England and Holland, where he became esteemed by the learned. The celebrated Ruysch, professor at Amsterdam, gave him particular instructions in anatomy, and taught him the art of making those fine injections for which he was so remarkable. Vater improved so well under his lessons, that after being his disciple, he became his rival. King Augustus employed him in many secret operations of chemistry. Vater was made a member of the Royal Society of London, and that of Prussia. He died at Wittemberg in 1751. He has left anatomical preparations, not at all inferior to those of Ruysch. He wrote several works, and collected a magnificent cabinet of curiosities, a description of which has been printed under the title of *Vateri Museum Anatomicum Proprium*, in quarto.

VAUBAN. See PRESTRE.

VAUCOU.

VAUCOULEURS, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Bassigny. It has a collegiate church, with a dean, and ten canons. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which there is a spacious meadow watered by the river Meuse, which passes near the town. It is ten miles west of Toul, and one hundred and fifty east of Paris. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 48. 33. N.

VAUD, a territory of Switzerland, bounded on the south by the lake of Geneva, on the west by the territory of Jez and the Franche Comté, on the north by Neuf-Châtel, the canton Friburg, and that of Bern, which bounds it also on the east. The inhabitants are generally robust, and good soldiers. It is the most pleasant and fertile country in all Switzerland.

VAUDEMONTÉ, a town of France, in Lorraine, in a county of the same name, with a castle, and a collegiate church. It is seated in a country more fertile in corn than any other part of Lorraine, fifteen miles south-east of Toul, and fifteen south-west of Nancy. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 48. 26. N.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of Lorraine, seated on the river Sare, fifty miles north-east of Nancy, and subject to the French; who built the strong fortress of Sar-Lewis close by it. The town itself is almost ruined. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

VAUGE, high mountains of Alsace, in Germany, which separate it from Lorraine on the west, and divide Lorraine from the Franche Comté.

VAUGELAS (**CLAUDE FAVRE DE**) an elegant French writer, was born at Chambery, in 1585. Antoine Favre, or Anthony Faber, his father, was first president of the senate of Chambery, and published some learned works on the laws. His son, the subject of this article, was sent to court when very young, and became gentleman in ordinary, and afterwards chamberlain to the duke of Orleans, whom he attended in all his retreats out of France; and at length he was governor to the children of prince Thomas. A pension was settled on him by the crown, but it remained unpaid till cardinal Richelieu put the French academy upon forming a dictionary of that language: for that body representing to the cardinal, that the only way to have one well and completely executed, was to commit the chief management of it to Vaugelas, the pension was re-established, and punctually paid. But though he had other advantages, and a handsome patrimony from his father, and though he was neither extravagant, nor neglected any means of improving his fortune, yet the expence of attending his master and other misfortunes, made him so poor, that at his death he did not leave sufficient to satisfy his creditors.

He was one of the first who corrected the French tongue, which he had cultivated with peculiar care and attention from his infancy. He formed himself chiefly upon the writings of Coeffeteau, especially his Roman History, which he so highly esteemed, that he could hardly allow any expressions to be pure and elegant that were not to be found in it; whence Balzac pleasantly said, "That in the opinion of Vaugelas, salvation was no more to be had out of the Roman history, than out of the Roman church." His principal talent was for prose; for though he wrote some Italian verses that were admired, he could never succeed in French poetry. He was the author of two important works, *Remarques sur la Langue Française*, in quarto; and *Quint Curci de la Vie & des Actions d'Alexandre*, in quarto. Vaugelas spent thirty years in translating this author, whence Voiture, who was his intimate friend, used to tell him, "That while he was polishing one part, the language would grow obsolete, and he would have all the rest to do over again;" and applied to him Martial's Epigram upon the barber, who was so long in shaving one part of the face, that the beard in the meantime grew again upon the other. However, Mr. Voltaire observes, "That the language then began to attain purity, and a fixed form; which was owing to the French Academy, and particularly to Vaugelas. His translation of Quintus Curtius, which appeared in 1646, was the first good book written with purity; and there are few of the expressions and turns, that are yet become obsolete." Vaugelas died in February, 1650.

VAUR, a town of France in the province of Languedoc, seated on the river Agout, eighteen miles east of Toulouse. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

VAUX (**NICHOLAS**, lord) seems, says Mr. Walpole, to have been a great ornament to the reign of Henry VII. and to the court of Henry VIII. in its more joyous days, before queens, ministers, peers, and martyrs, embued so many scaffolds with their blood. William Vaux, his father, had forfeited his fortunes in the cause of Henry VI. but they were restored to the son with the honour of knighthood, on his fighting bravely at the battle of Stoke against the earl of Lincoln, on the side of Henry VII. At the marriage of prince Arthur, in the seventeenth year of that reign, the gallant young Vaux appeared in a gown of purple velvet, adorned with pieces of gold so thick and massive, that exclusive of

the silk and furs, it was valued at 1000 l. About his neck he wore a collar of 88. weighing 800 l. in nobles. In those days it not only required great bodily strength to support the weight of their cumbersome armour, but their very luxury of apparel for the drawing room would oppress a system of modern muscles; in the first of Henry VIII. he was made lieutenant of the castle of Guines in Picardy; and in the fifth of that reign was at the siege of Terouenne. In the tenth year he was one of the ambassadors for confirming the peace between Henry and the French king; and soon after, in commission for preparing the famous interview between those monarchs near Guines. These martial and festive talents were the direct road to Henry's heart, who in his fifteenth year created sir Nicholas a baron, at the palace of Bridewell; but he lived not long to enjoy the splendor of this favour; for he departed this life in 1523. He founded chantries for the souls of his ancestors, portioned his three daughters with 500 l. a piece for their marriages, and to his sons Thomas and William bequeathed all his wearing gear, except cloth of gold, cloth of silver, and tissue. A battle, a pageant, an embassy, and a superstitious will composed the history of most of the great men of that age; but lord Vaux did not stop there: he had been bred at Oxford, and had a happy genius for poetry, of which some samples are extant in the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*; and his lordship was chiefly admired for the facility of his metre in his songs. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

VAYER. See **MOTHE**.

UBEDA, a considerable and populous town of Spain in Andalusia, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Jaen, in a country fertile in wine, corn, oil, and fruits, five miles north-east of Baeza, and one hundred and thirty-eight south-east of Madrid. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 38. 0. N.

UBERLINGEN, a small free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Furstenburg. It is seated near the lake Constance, ten miles north-east of Constance, in a country abounding in wine. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 47. 34. N.

UBES (**ST**) a sea-port town of Portugal in the province of Estramadura, seated on a bay of the Atlantic ocean, twenty-one miles south of Lisbon. It stands on an eminence, with a very strong castle, built on a rock. The soil about it is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is furnished with good fish from the sea, and a small lake in the neighbourhood. Here they make great quantities of fine salt, which is carried to the American plantations. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, seated on a bay of the Baltic sea, twenty-five miles north-west of Stetin. Long. 14. 50. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia in Asia, seated on the south-east part of the lake Baikal, in the road from Tobolskoi to China, being one thousand miles north-west of Pekin, and one thousand two hundred east of Tobolskoi. Long. 96. 30. E. Lat. 53. 0. W.

UDINA, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with a handsome castle. It is the residence of the patriarch of Aquileia, and is seated in a large and agreeable plain, on the rivers Taglimento and Livenzo, twenty miles west of Gorice, and twenty-five north-by-east of Venice. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

UDINE (**GIOVANNÉ D'**) an excellent painter, received his name from the place of his nativity, he being born at Udine in 1494. He was instructed by Giorgione at Venice, and at Rome became a disciple of Raphael. He is celebrated for being the reviver of stucco, a composition of lime and marble powder, in use among the ancient Romans. He was employed by Raphael in adorning the apartments of the Vatican, and afterwards by several princes and cardinals in the chief palaces of Rome and Florence. By the agreeable variety and richness of his fancy, and his peculiar happiness in expressing all sorts of animals, fruit, flowers, and still-life, both in colours and in basso-relievo, he acquired the reputation of being the greatest master in the world for decorations and ornaments in stucco and grotesque. He died in 1564, at seventy years of age, and was buried, according to his desire, in the Rotunda, near Raphael his dear master.

VECELLI. See **TITIAN**.

VECHT, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Munster, near a river of the same name. It is a small place, but well fortified, and is thirty miles north of Osnabrug. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which runs from east to west across the province of Overijssel, and falls into the Zuyder-Zee below Swartfijus.

VEDELIUS (**NICHOLAS**) an eminent protestant divine in the seventeenth century, was born in the Palatinate, and

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was professor of philosophy twelve years at Geneva, and minister of the church of that city for ten years. In 1630 he was made professor of Hebrew and divinity at Davenport, and was admitted doctor of divinity at Basil, in his journey to that city. He was afterwards professor of divinity at Franeker, where he died in 1642. He shewed great zeal against the Arminians, and wrote a work intitled *Arcanis Arminianismi*. He also wrote *Notæ in Epistolas Ignatii*, quarto. *Rationale Theologicum*, and several other works.

VEGA (LOPEZ DE) a celebrated Spanish poet, also called *Lope Felix de Vega Carpio*, was born at Madrid in 1562, and became secretary to the bishop of Avila, and afterwards to the count of Lemos, the duke of Alva, &c. At length having embraced the ecclesiastical state, he received priests orders, and became knight of Malta. He died on the 27th of August, 1635, aged seventy-two. He wrote in Spanish a great number of theatrical pieces and poems that are admired.

VEGA. See GARCIAS LASSO.

VEGETIUS (FLAVIUS) a celebrated writer, lived under the reign of Valentinian the Younger, about the year 380. He wrote in Latin an excellent treatise containing military institutions; of which M. Bourdon published a good translation in French, in 1743, octavo.

VEGLIA, an island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Morlachia, and to the east of Cherfo. It is twenty miles in length, and eight in breadth; and is the most pleasant and populous of all the islands on this coast. It produces a great deal of wine, silk, and small horses, which are in great esteem. Veglia is the only town therein; it is a bishop's see, and has an harbour defended by a castle. It is seated on the sea shore, on a hill, seventeen miles north-west of Arbe. Long. 14. 53. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

VEILLANA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, seated on an eminence near the river Doria, twelve miles north of Pignerol. Long. 7. 24. E. Lat. 44. 57. N.

VEIT (St.) a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia, seated in a fruitful valley, at the confluence of the rivers Glan and Wunich, eight miles north-east of Clagenfurt. Long. 14. 45. E. Lat. 46. 56. N.

VEITO (St.) a strong town of Italy in Istria, with a castle belonging to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, thirty-seven miles south-east of Capo-d'Istria. Lon. 14. 37. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

VELA, a remarkable cape on the coast of Terra Firma, in South America, one hundred and eighty miles north-east of St. Martha. Long. 73. 30. W. Lat. 12. 0. N.

VELASQUEZ (DOM DIEGO DE SYLVA, one of the greatest painters Spain has produced, was born at Seville in 1594. He first employed himself in imitating the works of Caravaggio, whose manner he resembles in his portraits, and at length repaired to Madrid, where his works procured him the highest reputation, and he became first painter to king Philip IV. who loaded him with favours, made him a knight of St. Jago, gave him several posts, and presented him a golden key; a distinction by which he had admittance into the palace at all hours. Velasquez travelled into Italy, and was every where magnificently received; for doing honour to this great painter, was paying their court to the king of Spain. His majesty was fond of his company, and took an extraordinary pleasure in seeing him paint. Velasquez died at Madrid in 1660, and his funeral was performed with extraordinary magnificence.

VELAY, a territory of France in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the north by Forez, on the west by Upper Auvergne, on the south by the Gevaudan, and on the east by Vivarez. It is a country full of mountains, covered with snow the greatest part of the year, and yet it abounds with cattle.

VELDENTS, a castle of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the chief place of a county of the same name, in the archbishoprick of Treves, and belongs to the elector Palatine. It is seated near the river Moselle, fifteen miles east of Treves. Long. 6. 36. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

VELEZ (LEWIS DE GUEVARRE ET DE DUEGNAS) a facetious Spanish poet, was born at Icija in Andalusia, and had a surprising talent for turning the most serious things into ridicule. He was esteemed at the court of Philip IV. and died in 1646. He wrote, in Spanish, several comedies, and a piece, entitled *The lame Devil*, or *News from the other World*.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, fifty miles south-east of Madrid. Long. 3. 20. W. Lat. 40. 5. N.

VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Erif, with an harbour and an handsome castle, where the governor resides. It is seated between two high mountains, one hundred miles from Malaga. Long. 4. 0. W. Lat. 35. 0. N.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. It is seated in an agreeable plain, twelve miles

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north-east of Malaga. Long. 3. 41. W. Lat. 36. 28. N.

VELIKA, a town of Schavonia, sixty miles north-west of Possega. Long. 17. 31. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, a celebrated Latin historian, was, it is thought, born at Naples, of an illustrious family. He was at first tribune, and at length commanded the cavalry in Germany under Tiberius. He followed that prince in all his expeditions during nine years, and was made prætor in the year 30. He wrote an Abridgment of the Roman History, which is a very curious performance, and written in a style worthy of the Augustan age. He there exactly mentions the epochas of great events, and gives an elogium on the great men. He is nevertheless blamed for praising with too much adulation Tiberius, and even Sejanus, which, according to Justus Lipsius, involved him in the ruin of that unhappy favourite. This Abridgment by Velleius Paterculus is not complete. It was published by Rhenanus in 1520, and has since had a great number of editions. There is also attributed to this historian a fragment, which mentions the defeat of some Roman legions, in the country of the Grisons; but the learned critics consider this fragment as a supposititious piece.

VELLETRI, a town of Italy in the Campania of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, who has here a magnificent palace. It is seated on a pleasant hill, twelve miles from the sea, and eighteen south-east of Rome. Long. 13. 20. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see and the title of a principality. It is seated near the river Volturno, twenty-seven miles west of Capua. Long. 14. 50. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

VENAISSIN, a territory which lately depended on the pope, between Provence, Dauphiny, Durance, and the Rhone, whose capital city is Avignon.

VENANT, a town of France in Artois, on the frontiers of Flanders, five miles east of Aire. Long. 2. 30. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

VENCE, an ancient town of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the frontiers of Piedmont, eight miles from the sea, and nine north of Antibes. Long. 7. 0. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

VENDOME, a town of France in Beauce, and capital of Vendomois, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated upon the river Loire, thirty miles north-east of Tours. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 47. 48. N. The Vendomois, or the duchy of Vendome, is bounded on the north by Dumois, on the east by Blaisois, on the south by Touraine, and on the west by the Maine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and produces all the necessaries of life in abundance.

VENERIE-ROYALE, a fine country-house of the king of Sardinia, about three miles from Turin. It is seated between the rivers Po, Stura, and Doria.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma in South America, lying on a gulph of the same name, is about 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the North sea, on the south by New Granada, on the west by the province of Rio-de-la-Hacha, and on the east by that of Cumana. The vallies produce plenty of corn, rich pastures, fruit, sugar, and tobacco; and their plantations of chocolate nuts are the best in America. There is also gold among the sands of this province, which has induced a great many Spaniards and Indians to settle here. Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENICE, a city of Italy, and one of the most rich, celebrated, and considerable places in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate, and an university. It is built on little islands in the sea, which are seventy-two in number, according to the common account. The houses are all built upon piles, and properly speaking, there is no street in the city, for the houses are all built on the sides of canals. There is no passing through this city in a carriage, for which reason they make use of a sort of boats, called gondolas. Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for those that walk on foot. This renders the situation very advantageous; because this city being four or five miles from the land, has no need of walls or ramparts. It is also favourable to the singular neatness, which predominates throughout the whole place, and in the houses; and likewise facilitates the carriage of all sorts of merchandises, and goods from one place to another. It also has its inconveniences, for they have no water but what is brought a good way off in casks; and the canals in the summer have an offensive smell. There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts; is of white marble, and has but one arch, which is ninety feet wide. There are in Venice fifty-three public squares, as well small as great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's.

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Mark's Place, and is the greatest ornament to the city. St Mark's church is at one end, and that of St. Geminiani at the other. The procuraties, which are a sort of marble structures, whose architecture is very handsome and regular, run along each side, having large piazzas under them. This square is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the Doge, which fronts St. Mark's Place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and those below are for the assemblies of the councils of state, with the body of the nobility and magistrates. Besides these large buildings, there are 115 towers, of surprising height and structure; 64 marble statues, and 23 of bronze, which are all master-pieces of workmanship. The arsenal of Venice is the finest, and best furnished in Europe. It is seated on the sea side, at the end of the city, from whence it is separated by a canal, and is about three miles in circumference. It is surrounded with very high walls, and several small towers, where there is a good guard. In these towers there are bells, which the centinels ring on the least appearance of danger. In this arsenal there are arms for 100,000 men, as well horse as foot; besides 2000 cannons always ready for service, either by sea or land. In this city there are 70 churches, 39 monasteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front are encrusted with jasper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them are above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160,000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk manufactories, bone lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The fons are generally of the same business as the father. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skilful masters. It is seventy-two miles east-by-north of Mantua, one hundred and fifteen north-east of Florence, one hundred and forty east of Milan, two hundred and twenty-five north of Rome, and three hundred north-by-west of Naples. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

V E N I C E (the republic of) a country of Italy, which comprehends fourteen provinces, namely the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremasco, the Polesino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which see in their proper places. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. These may be divided into six classes, namely twelve of the most ancient families; four families that in 880 subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; those whose names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the public in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for 100,000 ducats, in 1646; and lastly, all the strangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of these families above twenty-five years of age, has a right to be a member of the council, which generally consists of about 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negotiators, and secret even to a scruple. They also make a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life. After his election they place the ducal cap on his head, upon which he takes possession of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any great solemnities, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the Adriatic Sea in the name of the republic, on Holy-Thursdays; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to chuse an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. There are four councils, the first of which is composed of the doge and six counsellors, called the Signioria. The second is the Configlia Grande, or Great Council, in which all the nobles have a voice. The third is the Configlio-dei-Pregadi, which is as it were the soul of the republic, and consists of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Configlio-Proprio, whose members are called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, which join to the Signioria, and consists of

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twenty eight assessors. This gives audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last is Il-Collegio-delli dieci, and is composed of ten counsellors, who take notice of all criminal matters; and the doge himself, when accused, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a great misfortune to be cited before it. It is a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they have a great number of spies, who discover not only what is done, but what is said. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Persians. The protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are neither hated nor persecuted, as in other popish countries. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. This patriarch, in consequence of the policy of the senate, has scarce any power over the priests and monks, who are greatly corrupted. In times of peace the Venetians generally keep an army of 16,000 regular troops, and 10,000 militia. On the sea they have always a small fleet, composed of a few men of war, frigates, and galleys, which convoy the ships designed for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Corfu. They have also six galleys, with a few galliots or brigantines, to oppose the Corsairs which cruise on their coasts. Their carnival begins on New year's day, and continues till Ash-Wednesday; all which time is employed in sports and diversions, and libertinism reigns in the city.

V E N I U S (OCTAVIO) or OTHO VAN VEEN, a person skilled in painting, philosophy, poetry, and the mathematics, was born at Leyden in the year 1558, of a considerable family. He was educated under cardinal Groesbeck, bishop and prince of Liege, and learned at the same time to design of Isaac Nicholas. Afterwards he went to Rome, where he improved himself in designing under Frederico Zuccherro, and acquired great excellence in all the parts of painting, especially in the knowledge of the chiaro oscuro. He lived seven years at Rome, during which time he performed several extraordinary pieces; and then passing into Germany, was received into the emperor's service. After this he was employed by the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Cologne; but having a desire to return into the Low Countries, of which Alexander Farnese, prince of Parma, was then governor for the king of Spain, he was made his engineer and painter. After that prince's death he retired to Antwerp, where he adorned the principal churches with his paintings. The archduke Albert, who succeeded in the government of the Low Countries, afterwards sent for him to Brussels, and made him master of the mint; yet though this post took up much time, he found leisure to exercise his profession, and drew the portraits, at full length, of the archduke and the infanta his wife, which were sent to James I. king of Great Britain. Lewis XIII. king of France, made him very advantageous offers, to induce him to enter into his service, but he would not leave his native country. He was the first since Polydore Caravaggio that reduced the clara oscuro to a principle of the art of painting, and had the honour to instruct Rubens. He published several works, which he embellished with cuts of his own designing, as Horace's Emblems, the Life of Thomas Aquinas, and the Emblems of Love, which he performed with a great deal of art and grace. According to some authors he died at Brussels, on the 6th of May, 1629, but others say he lived till 1634.

He had two brothers, Gilbert who was an engraver, and Peter a painter; and left behind him two daughters, both excellent in their father's art.

V E N L O, a strong town of the United Provinces in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond. It was formerly in alliance with the Hanziatic towns, till it was taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards till 1702, when the allies took it for the States-General. The inhabitants are for the most part Roman Catholics, and it is seated on the river Maese, where there is a commodious harbour. It is ten miles south-west of Guelders. Long. 6. 26. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

V E N N E R (TOBIAS) M. D. an eminent physician in the reign of Charles I. practised physic for many years at Bridgewater, and other places in Somersetshire; but in the latter part of his life in and near Bath. He was author of several medical books, the chief of which is his *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, or a Treatise wherein the right way and best manner of living for attaining to a long and healthful life, is clearly demonstrated. This book was first published in 1620, and being adapted to general use and to ordinary capacities, is said to have got him most of his practice. He also wrote upon the Bath and Bristol waters. He had the character of a plain man, and of a good and charitable physician; and is supposed to have prolonged his own life by observing the rules laid down in his book. He died in 1660, at eighty-three years of age.

V E N N E R (THOMAS) a ringleader of the enthusiasts called

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Fifth monarchy-men, in the interregnum, was a wine-cooper, who had acquired a competent estate by his trade, and was reputed a man of sense before his understanding was bewildered by the notions of the Millenarians, and his warm expectation that Christ was coming to reign a thousand years upon earth, and that all human government, except that of the saints, was soon to cease. He considered both Cromwell and Charles II. as usurpers of Christ's dominion, and persuaded his weak brethren that it was their duty to rise and seize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, assembled in the streets, and proclaimed king Jesus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they resolutely engaged, as many of them believed themselves to be invulnerable, but they were at length overcome by numbers, and their leader, with twelve of his followers, was executed in January 1660-1. *Mr. Granger's Biographical History.*

VENNING (RALPH) a nonconformist divine in the reign of Charles II. was educated in Emanuel college in Cambridge; and before the ejection, lecturer of the church of St. Olave in Southwark, where he was in high repute for his preaching. He was a man of great benevolence, and in his charity sermons was a powerful advocate for the poor, among whom he annually distributed some hundred pounds. His oratory on this topic is said to have been almost irresistible; as some have gone to church with a resolution not to give, and have been insensibly and involuntarily melted into compassion, and bestowed their alms with uncommon liberality. As he was a man of no party himself, men of different parties were generally disposed to do justice to his character. He was the author of nine practical treatises, and died on the 10th of March, 1673-4, in the forty-third year of his age.

VENOSA, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicate, with a bishop's see. It is the place where Horace was born. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennine mountains, twelve miles north-west of Acerenza, and eighty north-east of Naples. Lon. 16. 41. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of Terra Firma in South America, and in the Isthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize on the river Chagre, which they send from Panama to Porto-Bello. It is forty miles south of Porto-Bello. Long. 81. 36. W. Lat. 9. 26. N.

VENTIDIUS BASSUS, a Roman of mean birth, was at first a muleteer, but afterwards acquired such reputation in the army for his bravery, under Julius Cæsar and Marc Anthony, that he became tribune of the people, prætor, high priest, and at length consul. He conquered the Parthians in three great battles, for which he had the honour of a triumph, in the 38th year before the Christian æra; and after his death he was honourably interred at the public expence.

VENTIMIGLIA, a sea-port town of Italy in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Mediterranean sea, sixteen miles east of Nice, and one hundred south-west of Genoa. Long. 7. 35. E. Lat. 43. 51. N.

VENUS, in pagan worship, the goddess of love and beauty. Cicero mentions two other dieties of this name, of which the most famous were the *Venus*, styled *Urania* and *Celestis*, and the *Venus Pandemos*, or *Popularis*, the wife of Vulcan, and the goddess of wanton and effeminate love. To the first the pagans ascribed no attributes but such as were agreeable to the strictest chastity and virtue; and of this deity they admitted no corporeal resemblance, she being only represented by the form of a globe, ending conically. Her sacrifices were termed *Nephelia*, on account of their sobriety. To her honey and wine were offered, and no animal except the heifer, and on her altars the wood of figs, vines, or mulberries were not suffered to be burnt. The Romans dedicated a temple to this goddess, to whom they gave the name of *Verticordia*, because she turned the hearts of lewd women, and inspired modesty and virtue.

But the most famous of these goddesses is the wife of Vulcan, who is represented as springing from the froth raised by the genitals of Saturn, when cut off by Jupiter and thrown into the sea. As soon as she was formed, she was laid in a beautiful shell embellished with pearl, and wafted by gentle Zephyrs to the isle of Cytherea, whence she sailed to Cyprus. At her landing flowers rose beneath her feet; she was received by the Hours, who braided her hair with golden fillets, and then wafted her to heaven, where her charms appeared so attractive, that most of the gods desired her in marriage; but Vulcan, by the advice of Jupiter, gained possession by putting poppies into her nectar. As Venus was the goddess of love and pleasure, the poets have been lavish in the description of her beauties, and the painters and statuary have endeavoured to give her the most lovely form. Sometimes she is represented clothed in purple, glittering with gems, her head crowned with roses,

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and drawn in her ivory car by swans, doves, or sparrows: at others, she stands attended by the Graces; but in all positions, her son Cupid is her inseparable companion. She was honoured as the mother of Hymeneus, Cupid, Aeneas, and the Graces, and was passionately fond of Adonis and Anchises. For her particular adventures, see **VULCAN**, **ADONIS**, **PARIS**, **PYGMALION**, &c.

This goddess was principally worshipped at Paphos and Cyprus, and the sacrifices offered to her were white goats and swine, with libations of wine, milk, and honey. Her victims were crowned with flowers, or wreaths of myrtle.

The abbé la Pluche observes, that these two Venuses received their origin from the different manner in which the Egyptians represented their Isis, who, when she bore celestial attributes on her head, as a star, was considered as the celestial Venus, who was taken up with the study of the stars, who applied herself to the most sublime sciences, and had her thoughts fixed on heaven. While the Isis with terrestrial symbols, as the heads of several animals, a multitude of breasts, or a child in her lap, became the goddess of fruitfulness and generation.

VERA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the sea-shore, fifty-five miles south-west of Carthagena. Long. 1. 41. W. Lat. 37. 21. N.

VERACHT, (Toby) an excellent painter of landscapes, was born at Antwerp in the year 1566, and instructed Rubens in that branch of painting. He died in the year 1631.

VERA-CRUZ, a sea-port town of North America, in New Spain, with a very secure and commodious harbour, defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla annual y arrives from Spain to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico. And, at the same time, a fair is held here for all manner of rich merchandize brought from China and the East Indies, by way of the South Sea, and for the merchandize of Europe by the way of the Atlantic Ocean. This town is not two miles in circumference, and about it there is a wall of no great strength on the land-side. The air is unwholesome, and there are very few Spaniards here unless when the Flotilla arrives, and then it is crowded with people from all parts of Spanish America. It is two hundred miles south-east of Mexico. Long. 102. 15. W. Lat. 18. 41. N.

VERAGUA, a province of New Spain, bounded on the east by that of Costa Rica, on the west by Panama, on the north by Darien and the gulph of Panama, and on the south by the South Sea. It is about one hundred and twenty-five miles in length from east to west, and sixty in breadth from north to south. It is a mountainous barren country, but has plenty of gold and silver. Conception is the capital town.

VERA-PAZ, a province of America, in New Spain, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the east by Honduras and Guatamala, on the south by Soconusco, and on the west by Chiapa. It is about eighty-eight miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of mountains and thick forests, which are crossed by several rivers.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a bishop's see. It is adorned with several churches, and some handsome buildings, particularly the town-house, the governor's palace, and the hospital. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Cerva and Sessia, ten miles north-west of Casal. Long. 8. 26. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

VERD, (Cape) a promontory on the west coast of Africa, forty miles north-west of the mouth of the river Gambia. Long. 17. 49. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

VERD, the islands of Cape de Verd, are seated on the Atlantic Ocean, about four hundred miles west of the cape. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of latitude, and the principal are ten in number, lying in a semi-circle. Their names are St. Antony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the isle of Sal, Bona Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which see.

VERDEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover. It is seated on the river Aller near the Weser, fifteen miles south-east of Bremen, and fifty north-by-west of Hanover. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of Verdunois, with a bishop's see. There are several abbeys, collegiate and parish churches; but the principal structures are the bishop's palace and the town-house. They make large quantities of sweetmeats here, which are exported to several places. It is thirty miles west of Metz, and one hundred and thirty east of Paris. Long. 5. 24. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated at the confluence of the rivers Doux and Sone. Long. 3. 57. E. Lat. 46. 52. N.

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There is another town of the same name in Lower Armagnac, seated on the river Garonne, twenty-two miles north-west of Toulouse. Long. o. 58. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the north by Cambresis, on the east by Thierache, on the south by Noyonnois, and on the west by Santerre. It abounds in corn and excellent flax, and St. Quentin is the capital.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerrois, seated on the river Cure, ten miles south east of Auxerre. Long 3. 43. E. Lat. 47. 41. N.

VERMILLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Delekarlen, on the east by Westmania and Neris, on the south by the lake Waner, and on the west by Norway. It is about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth, and is full of lakes and marshes.

VERE, (EDWARD) earl of Oxford, an admired poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His youth was distinguished by his wit, his dexterity in the exercises of those times, his valour, and his zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, Stow says, he was the first that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and presenting the queen with a pair of the former, she was so pleased with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. The earl of Oxford shone in the tournaments of that reign, in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her majesty's own hand, being led armed by two ladies into her presence-chamber. In 1585, he was at the head of the nobility who embarked with the earl of Leicester for the relief of the states of Holland; and, in 1588, joined the fleet with ships hired at his own expence, to repel the Spanish Armada. He was knight of the Garter, and sat on the celebrated trials of the queen of Scots, of the earls of Arundel, of Essex, and Southampton; but another remarkable trial in that reign proved the voluntary cause of his ruin. He was an intimate friend of the duke of Norfolk, who being condemned on account of the Scottish queen, he earnestly solicited the lord treasurer Burleigh, his father-in-law, to save the duke's life; but not succeeding, he was so incensed against that minister, that from the most absurd and unjust revenge, he swore he would do all he could to ruin his daughter, and, accordingly, not only forsook her bed, but sold and consumed great part of the vast inheritance descended to him from his ancestors. He, however, lived to a very great age, and died in the second year of James I. This nobleman was reckoned the best writer of comedy in his time, and yet the very names of all his plays are lost, though a few of his Poems are extant in the *Paradise of Dainty Devises*, printed in 1758, quarto. The chief part of the Collection was written by Richard Edwards, another comic writer. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

VERE, (Sir FRANCIS) a gentleman, who after giving many signal proofs of his valour in the Low Countries, was, in 1596, made governor of Flushing by queen Elizabeth. He afterward gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in the memorable battle near Nieupoort, and by his brave defence of Ostend for five months against the Spanish army. He was at the end of that term relieved, and the town was taken after a siege of three years. He died on the 28th of August, 1608.

VERE, (Sir HORACE) afterwards baron of Tilbury, was younger brother to Sir Francis, and a sharer with him in the danger and honour of the above-mentioned exploits. He had the command of the forces sent by king James to recover the Palatinate. He was a man of a most steady and sedate courage, and possessed that presence of mind in the greatest dangers and emergencies, which is the highest qualification of a general. It was owing to this quality that he made that glorious retreat from Spinola, which was the greatest action of his life. His taking of Sluys was attended with difficulties which were thought insuperable. *Mr. Granger's Hist.*

VERGAZON, (HENRY) a Dutch painter of landscapes and ruins, which he painted with great neatness. His colouring is very natural, but his landscape parts are commonly too dark and gloomy, appearing as if drawn for a night-piece. He sometimes painted small portraits, which are very curious. He was some time in England, but died in France.

VERGER DE HAURANE, (JOHN DU) abbot of St. Cyran, who rendered himself famous by his writings, and the disciples he formed, was born at Bayonne in 1581, of a noble family. He studied in France and at Louvain; and, in 1620, obtained the abbey of St. Cyran, when he applied himself to the reading of the fathers and the councils, and formed a new system of the doctrine of grace, to the belief of which he endeavoured to bring over Janfenius, and a great number of divines with whom he carried on a correspondence by letter, and spared no pains to confirm M. d'Audilly, M. Arnauld, M. le Maitre, and his other dis-

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ciples, in his sentiments. This making a great noise, the cardinal de Richelieu, in 1630, had him closely confined. However, after that minister's death, he was set at liberty, but died at Paris on the 11th of October, 1643, aged sixty-two. He wrote *Spiritual Letters*, a *Treatise on the Poverty of Jesus Christ*, with other Treatises, and a large volume in folio, printed at the expence of the clergy of France, under the name of Petrus Aurelius, but was suppressed by the king's order. Several of the abbe de St. Cyran's other pieces were condemned after his decease.

VERGIER, (JAMES) a French poet, was born at Lyons in 1657, and went to Paris when young, where, by his agreeable wit, and the politeness of his behaviour, he rendered himself esteemed, and his company sought after. He then wore the habit of an ecclesiastic, and received the degree of bachelor of the Sorbonne. At length, however, he took to the sword, and, in 1690, was made commissioner of the marine. He also became president of the council of commerce of Dunkirk; but his voluptuousness, negligence, and love of pleasure, prevented his obtaining higher posts, and amassing wealth. He was assassinated at Paris, by being shot with a pistol at midnight, as he was returning home after supping with one of his friends, on the 23d of August, 1720, at sixty-three years of age. He wrote a Collection of Poems, Songs, Letters, and other Pieces, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam in 1731, in two volumes duodecimo, sometimes bound in four. His songs are particularly esteemed on account of their decency. He also wrote *Zaira*, or the African, in verse, and a Novel in prose and verse, intitled *Don Juan and Isabella*.

VERGERIUS, (PETER PAUL) bishop of Capo d'Istria, the place of his birth, studied the law, but became more famous for his embassies than his skill in that profession. In the year 1530, pope Clement VII. sent him into Germany as his nuncio to the king of the Romans, with orders to prevent by all possible methods the calling of a general council, when he opposed the progress of Lutheranism, and maintained with vigour and address the interests of the papacy. In 1535, he was sent thither again by Paul III. with orders to promise that a council should be called, when he had a conference with several protestant princes, and at Wittemberg discoursed with Luther himself. The following year he gave an account of his nunciship to the pope, and was immediately sent to Naples to negotiate with Charles V. He was advanced to a bishoprick the same year; and, in 1541, was present at the diet of Worms. But upon his returning this last time to Rome, he was so suspected of Lutheranism, that the pope renounced his design of making him a cardinal. Vergerius was confounded at this news, and resolved to endeavour to justify himself; for which purpose, he retired into his own country, and began there a controversial work against the apostates of Germany. He examined their books, he weighed the force of their objections, he attentively considered the methods of refuting them; but this study served only to convince him that they were in the right. Upon this, he renounced the hopes of being made a cardinal, and went to visit his brother who was bishop of Pola. He told him his condition; asked his advice, and exhorted him to consult the scriptures. The bishop of Pola complied with this request, was convinced of the truth of the protestant doctrine, and agreed with his brother to teach the truth for the future. They executed this design; but the monks, who perceived it, alarmed the inquisition, and made a great clamour about it; on which, Vergerius not thinking himself safe, retired to Mantua to the cardinal Hereules de Gonzaga; but the pope's legate pressing that cardinal to rid himself of such a guest, Vergerius went to vindicate himself before the council of Trent, when the pope wrote to his legates to forbid his taking a place there, and to order him to depart. Vergerius then retired to Venice, where being prohibited going to his bishoprick, he went to Padua, and was there a witness of the deplorable death of Francis Spira; and this example of despair made him resolve to become a voluntary exile, in order to make an open profession of the pure gospel, on which he retired to the country of the Grisons, and was a minister there some years, as also in the Valteline, after which the duke of Wirtemberg invited him to Tubingen, where he died on the 4th of October, 1565. He published several small pieces which were of great disservice to the Romish communion. Before he had left Italy he had lost his brother, who was suspected to have been poisoned.

VERGIL, (POLYDOR). See VIRGIL.

VERHEYEN, (PHILIP) doctor of physic, regius professor of anatomy and surgery, and one of the most celebrated anatomists of his time, was the son of a labourer of the village of Verrebroucq. He was employed with his parents in cultivating the earth till he was twenty-two years of age, when the curate of the place finding that he had great good sense, taught him the rudiments of learning, and procured him a place in Trinity college at Louvain. Verheyen made such

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such progress, that he soon excelled his fellow-students, was made professor of anatomy and surgery, acquired an immortal reputation, and died at Louvain on the 18th of February, 1710, aged sixty-two. He wrote an excellent *Treatise de Corporis Humani Anatomia*, the twelfth edition of which was printed at Brussels in 1710, quarto. A *Treatise de Febribus*, and other works.

VERITAS, in pagan mythology. See TRUTH.

VERMANDER, (CHARLES) an eminent painter and poet, was born at Meulebrac, a lordship belonging to his father in Flanders. He shewed great fire and genius both in his poems and pictures, most of which are taken from the sacred history. He wrote, 1. A *Treatise on Painting*. 2. *The Lives of Flemish Painters*. 3. *Comedies and Poems*.

VERMILLI, (PETER) a famous divine, better known by the name of Peter Martyr, was born at Florence on the 8th of September, 1500. He took the habit of a regular canon of St. Augustin, in the monastery of Fiesoli, and became well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and in philosophy and divinity. He at length arose to be chief of the congregation, and preached with such eloquence, that he was considered as one of the most excellent preachers in Italy. At length reading the books of Zuinglius and Bucer, he embraced their sentiments, and brought over to his opinions Tremellius, Zanchius, and a great number of other persons; then took with him Bernardin Ochin, general of the Capuchins, and went to Zurich, then to Basil, and at length to Strasburg, where he taught publicly, and married a young nun named Catharine. His great reputation occasioned his being invited to England by king Edward VI. upon which he came hither with his wife in 1547, and obtained a professorship in the university of Oxford, which he enjoyed till the year 1553, and then returned to Strasburg. He afterwards taught at Zurich, and died there in 1562. He had the year before assisted at the conference of Poissy. He wrote a great number of works.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Evreux, and on the frontiers of Perche. It is seated on the river Aure, twenty-two miles south-west of Evreux, and sixty-five south-west of Paris. Long. 1. 10. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

There is another town of the same name in the Bourbonnois, fifteen miles from Moulins, and three from Alior. Long. 3. 15. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

VERNEY, (GUICHARD JOSEPH DU) a celebrated physician, member the Academy of Sciences at Paris, professor of anatomy at the royal garden, and one of the most learned anatomists of his time, was born at Feurs, in Fores, on the 5th of August, 1648, his father being a physician in that town. He acquired a very great reputation by his lectures and skill in anatomy and natural history; wrote in French an excellent *Treatise on the Organ of Hearing*, and died on the 10th of September, 1730, aged eighty-two.

VERNON, a handsome town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, with an ancient castle, and a fort on the end of the bridge over the river Seine, on which it is seated in a plain, ten miles north-east of Evreux, and forty-two north-west of Paris. Long. 1. 27. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

VERNON, (EDWARD) esq. an English admiral distinguished by his bravery, was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, and born at Westminster on the 12th of November, 1684. His father, who was secretary of state to king William and queen Mary, gave him a good education, but never intended him for the sea service; however, as the youth became desirous of entering on that employment, his father at last consented, and he pursued those studies which had a relation to navigation and gunnery with surprising alacrity and success. His first expedition at sea was under admiral Hopson, when the French fleet and Spanish galleons were destroyed at Vigo. In 1702, he served as second lieutenant on board the *Resolution* in an expedition to the West Indies, under the command of commodore Walker; and, in 1704, served on board the fleet commanded by sir George Rooke, in convoying the king of Spain to Lisbon, when Mr. Vernon received an hundred guineas and a ring from that king's own hand. He was also at the famous battle of Malaga, both which were performed the same year. In January 1705, he was appointed commander of the *Dolphin*; and, in 1707, commanded the *Royal Oak*, one of the ships sent to convoy the Lisbon fleet, which falling in with the French, three of our men of war were taken, and a fourth blown up. In 1708, Mr. Vernon commanded the *Jersey*, and was sent to the West Indies as rear admiral under sir Charles Wager, where he took many valuable prizes, and greatly interrupted the trade of the enemy. In 1715, he commanded the *Assistance*, a ship of fifty guns, under sir John Norris, in an expedition to the Baltic; and, in 1726, he commanded the *Grafton* of seventy guns, under sir Charles Wager, in

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the same seas. On the accession of his late majesty, in 1727, captain Vernon was chosen member for Penryn, in Cornwall, and soon after was sent to Gibraltar as commander of the *Grafton*, to join sir Charles Wager. The next expedition in which Mr. Vernon was engaged, was that which immortalized his name. This was in 1739; he was sleeping in his bed at Chatham, when the courier arrived with the news at about two in the morning, and being informed that dispatches of the utmost importance were arrived from London, he arose, and opening the packet, found a commission appointing him vice-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of a squadron fitting out for destroying the settlements of the Spaniards in the West Indies, with a letter from his majesty requiring his immediate attendance on him, on which he ordered a post-chaise to be got ready, and arrived at St. James's about ten in the morning. Having received his instructions, he weighed anchor from Spithead on the 23d of July, and on the 20th of November got in sight of Porto-Bello, and the next day began the attack of that town, when, after a furious engagement on both sides, it was taken on the 22d, with a considerable number of cannon, mortars, and ammunition, and also two Spanish men of war. He then blew up the fortifications, and left the place for want of land forces sufficient to keep it, but first distributed ten thousand dollars which had been sent to Porto Bello for paying the Spanish troops, among the forces for their encouragement. On the 3d of March he anchored before Carthagena, and on the 6th began to bombard that town, but had not force sufficient to take it. After his return home, the rebellion in 1745 breaking out, he was employed in guarding the coasts of Kent and Sussex, when he stationed a squadron of men of war in so happy a manner, that he blocked up the French ports in the channel. But soon after complaints being made against him for superseding the orders of the lords of the admiralty in appointing a gunner, in opposition to one recommended by themselves, and for exacting too severe duty from the private men, he was struck off the list of admirals, on which he retired from all public business, except attending the house of commons as member for Ipswich in Suffolk. He generally resided at his country seat at Nacton, and, though lame, enjoyed a good state of health to the last. He was perfectly well on Friday the 28th of October, 1757; but about two the next morning was awaked out of his sleep by a heaviness at his heart, a physician was instantly sent for, but he breathed his last in the arms of a servant about three minutes before he arrived.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, forty-seven miles south-east of Rome. Long. 14. 19. E. Lat. 41. 49. N.

VERONA, a city of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is seated near the mountains, with a kind of plain to the south, and is seven miles in circumference. It is naturally strong; but the Venetians have so increased the fortifications, that it is almost impregnable. The citadel stands on a plain on the banks of the river Adige, and there are two castles on a neighbouring mountain. It has five gates, which are not only strong but handsome, and adorned with sculpture, statues, columns, and other works in marble. In the market for cattle is a very large amphitheatre built with free-stone and marble, in which are forty-two rows of benches, or seats, for the spectators, one above another; so that 23,000 persons might be commodiously seated at the same time. There are also the remains of a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Marius. There are several magnificent palaces here; but the town-house excels all the rest. However, this town is neither rich nor populous, the common houses are low, and the streets are but indifferently paved. It has a cathedral, and several churches and convents. It is seventeen miles north-east of Mantua, and sixty-two south-west of Venice. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 45. 24. N.

VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the north by the Trentino, on the east by the Vicentino and Paduano, on the south by the Mantuano, and on the west by the Bresciano. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-seven in breadth, and is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

VERONESE (PAUL) a celebrated painter, was the son of Gabriel Cagliari, a sculptor, and was born at Verona, in 1532. He was instructed in painting by his uncle Antonio Badile, and was not only esteemed the most excellent of all the Lombard painters, but for his copious and admirable invention, the grandeur and majesty of his compositions, the beauty and perfection of his draperies, and his noble ornaments of architecture, is styled by the Italians *Il Pittor Felice*, that is, The Happy Painter. He was wonderfully

graceful

graceful in his airs of women, to whom he gave incredible vivacity and ease, and on whom he bestowed a great variety of shining draperies. Yet his composition is sometimes improper, and his design incorrect; but his colouring, and whatever depends upon it, is so very charming in his pictures, that it surprises at first sight, and makes us totally forget those other qualities which are wanting in him.

He spent most of his time at Venice, but the best of his works were made after his return from Rome, where he had studied the antique. He could not be prevailed upon, by the great offers made him by Philip II. king of Spain, to leave his own country, where his reputation was so great, that most of the princes of Europe sent to their several ambassadors, to procure them something of his hand, at any price. He was in favour with all the principal men in his time, and so much admired by all the great masters, as well his contemporaries as those who succeeded him, that Titian himself used to say, he was the ornament of his profession: and Guido Reni being asked, which of the masters his predecessors he would chuse to be, were it in his power? after Raphael and Correggio, named Paul Veronese. He used to go richly dressed, and generally wore a gold chain, which had been presented him by the procurator of St. Mark, as a prize he won from several artists his competitors. He died at Venice in 1588, aged fifty-six, leaving great wealth to his sons Gabrielle and Carlo, who lived very happily together, and followed his manner so closely in their works, that they cannot easily be distinguished from those of Paul's own hand.

VERONIS, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Rezan. It is seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don, and has a citadel. Long. 42. 29. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

VERRIO (ANTONIO) an excellent painter for the sorts of subjects on which he was employed, as he had more invention than taste, and greater expedition than correctness; his exuberant pencil being ready at pouring out gods, goddesses, kings, emperors, and triumphs, chiefly on ciplings and stair-cases, on which the eye never rests long enough to criticize. He excelled in marble steps and columns, which he took care to introduce upon every occasion. He was a Neapolitan, but settled in France, and painted the high altar of the Carmelites at Toulouse; when Charles II. being willing to revive the manufacture of tapestry at Mortlake, which had been interrupted by the civil war, sent for Verrio to England; but changing his purpose, consigned over Windsor to his pencil, to which he was induced by seeing some of his painting at lord Arlington's, at the end of St. James's park, where the queen's palace now stands. The first picture Verrio drew for the king, was his majesty in naval-triumph, now in the public dining-room in the castle. He executed most of the ciplings there, one whole side of St. George's Hall, and the chapel. On the cieling of the former, he has painted Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, in the character of Faction, dispersing libels; as in another place, he revenged a private quarrel with Mrs. Marriot the house-keeper, by borrowing her ugly face for one of the Furies. With still greater impropriety he has introduced himself, sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. May, surveyor of the works, in long periwigs, as spectators of Christ's healing the sick. For the several paintings in Windsor castle, he received from his majesty 5585l. 8s. 4d. besides a gold chain worth 200l. The king's bounty did not stop here. He had the place of master gardener, and the lodging at the end of the park, now Carleton-house.

He was expensive and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money, with a freedom, which his majesty's own frankness indulged. Once at Hampton-court, when he had but lately received an advance of 1000l. finding the king in such a circle, that he could not approach him. He called out, "Sire, I desire the favour of speaking to your majesty." Well, Verrio, said the king, what is your request? "Money, sir. I am so short in cash, that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your majesty and I have learned by experience, that pedlars and painters cannot give long credit." The king smiled, and said, he had but lately ordered him 1000l. "Yes, sir," replied he, "that was soon paid away, and I have no gold left." At that rate, said the king, you would spend more than I do to maintain my family. "I rue," answered Verrio, "but does your majesty keep an open table as I do?" On the accession of James II. Verrio was again employed at Windsor in Wolsey's tomb-house, then destined for a Romish chapel; but at the Revolution he quitted his place, refusing to work for king William. From that time he was employed at the lord Exeter's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatsworth. At the former he painted several chambers, which are reckoned among his best works. He has placed his own portrait in the room, where he represented the history of Mars and Venus; and for the Bacchus bestriding a hoghead, he has, according to his usual liberty, borrowed

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the countenance of a dean, with whom he was variance. The altar-piece in the chapel is one of his best pieces; the subject is the incredulity of St. Thomas. At last, by the persuasion of the lord Exeter, he condescended to serve king William, and was sent to Hampton-court, where, among other things, he painted the great stair-case, and as ill as if he had spoiled it out of principle. At length, his eyes failing him, queen Anne gave him a pension of 200l. a-year for life, but he did not enjoy it long, for he died at Hampton-court in 1707. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VERROCHIO (ANDREA) a Florentine, distinguished by his skill in painting, sculpture, modelling, the mathematics, and music, was born in 1432, and applied himself to painting, with which he became disgusted on the following occasion. In a piece he had made of St. John baptizing our Saviour, Leonardo da Vinci, one of his disciples, by his order, painted an angel holding up some part of Christ's garment, which so far excelled the rest of the piece, that Verrochio, vexed at being outdone by a youth, resolved never more to use his pencil. He was the first who discovered the art of taking and preserving the likeness of the face, by moulding off the features in plaster of Paris. As he was well skilled in casting, the Venetians offered to employ him in making a brazen equestrian statue of Bartolomeo di Bergamo; he therefore formed a model of it in wax; but another being preferred to cast the statue after that model he was so provoked, that he broke off the head and legs of his own performance, and then fled. In vain did the senate send orders to have him stopped, declaring, that could they but catch him, they would have his head. On which he published an answer, that if they should cut off his head, it would be impossible to make another; while he could easily make a much finer head for the model of his horse. On which he was pardoned and employed; but had not the pleasure of erecting the statue, for overheating himself in casting it, he was seized with a pleurisy, and died in the year 1488, aged fifty-six.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the isle of France, ten miles south-west of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the usual residence of the kings of France. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, done by the greatest masters, and the water-works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel less to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park are five miles in circumference, and are surrounded with walls. There are three fine avenues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Long. 2. 12. E. Lat. 48. 48. N.

VERSCHEURE (HENRY) an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Gorcum in 1627. His early fondness for drawing made his father put him at eight years of age to a portrait-painter of that town. In this way Verscheure spent his time till he was thirteen, and then went to learn the great principles of his art at Utrecht, where he staid about six years with Bot, a painter of good reputation, and then travelled to Rome, where he frequented the academies, and employed himself in designing after the best models. His genius leading him to paint battles, hunting-pieces, and animals, he studied every thing that could be of use to him in those ways, and designing both landscapes and the famous buildings, not only in the neighbourhood of Rome, but over all Italy, obtained a relish for architecture. After having spent ten years in Italy, he passed through Switzerland into France, and having staid a short time at Paris, returned to Italy, where he spent three years more.

At length, in 1662, he came back to Gorcum, and some years after improved his skill in painting battles, by making a campaign. He drew encampments, the events in battles, routs, retreats, and the place of battle after a victory, where the dead and dying are mingled with horses and abandoned arms. He had a fine and fruitful genius, and his works express great fire of imagination. As he studied much after nature, he formed a particular gusto, which never degenerated into what is called manner, but comprehended a great variety of objects, and had more in it of the Roman than of the Flemish. He took great pleasure in his profession; and when he was chosen one of the magistrates of the city in which he lived, accepted the office only on condition of his not being obliged to quit his pencil. He was honoured as a magistrate, esteemed as an artist, and beloved by all; when happening to undertake a small voyage, he was cast away two leagues from Dort, and drowned on the 6th of April, 1690, at sixty-two years of age. His best performances are at the Hague, Amsterdam, and Utrecht.

VERTICORDIA, in pagan worship, one of the names given by the Romans to the Venus Urania, or Caelestis. See *VENUS*.

VERTOT D'AUBOEF (RENE AUBERT DE) a celebrated historian, and one of the best writers France has produced, was born at the castle of Bennetot, in Normandy, on the 25th of November, 1655, and descended from a noble and ancient family. At sixteen years of age he became a Franciscan friar; afterwards he entered into the order of the Premonstratenses, in which he had several benefices, and at length was a secular ecclesiastic. He became secretary to the dukes of Orleans; member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and historiographer of Malta. He died at Paris, on the 15th of June, 1735, aged eighty. His principal works are, 1. The History of the Revolutions of Sweden. 2. The Revolutions of Portugal. 3. The Revolutions of the Romans. 4. The History of Malta. These works are written in elegant French, and translated into most of the languages of Europe.

VERTUE (GEORGE) an eminent engraver, was born in London, in the year 1684, where he was put apprentice to an engraver of arms; but his genius and spirit prompting him to appear in a higher sphere, he applied himself with great assiduity, to learn the art of drawing, in which he became a good proficient. He afterwards commenced engraver, and though greatly restrained by the native modesty of his temper, made a considerable figure in that business, particularly in engraving of portraits, in which he carried the art to greater perfection than any English engraver had done before him, and for the greatest part of his life had no equal in this kingdom. Sir Godfrey Kneller was his first patron, and he was afterwards encouraged by lord Somers, the earl of Winchester, the lord Coleraine, the lord Oxford, &c. and the late prince of Wales. His works are numerous. They are generally faithfully copied and highly finished; and though they are far from equalling the works of some of our present engravers, they are not destitute of merit. Vertue was an antiquarian, and has redeemed from obscurity many valuable remains of antiquity. He died on the 24th of July, 1756, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He was a very amiable man in private life, and was much esteemed by his friends for his piety, modesty, simplicity, and candour.

VERTUMNALIA, in Roman antiquity, a festival observed by the Romans in the month of October, in honour of the god Vertumnus. See the next article.

VERTUMNUS, in pagan worship, the god of seasons, who presided over the fruits of the earth, and was also considered as the god of tradesmen, and the protector of commerce. Hence he was represented assuming whatsoever shape he pleased. Vertumnus falling in love with the goddess Pomona, the tutelar deity of orchards and fruit-trees, visited her gardens in the form of an old woman, and found her surrounded with her luxurious stores, and employed in looking after her plantations. Pan and his lustful satyrs, and also Silenus and Priapus, had in vain attempted her innocence; but none of them had been able to make her break her vow of virginity. Vertumnus, in this disguise, artfully praised the beauty of her fruit, commended her care, and from the view of the tender vine supported by the sturdy elm, insinuated the necessity and advantages of a married life; he spoke in praise of Vertumnus, and his various transformations, while the nymph listened with an indifferent ear to his eloquence, and her heart continued unmoved, till throwing off the appearance of an old woman, and assuming his youthful beauty, he soon gained her consent.

These deities were unknown to the Greeks, and only honoured by the Romans. Some have imagined Vertumnus to be an emblem of the year, which is variegated by the seasons, but at no time appears more beautiful than when it is crowned with plenty, and adorned with the rich fruits of autumn; but historians say that he was an ancient Tuscan prince, who first taught his subjects to plant orchards; and to prune and engraft fruit-trees; whence he is said to have married Pomona.

VERTUS, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, fifteen miles south-west of Chalons; and seventy-eight north-east of Paris. Long. 3. 5. E. Lat. 48. 54. N.

VERUE, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Asti. It is a very strong place, and was thought to be impregnable, before the year 1705, when it was taken by the French, after six months siege, when they demolished the fortifications; but it returned to the king of Sardinia, in 1706. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, between Casal and Turin, seventeen miles south-west of Casal, and twenty north-east of Turin. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

VERVINS, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, seated on the river Serre, one hundred and five miles from Paris. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

VERUS (LUCIUS) a Roman emperor, was the son of another Lucius Verus, adopted by Adrian. He was associated to the empire by Marcus Aurelius, who gave him his

daughter Lucia in marriage, and sent him into the East against the Parthians, whom Lucius Verus defeated, in the year 163, and at length plunged himself into all kinds of debaucheries. He died of an apoplexy, while passing the Alps in a litter, in the year 166, at forty-two years of age. After his death, Marcus Aurelius associated Commodus to the empire.

VESAL (ANDREW) in Latin *Andreas Vesalius*, a celebrated physician, and one of the most learned anatomists of the 16th century, was born at Brussels, and having particularly applied himself to the study of anatomy, taught that science at Paris, Louvain, Bologna, Pisa, and Padua. He at length became physician to the emperor Charles V. and to Philip II. king of Spain. Languet observes, that Vesalius dissecting the body of a Spanish gentleman, whom he thought dead, he had no sooner laid open the breast than he observed signs of life, from the palpitation of the heart. The relations of the deceased, enraged at this mistake, not only prosecuted him as a murderer, but laid the affair before the inquisition; however, the king of Spain saved him from the danger he was in, on condition of his going a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to expiate his crime. In consequence of this, Vesalius went to Cyprus, with James Malatesta, general of the Venetians, and from thence to Jerusalem; but soon after, Fallopius dying at Padua, he was recalled by the senate of Venice, who offered him his place; but his vessel being wrecked in his return, he was cast on the island of Zante, and died of hunger, in the defects of that island, on the 15th of October, 1564, at fifty-eight years of age. He was the author of a Course of Anatomy, which is esteemed.

VESELIZE, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the county of Vaudamont. It is seated on the river Brinon, fifteen miles south-west of Nanci, and one hundred and sixty-two south-east of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

VESLY, a town of France, in Soissonnois, and in the government of the Isle of France. It is seated on the river Aisne, ten miles from Soissons. Long. 3. 40. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the Franche-Comté, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dougeon, two hundred miles south-east of Paris. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 47. 49. N.

VESPASIAN (TITUS FLAVIUS) emperor of Rome, was the son of a publican, who was distinguished by his integrity, and was born in a village, in the country of the Sabines, near Rome, in the 8th year of the Christian era. He distinguished himself in the army, and was raised by his merit to be tribune, quaestor, and aedile. Having gained the esteem of Caligula, by the favour of Narcissus, the freedman of Claudius, he was sent into Germany, and afterwards into Britain, where he fought thirty battles, subdued two powerful nations, took above twenty towns, and the Isle of Wight, which procured him the honour of a triumph, and the consulship. He lived in retirement while Agrippina continued in favour; but soon after, was sent into Africa, in quality of proconsul, when he discharged the duties of that post with great reputation. He attended Nero in his travels thro' Greece; but being so uncomplaisant as to sleep while that emperor was singing his own verses, he was disgraced, and obliged to conceal himself in a little town. However, he was recalled the following year, and sent against the Jews, who had revolted. Vespasian defeated them in several rencounters; took Acalon, Jotapata, Joppa, Gamala, and several other places, and was preparing to invest Jerusalem, when Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius dying, he was saluted emperor by his army, on the 1st of July in the year 69. He was received at Rome, with the greatest acclamations of joy, and every body conceived the most flattering hopes from his government. He left his son in the East, who took Jerusalem, and had the honour of partaking in a triumph at Rome, with his father. Vespasian banished the philosophers from Rome, erected the temple of Peace, and died on the 24th of June, in the year 79, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was a great prince, both in peace and in war; he loved men of genius, and cultivated the liberal arts; but was too fond of jesting, which he even carried to buffoonery. However, being at the point of death, "I perceive, said he to those that were about him, that I begin to become a god;" thus ridiculing the superstitious custom of the Romans, who deified the emperors after their death. Cœnis, his concubine, had a great influence over him, and by her advice he rendered places of trust and profit venal, which occasioned the people to be loaded with taxes, and tarnished his glory by a sordid avarice. He was succeeded by his son Titus.

VESPRIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Balaton and the river Sarwize, forty-five miles west of Buda, and seventy-six south-east of Vienna. Long. 18. 10. E. Lat. 47. 21. N.

VESPUCCI.

VESPUCCI, or **VESPUCCIUS**. See **AMERICUS**.

VESTA, in pagan worship, the same with **Cybele**. See **CYBELE**.

VESTA the Younger, in pagan worship, the goddess of Fire, was the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the sister of Ceres. She was so much in love with chastity, that on Jupiter's ascending the throne and offering to grant whatever she asked, she only desired the preservation of her virginity, which she obtained.

According to Lactantius, the chastity of Vesta is meant to express the nature of fire, which is incapable of mixture, and which produces nothing, but converts all things into itself. Vesta was not represented in her temple by any image.

VESTAL VIRGINS, in Roman antiquity, an order of priestesses appointed to watch over the sacred fire kept perpetually burning in the temple of Vesta, and to attend the other rites of that goddess. Though we meet with the sacred fire long before, yet the institution of these virgins is generally attributed to Numa, who erected a circular temple to this goddess at Rome. They were four in number, chosen out of the noblest families in Rome, and admitted into this society between the years of six and ten, the pontifex maximus taking her he liked best by the hand, and leading her, as it were by force, from her parents. They vowed the strictest chastity for the space of thirty years, in the first ten of which they were only novices, obliged to learn the ceremonies, and to perfect themselves in the duties of their religion; during the next ten, they discharged the sacerdotal functions, and the remaining ten they spent in teaching and instructing others. They had then liberty to leave the order, and to chuse what condition of life they pleased; but this was seldom practised. The sacred fire was preserved in earthen pots suspended in the air, and was annually renewed on the first of March, with great ceremony from the rays of the sun. It was esteemed so sacred, that if by any misfortune it became extinguished, a cessation ensued from all business till the prodigy was expiated; and if this accident was owing to the negligence of the vestals, they were severely punished, by order of the pontifex maximus, who, for this and other faults, punished them as he thought fit; but if they broke their vow of virginity, they were interred alive. They had, however, some distinguished privileges, for, whenever they went abroad, the fasces were carried before them; if they met a prætor, or even a consul, he was obliged to give them way; and if they casually lighted upon a malefactor leading to execution, they had the power of delivering him from the hands of justice.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear; but when it is quiet, earthquakes ensue, which precede such an eruption of ashes, sulphur, and stones, that the fields suffer greatly thereby, for many miles all round; at the bottom of this mountain, there is a vineyard, which produces excellent red and white wines; this last is called Greek wine, and the red Lacrynx Christi. It is six miles east of Naples, which has been so affected with some of the terrible eruptions, that it has been darkened at noon-day.

VETTORI (**PETER**) in Latin *Victorius*, one of the most learned men of the 16th century, was born of a noble family at Florence, in 1499, and acquired a great reputation by his lectures and his works. He was one of the principal restorers of polite literature in Italy, and had a particular talent at correcting the text of ancient authors, and restoring their purity. He died, loaded with riches and honours, in 1685, at eighty seven years of age. He wrote, 1. Critical and learned Notes on Cicero, and what remains of Cato, Varro, and Columella. 2. Thirty-eight books of Lectures, which are esteemed. 3. Commentaries on the Politics, Rhetoric, and Philosophy of Aristotle. 4. Latin translations of the works of Euripides, Sophocles, and Hipparchus. 5. A Treatise, in Tuscan, on the Culture of Olives, and several other excellent works.

VEVAY, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, is pleasantly situated on the lake of Geneva, thirty-seven miles south-west of Bern. Long. 7. 42. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

VEXIN, a territory of the Isle of France, divided into two parts by the river Epse, the one called Vexin-François, and the other Vexin-Normand. It is a fertile country, especially the latter part.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Nivernois, with a secular abbey. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, twenty miles south of Auxerre. Long. 3. 51. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

UGENTO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Otranto, with a bishop's see, twelve miles south-east of Gallipoli. Long. 18. 40. E. Lat. 40. 12. N.

UGO DA CARPI, a painter, who in the year 1500, discovered the art of printing in chiaro-oscuro, which he performed by means of two pieces of box, one of which served for the outlines and shadows, and from the other was printed whatever colour was laid upon it, leaving the white paper for the lights, and making the print appear as if it had been heightened by the pencil. This invention he afterwards improved, by adding a third piece of box, which served for the middle tints; and these cuts he made so complete, that several famous masters, and among them Parmegiano, published many excellent things in this way.

UGOCZ, a castle in Upper Hungary, and the chief place of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Naiss, fifty miles from Zatmar. Long. 19. 12. E. Lat. 48. 28. N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, fifty miles north-west of the city of Milan, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

UHMA, a town, in Bothnia, seated near a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of Bothnia, two hundred and seventy miles from Stockholm. The ships come up the river almost to the very doors. There are four streets, which running in a right line from east to west, are crossed by several others from north to south.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, seventeen miles south of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the river Ebro, twenty-miles north-west of Calahorra. Long. 2. 9. W. Lat. 42. 48. N.

VIANA-DE-FOZ-DE-LIMA, so called because it is at the mouth of the river Lima. It is a town of Portugal, in the province of Douro-è-Minho. It is pretty large, and adorned with several handsome buildings. At the entrance of the harbour, there is a citadel. It is fifteen miles west from Braga. Long. 8. 22. W. Lat. 41. 34. N.

VIANDEN, a considerable town in Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two parts by the river Our, and has a castle, seated on an inaccessible mountain, in which there is a garrison. It is twenty-two miles north of Luxemburg. Long. 6. 12. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

VIANE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Leck, on the confines of the territory of Utrecht, with a magnificent castle. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is eight miles south of Utrecht. Long. 5. 0. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

VIATKA, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortified castle. It is seated one hundred and seventy-five miles north-east of Moscow. Long. 52. 15. E. Lat. 52. 23. N.

VIBIUS SEQUESTER, an ancient author, by whom we have a geographical dictionary of rivers, fountains, lakes, mountains, forests, and nations. Josias Simlerus has given a good edition of this work.

VIC, a town of France, in Meffin, seated on the river Seille, three miles from Marfal, and twelve from Nanci. Long. 6. 38. E. Lat. 48. 37. N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated in a fertile plain, on a small river, that falls into the Ter, twenty-seven miles north-east of Barcelona, and one hundred and sixty-five north-east of Madrid. Long. 2. 23. E. Lat. 41. 52. N.

VICEGRAD, a strong town in Lower Hungary, and in the territory of Gran, with a castle on the top of a rock. It was taken by the Turks, in 1605, who kept it till 1684. It is seated on the river Danube, eight miles east of Gran, and twenty north of Buda. Long. 19. 12. E. Lat. 37. 51. N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, bounded on the north by the Trentino and Feltrino, on the east by Trevisano, and the Paduano, on the south by the Paduano, and on the west by the Veronese. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-seven in breadth, and is an agreeable fertile country. It produces excellent wine, a prodigious number of mulberry-trees, which serve to feed vast quantities of silk-worms, and there are quarries of stone, almost as beautiful as marble. Vicenza is the capital.

VICENZA, a city of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Vicentino, with a bishop's see, and an academy. Here are the remains of a large Roman theatre, The ruins of the hot baths, and of the aqueducts, which are still to be seen, are the melancholy monuments of its former grandeur. It is four miles in circumference, and is full of handsome palaces, magnificent churches, and fine public buildings. It is seated on the rivers Bachiglione and Rerona, twenty miles north-east of Padua, twenty-five north-east of Verona, thirty-seven west of Venice, and two hundred and thirty-five north of Rome. Long. 18. 40. E. Lat. 45. 34. N.

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VICHI, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, famous for the mineral waters that are near it. It is fifteen miles south of Gannat, and thirty-seven east of Moulins. Long. 3. 32. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

VIC-LA-COMTE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, near the river Issoire, fifteen miles south-east of Clermont, and two hundred and thirty south of Paris. Long. 3. 23. E. Lat. 45. 33. N.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and in the province of Sabina. It is eight miles east of Tivoli, and forty north-east of Rome. Long. 13. 55. E. Lat. 42. 6. N.

VICTOR AMADEUS, duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born on the 14th of May, 1666, and succeeded his father Charles Emanuel II. in 1675. On the 10th of April, 1684, he married Anna Maria of Orleans, the youngest daughter of Philip of France, duke of Orleans, and the only brother of Lewis XIV. Two years after, he drove the Vaudois from the valleys of Lucerna and Angtona, &c. and, in 1690, entered into a league with the princes of Germany against France. A short time after, he lost all Savoy, was beat on the 9th of August, at Staffarde, by M. de Catinat, and shut himself up in Turin. In 1692, he entered into Dauphiny, and took Gap and Ambrun, but was obliged to retire; soon after which he lost a second battle against the marshal de Catinat, near Marseilles, on the 4th of October, 1693; but on the 30th of August, 1696, concluded a peace with France. This prince, in all his following wars, behaved like a great prince, and an able politician. He at length became king of Sardinia; but, on the 3d of September, 1730, made a general abdication of all his dominions to his son Charles Emanuel, prince of Piedmont, and died at the castle of Moncalier, a league from Turin, on the 31st of October, 1732.

VICTOR (SEXTUS AURELIUS). See **AURELIUS VICTOR (SEXTUS)**.

VICTOR I. an African, succeeded Eleutherius, bishop of Rome, on the 1st of June, 193, and suffered martyrdom, under the reign of the emperor Severus, on the 28th of July, 201. He was succeeded by Zephyrinus.

VICTOR II. succeeded pope Leo X. on the 13th of April, 1055, by the favour of the emperor Henry III. He was in danger of being poisoned in the beginning of his pontificate. He deposed several bishops for simony, in a council held at Florence, and died in that city, on the 28th of July, 1057. He was succeeded by Stephen X.

VICTOR III. a native of Benevento, succeeded pope Gregory VII. on the 25th of May, 1086, but was with great difficulty prevailed on to accept the pontificate. He held a council at Rome, and died on the 16th of September, 1087. He wrote some Dialogues and Epistles, which are still extant, and was succeeded by Urban II.

VICTOR VITENSIS, or UTICENSIS, bishop of Vita, a city of Byzantium, in Africa, in the 5th century, suffered in the persecution raised in Africa by Hunric, king of the Vandals, and wrote the history of that persecution in three books, which he composed about the year 487. The best edition of this work is that published by father Ruinat.

VICTORY, in pagan worship, one of the blessings honoured by several nations as a goddess. Hesiod represents her as the daughter of Styx and Pallas; and Varro calls her the daughter of Heaven and Earth. The Romans erected a temple to her, where they prayed to the gods to give success to their arms. They painted her in the form of a woman, clad in cloth of gold. In some medals, she is represented with wings flying through the air, holding a laurel crown in one hand, and a palm in the other; but in other medals, she is seen standing upon a globe, with the same crown and branch of palm.

VIDA (MARCUS HIERONYMUS) bishop of Alva, in Montferrat, and one of the most excellent Latin poets that have appeared since the Augustan age, was born at Cremona, in 1470. He distinguished himself by his learning, and taste for polite literature, and was made bishop of Alva, in 1532. After continuing two years with pope Clement VII. at Rome, he went to reside upon his see, where, for thirty years, he performed all the offices of a good bishop and a good man; and though he was mild, gentle, and full of goodness, he was so far from wanting spirit, that when the city of Alba was besieged by the Gauls, he used all possible means to prevent its being given up, by strenuously exhorting the people, and, when provisions were scarce, by feeding them at his own expence. His Poetics, and poem on the silk-worm pafs for his master-pieces; his poem on the game of chess is also greatly admired. He also wrote hymns, bucolics, eclogues, and a poem entitled *Christiados*, in six books, all which are in Latin, and have gained him a great reputation. His works in prose consist of dialogues, synodical constitutions, letters, and other pieces. He died on the 27th of September, 1566, aged ninety-six, soon after his being made bishop of Cremona.

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All orders of men have been lavish in his praise; thus, Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, mentioning the introduction of the arts under Leo, says,

A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung:
Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critics ivy grow:
Cremona now shall ever boast thy name;
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame.

His poetical works were collected by himself, and printed at Cremona, in 1550, in two volumes octavo.

VIDEN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Imperialists and Turks. It is seated on the river Danube, eighty-seven miles north-east of Nissa, and one hundred and fifty-eight south-east of Belgrade. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large; but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about 600,000 inhabitants. Between the city and the suburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty space, about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1223 houses, all built of stone, with 29 churches, and 8 chapels. This is no wonder, when we consider that the public buildings, as well sacred as profane, take up about the sixth part of the city. Besides, the houses are almost as deep below the ground as they are high above; add to this, that they are generally six or seven stories high, and that the middle story is always at the disposal of the archduke wherein he lodges his officers and domestics, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has six gates well defended, and twelve walled bastions, with strong ravelins, which have twice resisted the force of the Turks, namely in 1528 and in 1683. There are eighty streets, and eighteen large market-places. The emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archducal palace, wherein the emperors formerly resided; he also erected a handsome opera-house. Besides this palace, there are others in several streets, the principal of which are those of Eugene, Lichtenstein, and Daun. In the suburbs, there are a great number of houses of pleasure, with very handsome gardens. The cathedral is built with free stone, and is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the steeple is 447 feet high. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, whose front is very fine. The university has several thousand students. Besides this, there is the academy of Lower Austria, founded a few years since, and the archducal library, which is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. The inhabitants in general live in a splendid manner, and people of distinction have all sorts of wine at their tables, which they are very free with to strangers. There is a fort of harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores, and ships are fitted out, to serve on that river against the Turks. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, thirty-two miles west of Presburg, one hundred and eighty south-west of Cracow, three hundred and sixty north-east of Rome, five hundred and fifty south-east of Amsterdam, six hundred and twenty-five south-east of Paris, and seven hundred and fifty south-east of London. It is an archbishop's see. Long. 16. 26. E. Lat. 48. 14. N.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and capital of Viennois, with an archbishop's see. The cathedral, though a Gothic building, is very handsome, and there is a chapter of St. Peter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Rhone, fifteen miles south of Lyons; forty north-west of Grenoble, and two hundred and sixty-five south-east of Paris. Long. 4. 38. E. Lat. 45. 32. N.

VIENNE, a river of France, which rises in Lower Limosin, passes into Marche and Poictou, and falls into the Loire, at Cande.

VIERZON, a town of France, in Berri, seated on the rivers Cher and Eure, is seventeen miles north-west of Bourges, and one hundred south-west of Paris, with a Benedictine abbey. Long. 2. 8. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanate. It is but a poor place, seated at the foot of mount Gargan, on the gulph of Venice, fifteen miles north-east of Manfredonia, and one hundred and seventeen north-east of Naples. Long. 17. 15. E. Lat. 41. 39. N.

VIEË (FRANCIS) in Latin *Vetus*, master of requests to queen Margaret, and one of the greatest mathematicians France has produced, was a native of Fontenay, in Poitou. He invented specious algebra, in which letters are used instead of numbers, and discovered the geometry of angular sections, by which the ratio of the angles is given by the ratio of the sides. Adrian Romanus having proposed a dif-

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a difficult problem to all the mathematicians of Europe, Vietus gave the solution of it. Romanus was so charmed with his solution, that he immediately set out from Wurtzburg, in Franconia, and went to France, in order that he might know the author, and desire a share in his friendship. Vietus some time after published corrections of the Gregorian calendar, and explained the letters written in cypher by the court of Spain during the league, with such address, that he was thought to be a magician. He died in the year 1603.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a bishop's see and a strong castle, standing upon a rock. It is agreeably seated near the river Tefino, twelve miles south-east of Novara, and fifteen south-west of Milan. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

VIGILIUS, a Roman, was elected pope by the credit of the empress Theodora, and Belisarius, during the life-time of pope Silverius, who was sent into exile, and died in 540. After the death of the last mentioned pope, Vigilius remained in possession of the papal chair, and at length went to Constantinople, where he excommunicated the empress Theodora, Severus, and all the Acephali; and at first undertook the defence of the three chapters: but afterwards condemned them for the sake of peace. This conduct provoking the African bishops, they separated from his communion, and the emperor Justinian sent him into exile; but soon after returning from his banishment, he died at Syracuse, on the 20th of January, 555. There are eighteen of his Epistles still extant. He was succeeded by Pelagius.

VIGNOLA (**JAMES BAROZZIO DE**) a learned architect of the 16th century, was born at Vignola, a small town in the marquisate of that name, and became esteemed at Rome and in France, for his taste and skill in the art of building and casting statues. He composed a book on the five orders of architecture, which is esteemed, and died at Rome, on the 7th of July, 1573, aged sixty-six.

VIGNOLES (**STEPHEN DES**) more known by the name of La Hire, was one of the most famous French commanders in the reign of Charles VII. He obliged the duke of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and accompanied the famous Joan of Arc to the siege of Orleans. He performed many important services for king Charles VII. contributed greatly to place him on the throne, and to support him in it, and died at Montauban, in 1447.

VIGNOLES (**ALPHONSUS DES**) a learned protestant divine and able chronologist, was descended from a noble family, and born at the castle of Aubais, in Languedoc, on the 19th of October, 1649. He at first neglected his studies, and had thoughts of entering into the army; but at twenty-one years of age, his conversations with John Bruguier and other Protestant ministers made him resolve to become a minister of that religion. He performed his studies in divinity at Saumur, and after having travelled, became minister of several places in France, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, when he took sanctuary in Brandenburg, and was successively minister of Schwedt, Hall, and Brandenburg, near Berlin. M. des Vignoles rendered himself equally beloved and esteemed by the French and Germans, and was made member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, at its establishment, in 1701. Two years after, M. de Leibnitz having represented to the king of Prussia, that it would be for the advantage of that academy, for M. des Vignoles to reside at Berlin, he went thither by order of his Prussian majesty in 1703, and staid there during the last forty years of his life. In 1727 he was elected director of that academy, and died in that city on the 24th of July, 1744, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. His principal work is an excellent treatise on chronology, intitled, *Chronologie de l'Histoire Sainte & des Histoires Etrangères qui la concernent, depuis la sortie d'Egypte, jusqu'à la Captivité de Babilone*, in two volumes, quarto.

VIGO, a sea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, with an old castle, and a fort. It is surrounded with a single wall, and has four bastions. It is seated in a fertile country by the sea side. It was rendered famous by a sea fight between the confederate fleet commanded by George Rook, and a squadron of French men of war, while the duke of Ormond with a body of land-forces drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour. Admiral Hopson having broke through the boom, made across the mouth of the harbour, with infinite danger, the English took four galleons and five large men of war, and the Dutch five galleons and one man of war. Four other galleons, with fourteen men of war, were destroyed with abundance of plate and other rich effects; indeed, a considerable quantity of this plate was taken. This engagement happened on October 12, 1702. It is eight miles south-west of Redondella, two hundred and fifty-five north-west of Madrid. Long. 8. 21. W. Lat. 42. 3. N.

VIHERS, a town of France, in Anjou, which carries on a great trade in cattle. It is seated on a lake, twenty miles

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south of Angiers, and one hundred and sixty two south-west of Paris. Long. 0. 29. W. Lat. 47. 8. N.

VILLAC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the Upper Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg. It is seated on the river Drave, in a country surrounded with mountains, twelve miles south-west of Clagenfurt, and eighty-seven north-east of Brixen. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

VILLA-DE-CONDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a small harbour at the mouth of the river Ave. The inhabitants live by fishing. It is ten miles south-east of Barcelos, and seventeen north-west of Porto. Long. 8. 13. W. Lat. 41. 12. N.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal. It was taken by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Guadiana, seventeen miles north-west of Badajoz. Long. 7. 26. W. Lat. 38. 56. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, seated eight miles east of Nice, forty south of Coni, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese, nine miles south of Verona.

VILLA-FRANCA, the capital town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, seated in the Atlantic ocean, seven hundred miles west of Lisbon in Portugal, and subject to the Portuguese. Long. 25. 15. W. Lat. 38. 10. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the river Tormes, fifty four miles south-east of Salamanca. Long. 5. 10. W. Lat. 40. 38. N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia, inclosed with walls, and seated near the Mediterranean sea, twenty five miles from Barcelona, and twenty-two from Tarragona. Long. 1. 45. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the river Millas, with the title of a duchy. Long. 0. 15. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well furnished arsenal. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn and wine, twelve miles north-by-west of Toro. Long. 5. 53. W. Lat. 41. 58. N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trallos-Montes, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, fifteen miles north-east of Lamego. Long. 7. 46. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

VILLA-RICA, a town of South America, in Chili, seated on the lake Malabauquen, forty miles from Imperial, and sixty-two from the South Sea. Long. 69. 25. W. Lat. 39. 35. N.

VILLA-RICA, a sea-port town of Mexico, in America, seated on the gulph of Mexico, two hundred miles east of the city of Mexico. Long. 15. 100. W. Lat. 20. 10. N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, where marshal Staremberg defeated the French and Spaniards in 1710, the day after they had taken a great body of the English, commanded by general Stanhope. It is forty-seven miles north-east of Madrid. Long. 3. 26. W. Lat. 40. 56. N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquisate. It is fortified after the modern manner, and is defended by an old castle, with four bastions. In the suburbs is an ancient temple built to the honour of Proserpine, and is now turned into a church. It is seventeen miles south-west of Elvas. Long. 6. 40. W. Lat. 38. 38. N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, twenty-two miles north-east of Oviedo. Long. 6. 18. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

VILLARS (**LEWIS HECTOR**, duke de) marshal of France, grandee of Spain, &c. and a very brave general in the 18th century, was the son of Peter marquis de Villars, of a noble and ancient family. He was at first aid-de-camp to marshal de Bellefons, his cousin, and distinguished himself in several sieges and battles till the year 1702, when having obtained the victory at Fredlinghem, from the prince of Baden, he was made marshal of France, on the 21st of October the same year. The marshal de Villars took the fort of Kell the year following, and in 1703 gained the battle of Hochstet. In 1707 he forced the lines of Stollhoffen, and raised large contributions from the enemy: but in 1709 he, in conjunction with marshal Boufflers, was entirely defeated by the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Malplaquet, when marshal Villars was wounded at the beginning of the action. On the 24th of July, 1712, he gained much glory by forcing the intrenchments at Denain on the Scheld; which was followed by the taking of Marchiennes, Douay, Bouchain, Landau, Friburg, &c. and by the peace concluded at Rastat between the emperor and France,

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On the 16th of May, 1714. The marshal de Villars, who had been plenipotentiary at the treaty of Rastat, was made president of the council of war in 1715, then counsellor of the regency, and minister of state. In 1733 he was nominated to command in Italy under the king of Sardinia, and the French king declared him marshal-general of his camps and armies; a title which had not been granted to any one since the marshal Turenne, who appears to have been the first who was ever honoured with it. The marshal de Villars made himself master of Pifighitona, Milan, Novara, and Tortona. But having opened the following campaign, he fell sick, and died at Turin, on the 17th of June, 1734, aged eighty-two. The Memoirs of M. de Villars have been published in Holland, the first volume of which was written by himself.

VILLARS (The abbé DE) a famous writer of the 17th century, wrote a book well known, intitled, the Count de Gabalis, and a Treatise on Delicacy. He was assassinated on the road between Paris and Lyons, in 1675.

VILLE-DIEU. See JARDINS.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, and capital of Beaujolois, with an academy of Beaux-Esprits. It has one large street, which runs from one end to the other. It has a handsome fountain in the middle, from which the gates at each end may be seen. It is fortified with good walls, and large ditches, and is seated on the river Morgon, twelve miles south-east of Beaujeu. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in Rouffillon, and capital of Conflans. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, on the river Tet, twenty-five miles south-west of Perpignan. Long. 2. 25. E. Lat. 42. 25. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital of the lower Marche of Rouergue. It is seventeen miles west of Rhodéz, and three hundred and twenty miles south of Paris. Long. 1. 28. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

VILLEGaignon (NICHOLAS DURAND DE) a gentleman who distinguished himself by his treachery to the French protestants, was born at Provins, in Brie, became a knight of Malta, served in several naval expeditions, and was promoted to the vice-admiralship of Brittany, in the reign of Henry II. but quarreling with the governor of the castle of Brest, and fearing the consequences, he resolved to go and settle a colony in Brasil. For this purpose he applied to admiral Coligni, told him his design, and informed him, that he was prompted to it from the desire of procuring an asylum for the faithful who were persecuted in France. The admiral, with his usual prudence, concealed this excellent motive from Henry II. and representing only the advantages the kingdom might receive from this enterprize, obtained for Villegaignon two ships well equipped, and the sum of 10,000 livres. This adventurer embarked on the 15th of July, 1555, and arrived in November following at the mouth of the river Ganobra. He endeavoured to settle his colony upon the continent; but several reasons induced him to retire to an island, which he called Coligni, in honour of the admiral. As most of those who had followed him were protestants, who made that voyage merely under the hopes he had given them of their enjoying that liberty of conscience which Henry II. had deprived them of, he at first shewed great zeal for the reformed religion, and wrote to the church of Geneva, by the return of his ships, to desire ministers and other persons, who might labour successfully in the instruction of the savages, and that church having read his letter, returned thanks to God, and then chose two ministers, Peter Richier and William Chartier, who were sent thither with other persons proper for that purpose. They landed in the island of Coligni on the 10th of March, 1557, and the same day Richier preached, and was heard by Villegaignon with the marks of an extraordinary zeal. Some days after the Lord's supper was administered, and he not only appeared to communicate very devoutly, but recited two long prayers full of fervour: he soon however threw off the mask; began to dispute about the real presence; but agreed to submit to the determination of the churches of Germany and France, and particularly to the opinion of John Calvin, for whom he shewed great regard, and Chartier the minister was sent to Europe to consult them. When the Lord's supper was administered the second time he formed new cavils, declared that he had changed his opinion, and that Calvin was a wicked heretic. From that time the sacrament was administered by night, and without his knowledge, and those who had followed the ministers from Geneva, boldly told him, that they would not depend upon him any longer, on which he commanded them to leave his island, which they did on the 4th of January, 1558. In this voyage they suffered a dreadful famine, and Villegaignon, who, according to some writers was the cause of it, was guilty of a much more treacherous design against them; for he gave the master of the ship a little chest filled with letters to several persons, among

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which he put a formal accusation, and, without the people in the ship knowing any thing of the matter, recommended it to the first judge to whose hands it should come in France, to burn them all as heretics. They landed at the port of Blavet, in Brittany; when this chest was happily delivered to some officers of justice who were of the protestant religion, and who, instead of putting them to death, the more cheerfully supplied them with necessaries and money. Villegaignon returned to France some time after, without providing for the defence of the fort of Coligni; carried on a paper war with those of the reformed religion, and died in December, 1571.

VILLEHARDOUIN (GEOFFERY DE) a knight, field-marshal, and an historian of the 13th century, wrote a history of the taking of Constantinople by the French in 1204. The best edition of which is that by M. du Cange.

VILLEMUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tarn, twelve miles from Toulouse. Long. 1. 35. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

VILLENA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New Castile, with the title of a marquise. The allies were besieging this town when they received advice, that the French and Spaniards were advanced to Almanza in 1707, whereupon the earl of Galway raised the siege, and fought the battle of Almanza, where he was defeated, and most of the English killed, and taken prisoners. It is fifty-five miles north-east of Murcia, and one hundred and seventy-five south-east of Madrid. Long. 0. 29. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

VILLIERS DE L'ISLE ADAM (PHILIP DE) the forty-third grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, commanded in the isle of Rhodes when that island was besieged by the Turks in 1522. He defended it during six months with heroic courage, and was length obliged to capitulate on the 24th of December in the same year. However, in 1530 the emperor Charles V. gave him Malta, Goze, and Tripoli of Barbary, and the grand-master took possession of them the same year. He died at Malta, on the 21st of August, 1534, aged seventy. From this time the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, have been called the knights of Malta.

VILLIERS (GEORGE) duke of Buckingham, memorable for his being the favourite of two kings, and his untimely death, was the son of sir George Villiers, by a second wife, and was born at Brookesby, in Leicestershire, on the 20th of August, 1592. As he discovered no genius for letters, more regard was paid in the course of his education to the accomplishments of a gentleman than to those of a scholar. When he was about eighteen, he travelled into France, where he learned perfectly the French tongue, with all the exercises of the French nobility, and particularly excelled in dancing. He continued there three years, and soon after his return his mother, who was an enterprising woman, took him to court, concluding, that with his fine person and accomplishments, he could not fail of making his fortune under such a monarch as James I. The king going to hunt at Newmarket, the Cambridge scholars invited him to a play called Ignoramus: in which it was contrived that Villiers should appear with all the advantages his mother could set him off with. The scheme took effect. The king, who was ridiculously fond of handsome men and fine cloaths, was extremely delighted with him, and being weary of his favourite the earl of Somerset, immediately took him into his service. He had been but a few days at court, when he was made the king's cup-bearer; a few weeks after he received the honour of knighthood, and then was made gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the order of the Garter. In short, he was advanced with such rapidity, that he was successively made a baron, a viscount, an earl, a marquis; and became lord high-admiral of England, lord warden of the cinque-ports, master of the horse, and conferred all the honours and all the offices of the three kingdoms without a rival; when being guided entirely by partial views, he exalted almost all of his own numerous family and dependents, whose greatest merit was their alliance to him.

In 1620 he married the only daughter of the earl of Rutland, the richest heiress in the kingdom, and three years after persuaded Charles, prince of Wales, to make a journey into Spain, to fetch home his mistress the infanta. The king was extremely against it, and the event shewed that he had sufficient reason; but the solicitations of the prince and the marquis's impetuosity prevailed. He therefore attended the prince, and during his absence was made a duke: he however returned without the infanta; but as he brought back the prince in safety, the parliament bestowed the highest praises on him upon that account.

In the beginning of 1625, Charles I. succeeded to the throne, and the duke enjoyed at least the same degree of favour with the son, as he had done with the father. This was a great disappointment to numbers, who knowing the jealousy

jealousy and indignation the prince had entertained of the duke, for being near striking him, expected he would now remember his insolence, of which he had often complained. But instead of this, Charles placed the most intire confidence in him that ever king shewed to a subject: all preferments in church and state were given by him: all his relations and friends were promoted to such degrees of honour and wealth, and to such posts as he thought fit; and all his enemies discomfited at his pleasure. But he had now no interest with the parliament and people. He was voted an enemy to his country, and his ill management was made the ground of their refusing to grant the king a supply. The duke shewed the utmost indignation at finding that they, who had before flattered him, mentioned him now with the greatest acrimony, and called him the corrupter of the king, and the betrayer of the liberties of the people; and in return treated them with contempt, caused this and the next parliament to be speedily dissolved, and upon every dissolution imprisoned or disgraced such members as had given him offence: he caused new projects for raising money to be daily set on foot; and, in every thing he said or did, acted with passion and violence.

In this fatal conjuncture, while the nation was at war with Spain, a new war was precipitately declared against France, for which no reasonable cause could ever be assigned. It is said the king was hurried into it, merely to gratify Buckingham's private resentment; and that, having been in France to bring over the queen, he had the confidence to make love to Anne of Austria, the consort of Lewis XIII. and that his high spirit was so exasperated at the repulse she gave him, that nothing would satisfy him but a war between the two nations. But whatever was the cause, the fleet, which had been designed to surprisè Cales, was no sooner returned without success, and with much damage, than it was refitted, and the duke made that unfortunate descent upon the isle of Rhée, in which the flower of the army was lost. Having returned to England, repaired the fleet, and recruited his army, he was about to sail to the relief of Rochelle, which was then closely besieged by cardinal Richelieu, and which he was the more obliged to relieve, as he had received at the isle of Rhée great supplies of men and provisions from that town, the want of both which they now laboured under. For this purpose he was now at Portsmouth, when he was assassinated by Felton, on the 26th of August, 1628, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

VILLIERS (GEORGE) duke of Buckingham, and a celebrated poet, was the son and heir of the former, and was born at Wallingford-house, within the liberty of Westminster, on the 30th of January, 1627, and the next year, upon the murder of his father by Felton, succeeded to his titles and estate. After he had been educated under several tutors, he was sent for some time to the university of Cambridge. He then travelled with his brother lord Francis, and upon his return, after the breaking out of the civil wars, was conducted to king Charles I. at Oxford, and entered into Christ-church college. Upon the decline of the king's cause, he attended prince Charles into Scotland, and in 1651 was present at the battle of Worcester, whence he escaped beyond sea, and soon after was made knight of the Garter. He afterwards came privately into England, and on the 19th of November, 1657, married Mary the daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Fairfax, by whose interest he recovered all, or most of his estate, which at the Restoration is said to have amounted to 20,000l. per ann. After that event he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, one of the privy council, lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and at last master of the horse: but in 1666 being discovered carrying on a secret correspondence, tending to raise mutinies among some of his majesty's forces, &c. he absconded, upon which a proclamation was issued for apprehending him, though without effect. However, the next year he delivered himself up, and having made an humble submission to his majesty, was received into favour, and restored to his place in the council and the bed-chamber. In 1670 he is supposed to have been privy to Blood's attempt on the life of the duke of Ormond, with which he was charged by the earl of Ossery, that nobleman's son, who not long after that villainous affair going to court, and seeing the duke of Buckingham standing by the king, his colour rose, and he cried, "My lord, I know well, that you are at the bottom of this late attempt of Blood's upon my father; and therefore I give you fair warning, if my father comes to a violent end by sword or pistol; if he dies by the hand of a ruffian, or by the more secret way of poison, I shall not be at a loss to know the first author of it; I shall consider you as the assassin; I shall treat you as such, and wherever I meet you, I shall pistol you, though you stood behind the king's chair; and I tell it you in his majesty's presence, that you may be sure I shall keep my word." This circumstance we have related from Mr. Carte, who gives

it on the authority of Robert Lessly, esq. who received it from Dr. Turner, bishop of Ely, who was present. In 1671 the duke of Buckingham was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and sent ambassador to the king of France, who being pleased with his person and errand, presented him his sword and belt, set with jewels to the value of 40,000 pistoles; and in 1672 he was again sent to that king at Utrecht, together with Henry earl of Arlington, and George lord Halifax. He was one of the cabal at White-hall, and in the beginning of the session of parliament in February, 1673, endeavoured to cast the odium of the Dutch war from himself upon the lord Arlington, another of the cabal. In 1676 his grace, and James earl of Salisbury, Anthony earl of Shaftesbury, and Philip lord Wharton, were committed to the Tower, by order of the house of lords, for refusing to retract what they had said the day before, namely, when the duke, immediately after his majesty had ended his speech to both houses, endeavoured to shew from law and reason that the long prorogation was null, and the parliament consequently dissolved. Upon the breaking out of the popish plot, he opposed the measures of the court, by being zealous for the prosecution of the persons accused. He spent his estate before his death, and, according to Mr. Pope, died at a wretched inn in Yorkshire, in miserable circumstances.

"In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
"The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung,
"On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,
"With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw,
"The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
"Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
"Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him,
"That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
"Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,
"The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and love;
"Or just as gay in council, in a ring
"Of mimic'd statesmen, and their merry king.
"No wit to flatter left of all his store!
"No fool to laugh at, which he valu'd more;
"There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends,
"And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends."

The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury, in the above lines alludes to his amour with the countess of Shrewsbury, whose lord he killed in a duel on her account, while she, it is said, held the duke's horse, in the disguise of a page.

This life would be very imperfect were we not to add some strictures of his character, which we shall do from bishop Burnet, and Mr. Dryden. The duke was a man of a noble presence, great liveliness of wit, and a peculiar faculty of turning every thing into ridicule, with bold figures, and natural descriptions. He had no sort of literature: but was drawn into chemistry, and for some years thought that he was very near finding the philosopher's stone. He had no principles of religion, virtue, or friendship. Pleasure, frolic, or extravagant diversion, was all that he laid to heart. He was true to nothing, for he was not true to himself.

"But in the course of one revolving moon
"Was chemist, fidler, statesman, and buffoon:
"Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking,
"Besides ten thousand freaks that died in thinking."

DRYDEN.

Thus he could never govern his estate, though then the greatest in England. He was bred about the king, and for many years had a great ascendant over him. Finding him inclined to receive ill impressions, he set himself to corrupt him, in which he was too successful, being seconded in that wicked design by the lord Percy. To complete the matter, Hobbes was brought to his majesty under the pretence of instructing him in the mathematics; and he laid before him his schemes both with relation to religion and politics, which made deep and lasting impressions on the king's mind; so that the main blame of the king's ill principles and bad morals was owing to the duke of Buckingham. But the duke being at length equally ruined both in body and mind, fortune and reputation, became poor, sickly, and sunk in his parts, as well as in all other respects, and his conversation was as much avoided as ever it had been courted. His grace died on the 16th of April, 1687, and was interred in king Henry's chapel in Westminster abbey.

Mr. Walpole observes, that "when this extraordinary man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the presbyterian Fairfax and the dissolute Charles, when he alike ridiculed that witty king and his solemn chancellor, when he plotted the ruin of his country with a cabal of bad ministers, or equally unprincipled, supported its cause with bad patriots, one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chemist, when he is a real bubble and a visionary miser; when ambition is but a
"frolic;

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"frolic; when the worst designs are undertaken for the most foolish ends, contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character. The portrait of this duke has been drawn by four masterly hands. Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chisel; count Hamilton touched it with that slight delicacy that finishes, while it seems but a sketch; Dryden caught the living likeness; and Pope completed the historical resemblance. Yet, though this lord was exposed by two of the greatest poets, he has exposed one of them ten times more severely. Zimri, in Dryden's *Abfalom*, and *Achitophel*, is an admirable portrait; but Bayes, in the *Rehearsal*, an original creation. Dryden satyrized Buckingham, but Villiers made Dryden satyrize himself."

He wrote besides the *Rehearsal*, 1. *The Chances*, a comedy. 2. *The Restoration*, a tragi-comedy. 3. *The Battle of Sedgemoor*, a farce. 4. A short Discourse upon the Reasonableness of Men's having a Religion or Worship of God, which met with many Answers, to which his grace wrote Replies. 5. A Demonstration of the Deity. 6. Several Poems. 7. Several Speeches, and other works.

VILLIERS, (*BARBARA*) duchess of Cleveland, and one of king Charles the Second's mistresses, was sole daughter and heiress of William viscount Grandison, and wife to Roger Palmer, esq. afterwards created earl of Castlemaine. Her person was extremely beautiful, but she was in the same degree rapacious, prodigal, and revengeful. She had for a considerable time, says Mr. Granger, a great, and no less dangerous influence over the king, and no woman of her age was more likely to beggar or embroil a kingdom. She was the most inveterate enemy of the earl of Clarendon, who would have thought it an indignity to his character to treat with common civility, much more to pay his court to the mistress of the greatest monarch upon earth. It was impossible that the king could be an absolute stranger to her intrigues, but he seemed to have had as little delicacy with regard to the virtue of his mistresses, as his brother was observed to have in point of beauty. Though she was extremely proud, she is said to have been sometimes humble in her amours; and, if we may believe the scandalous chronicles of this reign, she could condescend to bestow her favours on players and rope-dancers. When the king's affections were alienated from her, he, to pacify her, created her duchess of Cleveland. She died in 1709.

VILLIERS, (*PETER DE*) an eminent French writer and poet, was born at Cognac, on the Charente, on the 10th of May, 1648. He entered the society of the Jesuits in 1666, and left it in 1689, to enter the order of Cluni. He was already known by his sermons and writings. He became prior of St. Taurin, and died at Paris on the 14th of October, 1728, aged eighty. He wrote, 1. A Collection of Poems, which contains the art of preaching, and other pieces that are esteemed, the best edition of which is that of Colombat, 1728, duodecimo. 2. Reflections on the Faults of others, with a Continuation, four volumes. 3. A Treatise on Satire. 4. A Collection of Disquisitions on several Tragedies, duodecimo. There are also attributed to him Conversations on the Tales of the Fairies, and other works, to serve as a preservative against a bad taste. He also wrote several other pieces.

VILLON. See *CORBUEIL*.

VILVORDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant seated on a canal which goes to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, five miles north-east of Brussels. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

VINCENT, (cape) the south-west promontory of Portugal, twenty-five miles west of the sea-port of Lagos. Long. 9. 20. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

VINCENT, (*ST.*) one of the Caribbee islands, lying seventy-five miles west of Barbadoes. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is twenty miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. Long. 61. 20. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

VINCENT, (*ST.*) a strong town of Spain, in Castile, and in the territory of Rioja, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, one hundred and thirty-seven miles north-east of Madrid. Long. 2. 20. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

VINCENT, (*ST.*) a province of Brasil, bounded on the north by the republic of St. Paul and the capitanary of Rio-Janiero, on the east by the same capitanary and the sea, and on the west by the capitanary del Rey and the South Sea. St. Vincent is the capital town, and it is seated on the Atlantic Ocean, with a good harbour. Long. 43. 5. W. Lat. 24. 15. S.

VINCENT, (*NATHANIEL*) an eminent dissenting minister, received his education at Christ-church in Oxford. He became a member of that university at eleven years of age, and when he was about eighteen took the degree of master of arts. He soon became a very famous preacher and wri-

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ter, but refusing to comply with the act of conformity, was not only one of the most assiduous, but one of the most unfortunate of his nonconforming brethren. He was several times imprisoned, and heavily fined for holding conventicles; and was once sentenced to suffer three years imprisonment, and then banishment, in pursuance of an act made in the 25th of Elizabeth; but his council finding a flaw in the indictment, the sentence was never carried into execution. He distinguished himself by preaching amidst the ruins after the fire of London, where multitudes assembled to hear him, many of whose consciences were awakened by that dreadful calamity. He was the author of many sermons, and other practical pieces of divinity, and died in 1697.

Thomas Vincent, his brother, a man of a similar character, exerted himself on the same occasion, as he did also in the time of the pestilence, when he constantly preached in London, and visited the sick, but escaped the distemper himself. He was the author of God's terrible Voice to the City by Plague and Fire, octavo; and published another book of the like kind, occasioned by an eruption of mount Aetna, intitled, *Fire and Brimstone*; 1. *From Heaven in the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah*, formerly. 2. *From Earth, in the burning of mount Aetna*, lately. 3. *From Hell, in the burning of the wicked eternally*, octavo; and several other works. *Mr. Granger's Biographical History*.

VINCI, (*LEONARDO DA*) an illustrious Italian painter, blessed with an universal genius, was descended from a noble family in Tuscany, and born in the castle of Vinci, near Florence, in 1445. He was the disciple of Andrea Verrochio, but soon surpassing him, and all his predecessors, was esteemed the master of the golden age of modern painting. No painter was ever better acquainted with the theory of his art; he was well skilled in anatomy, geometry, and optics, and applied himself to the study of nature, as the ground-work of painting. His genius being universal, he also applied himself to arts, to literature, and to bodily accomplishments, and excelled in all. He was a good architect, an able carver, and was versed in mechanics. His person was well formed; he had a fine voice; he understood music, and both played and sung as well as any man of his time. He was master of all genteel exercises, understood the management of a horse, and was dexterous in the use of arms. His behaviour was polite, and his conversation so engaging, that, it is said, none ever enjoyed it without pleasure, or left it without regret. His reputation soon spreading over all Italy, Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, called him to his court, and made him director of the academy for architecture he had just established, whence Leonardo soon banished the Gothic taste, and introduced the happy simplicity and purity of the Greeks, and Romans.

About this time the duke formed the design of supplying the city of Milan with water by a canal, the execution of which was referred to Leonardo. In order to accomplish this vast design, he spent much time in the study of philosophy and the mathematics. At length, he brought this work to perfection, and happily performed what some thought impossible. This canal, which goes by the name of Mortefuna, is above two hundred miles in length, and passes through the Valteline and the valley of Chiavenna, conducting the water of the Adda to the walls of Milan. After his having laboured some years for the service of Milan, in quality of architect and engineer, the duke ordered him to beautify it by his paintings; and, among other things, he painted his celebrated piece of our Lord's last Supper.

Leonardo begun now to be interrupted by the wars of Italy; and duke Lewis, his patron, being defeated and carried prisoner to France, the academy was destroyed, and the arts banished from Milan. The misfortunes of his patrons obliging Leonardo to quit that city, he retired to Florence, where he lived under the patronage of the Medici. Being there chosen to paint the council-chamber, he got Michael Angelo to paint one side, while he himself was employed about the other. Angelo was then young, yet had acquired a great reputation. A jealousy soon arose between them, and each had partisans, who helped to embitter them against each other, so that at last they became open enemies. Raphael was about this time drawn to Florence, by the reputation of Leonardo, whose works on his arrival filled him with astonishment, and produced a reformation, to which some have ascribed all the glory he afterwards acquired.

In 1513 Leonardo went to Rome, which it is said he had never yet seen, and was received very graciously by pope Leo X. but soon after receiving an invitation from Francis I. he undertook that journey: he was then above seventy years of age, and it is probable that the fatigue of it, with the change of climate, contributed to the distemper of which he died. Several months he languished at Fontainebleau, during which he was frequently visited by the king. One day

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day as he was raising himself up in his bed to thank his majesty for the honour done him, he was instantly seized with a fainting fit; and Francis stooping to support him, he expired in that monarch's arms. This happened in the year 1520.

Leonardo da Vinci was extremely diligent in the performance of his works. Rubens was of opinion that his chief excellence lay in giving every thing its proper character. He was so extremely diffident of himself, that he left several pieces unfinished, believing that his hand could never reach the idea of perfection he had conceived in his mind. Some of his paintings are to be seen in England and other countries; but the greatest part of them are in Florence. He composed many curious pieces upon different subjects; none of which have been made public, except his *Treatise of the Art of Painting*. A noble edition of this work was published by Du Fresnoy at Paris, in 1651, with figures by Nicholas Poussin. It was likewise published in English in 1721, octavo.

VINER (Sir ROBERT) bart. goldsmith and banker of London, was a very loyal and no less useful subject to Charles II. As his credit was very extensive, he sometimes borrowed large sums of money to lend the government. The interest paid on these occasions must have been very considerable, as he himself paid no less than six per cent. When he entered upon his mayoralty, the king did him the honour to dine with him, and he drank several bottles with his majesty, an indulgence not unfrequent in that reign. He afterwards erected an equestrian statue to the king at Stock's market, which was originally done for John Sobieski, who raised the siege of Vienna when it was invested by the Turks. This was a clumsy heavy piece, and had a Turk, with his turban on his head, lying under the horse's feet; but it being made ready to their hands, the city thought it would do for king Charles as well as another, and the Turk with his turban was from thence forward to be esteemed Oliver Cromwell.

VINTIMIGLIA, a sea-port town of Italy in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle, which is its whole defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy. It is seated on the Mediterranean sea, at the mouth of the rivers Bibera and Rotta, eight miles north-east of Monaco, and fifteen north-east of Nice. Long. 7. 39. E. Lat. 43. 48. N.

VIO (THOMAS DE) a famous cardinal, better known by the name of Cajetan, was born at Gaieta in the kingdom of Naples, on the 20th of February, 1469. He entered the order of St. Dominic in 1484, and acquired such reputation, that he became doctor and professor of divinity; then procurator-general of his order, and at length general. He was of great service to pope Julius II. and Leo X. The latter created him cardinal in 1517, and the following year made him his legate in Germany. Cardinal Cajetan in 1519 assisted at the election of the emperor Charles V. and had several conferences with Luther. He was the same year made bishop of Gaieta, and in 1523 went into Italy in quality of legate. He died at Rome on the 9th of August, 1534, aged sixty-seven. He wrote many works, the principal of which is his *Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures*, in five vols. folio.

VIRE, a considerable town of France in Lower Normandy, with the title of a viscounty. It has several manufactures in cloth, and is seated on the river Vire, twenty-seven miles south-east of Coutances, and one hundred and fifty west of Paris. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 48. 55. N.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO the most excellent of all the Latin poets, was the son of a potter of Andes, near Mantua, where he was born, on the 15th of October, in the seventieth year before the Christian era. He studied first at Mantua, then at Cremona, Milan, and Naples, whence going to Rome, he acquired the esteem of the greatest wits, and most illustrious persons of his time, and among others, of the emperor Augustus, Mæcenæ, and Pollio. He was well skilled not only in polite literature and poetry, but also in philosophy, the mathematics, geography, medicine, and natural history. Though he was one of the greatest geniuses of his age, and was the admiration of the Romans, he always preserved a singular modesty, and lived chaste at a time when the manners of the people were extremely corrupt. He carried Latin poetry to such an high perfection, that he was justly esteemed the prince of the Latin poets. He composed his *Eclogues* in imitation of Theocritus; his *Georgics* in imitation of Hesiod, and the *Æneis* in imitation of Homer. It is said that he was twelve years in perfecting his *Æneis*, and that the emperor pressing him to put the last hand to it, he let him see his second, fourth, and sixth books, which are the finest. It is also said, that Virgil reading to that prince and his sister Octavia, the passage where he mentions Marcellus, they were so moved, as to interrupt him by their sighs and tears, and that Octavia fainted away. He was of a swarthy

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complexion, tall, of a sickly constitution, and afflicted with frequent head-achs and spitting of blood. He was so very bashful, that he often ran into the shops to prevent being gazed at in the streets; yet was so honoured by the Roman people, that once coming into the theatre, the whole audience rose up out of respect to him. He was of a thoughtful and melancholy temper, he spoke little, and loved retirement and contemplation. His fortune was affluent; he had a fine house and well-furnished library near Mæcenæ's gardens, on the Esquiline mount at Rome, and also a delightful villa in Sicily. He was so benevolent and inoffensive, that most of his cotemporary poets, though they envied each other, agreed in loving and esteeming him. He revised his verses with prodigious severity, and used to compare himself to a she bear, which licks her cubs into shape.

He ordered, when at the point of death, that his *Æneis* should be burnt, but being informed that Augustus would not permit it, he desired that it might not be altered, and on this condition he left that admirable work to Tucca and Varius, two excellent poets, who were his friends, and the emperor took care that the author's intentions should be observed, which is the reason why several of the verses are found imperfect. Virgil died at Brundisium, in Calabria, on the 22d of September, in the 19th year before the Christian era, at fifty-one years of age, as he was returning with Augustus from Greece. His body was interred near Naples, and upon his tomb was inscribed these verses composed by himself:

*Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, duces.*

The best edition of Virgil's works are those of Mosvicius, with the notes of Servius, printed at Lewarden, in 1717; two volumes quarto, and that of Burman, at Amsterdam, 1746, in four volumes quarto. The best English translations are those of Dryden and Warton.

VIRGIL, or VERGIL, (POLYDORE). See POLYDORE VIRGIL.

VIRGINIA, the daughter of Virginius, a Roman soldier, celebrated for her misfortunes and death, was promised by her father to L. Icilius, who had enjoyed the office of tribune, and became celebrated in history; but Appius Claudius, one of the decemviri, being in love with her, and hearing that her father was in the army, thought that his absence would facilitate his success, and holding his tribunal, in quality of decemvir, gave orders that she should be delivered up to M. Claudius, who was privy to his intentions. Virginius enraged at this insult offered to his parental authority, and at the prospect of his daughter's violation, took her aside, and snatching a knife from a butcher's shop, said, "My dear Virginia, this is now the only means left of preserving thine honour and liberty," and then striking it into her heart, saved himself in the crowd. The people moved by this spectacle, and animated by his speeches, espoused his cause, and Virginius leaving the city, followed by four hundred men, halted to the camp, which was only at a few miles distance, and inflamed the minds of the soldiers by the relation of his misfortune. He then returned to Rome accompanied by the whole army, who were resolved to revenge him. The senate espoused the cause of Virginius; but Appius Claudius prevented their decree by killing himself, and the tranquillity of Rome was restored. This occasioned the abolition of the decemviri, in the 440th year before the Christian era, and afterwards the re-establishment of the consuls.

VIRGINIA, a country of North America, planted by colonies from England. It is bounded on the south by Carolina, on the north by Maryland, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, but on the west the bounds are not settled. The entrance into Virginia for shipping is by the mouth of Chesapeake bay, which runs up into the land above two hundred miles; likewise all ships must pass through it that are bound to Maryland. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Patowmack, all which are full of convenient and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The soil of Virginia is various, and seems fitted for the production of vegetables and trees of all sorts. The land towards the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and is fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at present well stocked with many sorts of trees, from thirty to seventy feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally fertile and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber surprisingly large. At the heads of the rivers, there are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains. There are also great varieties of earth, for medicines, scouring, making all sorts of earthen ware and pipes; and there is also marl for manuring the land. There are others for painting, such as red and yellow ocher; and

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in the upper parts are mines of antimony, talc, coal, with quarries of slate and stone for building, as also pebble-stones. However the coal is at present of no use, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In process of time, there is great reason to believe, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which, at present, the inhabitants do not think worth while to enquire after. There are a great variety of fruits, some of which grow there naturally, and some have been transplanted from England, particularly peaches, which grow almost every where upon standard trees, and yet are exceeding good. There are very few towns, or even villages, for the planters have houses scattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. James-Town was formerly the principal, but of late Williamsburg, where there is a college. The English inhabitants are chiefly of the church of England, and the clergy have a pretty good maintenance. In general, it is an hospitable country, and they are so ready to entertain each other and strangers, that a man may travel through it without any expence. They have a few forts, but their principal defence by land is a militia, and by sea, the men of war sent from England; for they have no ships of their own, though they have all conveniences for building them. However, there is little doubt to be made, but the face of affairs will be quite altered in a few years. There are now no original Americans, improperly called Indians, in the eastern parts of Virginia, because, as it is supposed, they rather chuse to live by themselves, and follow their own customs. With regard to their complexion, stature, and manner of living, they resemble the other Americans; however, they have a language of their own, and are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in almost all the other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, because I have made it my business to enquire into, and examine these particulars upon the spot. Most authors tell us, that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

VIRTON, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Luxemburg, seated on the frontiers of Lorraine, ten miles north-east of Montmedi. Long. 5. 23. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

VIRTUE, in pagan worship, is represented as a goddess. Marcellus erected a temple to her, through which was the only passage to the temple of Fame, to shew that virtue was the only path to honour. In her temple, they prayed that themselves, and their friends might be possessed of the most heroic bravery; and the sacrifices offered there were performed by the priests bare-headed. Virtue was represented as an ancient matron, clothed in white, and sitting on a square stone. Plautus, however, mentions Virtue among the number of the gods; and in some of Gordian's medals, this imaginary deity is exhibited in the form of an old man with a long beard.

VISIAPORE, a town of the East-Indies, in the Peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Decan. It is one hundred and thirty miles north-east of Goa, within land, and is twelve miles in compass, with good fortifications. Most of the inhabitants are Moors and Gentoos; some of them are great traders. The king has a large palace well guarded. It is a famous place for the sale of diamonds, and there are several large suburbs, full of jewellery and goldsmiths shops. Long. 75. 56. E. Lat. 16. 51. N.

VISTULA, a river of Poland, which has its source in mount Krapack in Silesia, and at first runs east, passing by the city of Cracow, after which it turns north, passing by Warsaw, and continuing its source, passes by Thorn, Culm, and Dantzick, falling into the Baltic Sea.

VITALIAN, a native of Segni, in Italy, succeeded pope Eugenius I. on the 31st of July, 657. He held several councils, wrote some epistles, which are still extant, and died on the 27th of January, 67. He was succeeded by Adeodatus.

VITELLIVS (AULUS) was proclaimed emperor of Rome, almost at the same time with Otho, in the year 69. He rendered himself detestable by his intemperance and cruelties, and was cut in pieces by the soldiers, and afterwards dragged by the people into the Tyber, in the 57th year of his age, after a reign of eight months. He was succeeded by Vespasian.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope. The soil about this place is fertile, and watered with four small rivers full of fish. It contains a great number of palaces, churches, and fountains. It is twenty miles to the south of Orvieto, and thirty-five north-by-west of Rome. Long. 12. 35. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

VITRE, a town of France, in Brittany. It carries on a considerable trade in linen cloth, thread stockings, and gloves. It is seated on the river Vilaine, twenty miles east of Rennes, and one hundred and fifty-eight west-by-south of Paris. Long. 1. 13. W. Lat. 48. 6. N.

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VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a considerable and populous town of France, and one of the principal of Champain. It is a trading place, well-built, though the houses are all of wood. There is a very handsome square, in which the parish-church stands, which is a fine structure. It is seated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, forty-five miles south-east of Rheims, and one hundred east of Paris. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

VITRUVIUS POLLIO (MAREUS) a very celebrated Roman architect, was, according to the common opinion, born at Verona, and lived in the reign of Augustus, to whom he dedicated his excellent treatise on architecture, divided into ten books. William Philander's edition of this celebrated work is esteemed. Claudius Perrault has given an excellent translation of it in French, with learned notes. There are also several English translations of Vitruvius.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are marble quarries, and twelve miles south-east of Semur. Long. 4. 27. E. Lat. 47. 22. N.

VITTORIA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is seated at the end of a very pleasant valley, and is surrounded with double walls, but has no other fortifications. The town-house is in the principal square, and there are also two convents, and several well built houses, besides a fine fountain; but that which renders this place the most agreeable are the rows of large trees in every street, and streams of water which run through them. There are several rich merchants here, who carry on a trade, chiefly in hard-ware, in wool, wine, and sword-blades. It is thirty-two miles south-west of Bilboa, and one hundred and fifty five north of Madrid. Long. 2. 52. W. Lat. 42. 52. N.

VIVERAIS, a small district of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the north by Lyonnois, on the east by the river Rhone, which separates it from Dauphiny, on the south by the diocese of Uzes, and on the west by Velay and Gevaudan. It is about sixty-five miles in length, and forty in breadth, where it is broadest. Viviers is the capital town.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on a steep mountain, at the foot of which runs a small river, whose mouth forms a good and large harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet. It is twenty-two miles north west of Mondonedo. Long. 7. 5. W. Lat. 43. 45. N.

VIVES (JOHN LEWIS) a native of Valencia, in Spain. He studied at Louvain, where he became acquainted with Erasmus, and assisted him in several of his works. In 1523, soon after his arrival in England, he was appointed one of the first fellows of Corpus-Christi college, by bishop Fox, the founder. He read cardinal Wolsey's lecture of humanity, in the refectory of that college, and had king Henry VIII. his queen, and the principal persons of the court for his auditors. He instructed the princess Mary in the Latin tongue, and died in the year 1541. His works, the chief of which is his Comment on St. Augustin de Civitate Dei, were printed at Basil, in two volumes folio, in 1555.

VIVIANI (VICENTIO) a celebrated mathematician, was born at Florence, on the 5th of April, 1622, and descended from a noble family. At 16 years of age, hearing a monk, who taught him logic, say, that there was no better logic than geometry, Viviani studied that science with such application and success, that Gallileo took him to his house, and in a manner adopted him for his son. Viviani continued to apply himself entirely to geometry, after that great man's death, and formed the design of restoring the five books of Aristæus de Locis solidis, which are lost, and the fifth book of Apollonius, which had not then been discovered; but while he was engaged in this last work, the famous Borelli found in the grand duke of Tuscany's library, an Arabic manuscript, with a Latin inscription, which imported that it contained the eight books of Apollonius's Conic Sections. He carried this manuscript to Rome, in order to translate it by the assistance of a famous professor of the oriental languages. Mr. Viviani, not being willing to lose the fruit of his labour, procured a certificate that he did not understand Arabic, and knew nothing of that manuscript. He would not even suffer Borelli to send him an account of any thing relating to it. At last he finished his book, and found that he had more than divined, and was superior to Apollonius himself. In 1666, he was made first mathematician to Ferdinand II. grand duke of Florence; in 1699, was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and had a pension from the French king. He died on the 22d of September, 1703, aged eighty-two. He wrote, 1. *De Maximis & Minimis Geometrica Divinatio in quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi*. 2. *Enodatio Problematum universis Geometris, Propositorum à Cl. Claudio Commiers*. 3. *De Locis solidis secunda Divinatio Geometrica in quinque Libros Injuria Temporis amissos Aristæi senioris Geometra*.

VIVIERS,

VIVIERS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the Viverais. It is small and dirty, and is seated among the rocks, and at the top of one of which is the cathedral. It stands on the river Rhone, twenty-five miles north-west of Orange. Long. 4. 51. E. Lat. 44. 36. N.

UKERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Grosshaff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a fortified castle. Long. 15. 22. E. Lat. 53. 45. N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the north by Poland and Muscovy, on the east by Muscovy, on the south by Tartary, and on the west by Moldavia. This province is one continued plain, interspersed with several fine rivers and agreeable forests. It is exceeding fertile, and produces all the necessaries of life. The rivers swarm with all sorts of fish, and game is also very plenty. There are no brick buildings, all the houses being of wood after the Russian manner. It belongs to the Poles and Muscovites; but these last possess the greatest part. The people that now inhabit it are called Cossacks.

ULADISLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Great Poland, and palatinate of Brest, seated on the river Boristhenes, eighty miles north-west of Warsaw. Long. 19. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

ULM, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Iller, and is a pretty large place, defended by fortifications; and the inhabitants are protestants. Here the archives of the circle are deposited. It carries on a very great trade, and the town-house is a magnificent structure. The cathedral is one of the largest and best built in Germany. The elector of Bavaria became master of it, in 1702, by a stratagem; but, in 1704, the French being vanquished at the battle of Hochster, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation. The Roman catholics have but two churches, all the rest belonging to the protestants. It is thirty-five miles west of Augsburg, and two hundred and seventy-five west of Vienna. Long. 10. 5. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Mentz, or Mayence, on the frontiers of the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Long. 6. 38. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

ULPHILAS, or **GULPHILAS**, bishop of the Goths of Mœsia, in the reign of the emperor Valens, about the year 370, passes for the inventor of the Gothic letters. It is, at least, certain, that he was the first who translated the Bible into the Gothic language.

ULSTER, the most northern province of Ireland, bounded on the east by St. George's Channel, on the west by the Western Ocean, on the north by the Northern Ocean, and on the south by the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. It is about one hundred and twenty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is fertile in corn and pastures, and has several large lakes as well as rivers, which are full of fish. Londonderry is the capital town.

ULUG BEIG, a Persian prince and learned astronomer, was descended from the famous Tamerlane, and reigned at Samarcand about forty years, after which he was murdered by his own son, in 1449. His catalogue of the fixed stars, rectified for the year 1434, was published at Oxford by Mr. Hyde, in 1665, with learned notes. Mr. Hudson printed in his English Geography Ulug Beig's tables of the longitude and latitude of places, and Mr. Greaves published, in Latin, his Astronomical Epochas, at London, in 1650.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and on the first Thursday after October 23, for pedlars ware. It is commonly called Oulton, and is seated between the branches of a river that at small distance fall into the sea or an arm thereof. It is an indifferent good town, and the market is well served with corn, sheep, and provisions. It is twenty miles south-west of Kendal, and two hundred and sixty-five west of London. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

ULYSSES, in fabulous history, king of Ithaca, was the son of Laertius and Anticlea, and one of the heroes who contributed most to the taking of Troy. After the sacking of that city, he wandered during ten years, and at last returned to Ithaca, where, with the assistance of his son Telemachus, he killed Antinous and the other princes who had resolved to marry his wife Penelope, and to seize his dominions. He at length resigned the government of his kingdom to Telemachus, and was killed by Telegonus, who was his son by Circe, and did not know him. This hero is the subject of the *Odyssey*.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in Western Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Uma, on the gulph of Bothnia, two hundred and eighty miles north of Stockholm. Long. 18. 26. E.

UMBRIATICO, an almost ruined town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Calabria Citerior, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lipuda, seventeen miles south-west of St. Severino. Long. 17. 40. E. Lat. 39. 21. N.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the north by the canton of Lucern and by the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the east by the high mountains which separate it from the canton of Uri, on the south by mount Brunick, which separates it from the canton of Bern, and on the west by the canton of Bern. It is divided into two great valleys, which are separated by a chain of mountains covered with forests. The religion of this canton is the Roman catholic.

UNGHWAR, a town of Hungary, seated at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, the capital of a district of the same name. It is seated in an isle formed by the river Ungh, forty miles east of Tockay; and is subject to the house of Austria. Long. 22. 0. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It is subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on a small river, eight miles north-east of Dortmund. Long. 7. 21. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

VOERDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Rhine, which runs through it. It is eight miles from Utrecht, and fifteen from Leyden. Long. 4. 49. E. Lat. 52. 7. N.

VOERST (**ROBERT DE**) an eminent engraver of portraits, competitor of Vosterman, made himself known by some prints of merit, from the works of Vandyck; but in what year he came to England, or when he left it, does not appear. His latest works in this country are dated in 1635. Vanderdort calls him engraver to the king, for whom he did two plates, one of his majesty's sister, and the other of the emperor Otho. His large head of the queen of Bohemia, engraved from a painting of Gerard Honthorst, by command of Charles I. was esteemed his best performance. His works are not very numerous. *Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers*.

VOETIUS (**GISEBERT**) an eminent professor of divinity, was born at Heusden, on the 3d of March, 1589. He acquired great reputation; assisted at the synod of Dort; and was professor of divinity and the Oriental tongues at Utrecht, where he was also minister. He died on the first of November, 1676, aged eighty-seven. He wrote a great number of works, and was the declared enemy of Des Cartes and his philosophy. His followers are called Voetians, and have always been professed enemies of the Cocceians.

Voetius had two sons, Daniel and Paul, who also wrote several works. John Voetius, the son of Paul, was doctor and professor of law at Herborn: he wrote a Commentary on the Pandect, which is esteemed, and other works on law.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and territory of Pavia; it is seated on the river Staffora, thirty miles south-west of Milan, and twelve south-west of Pavia. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

VOGLERUS (**VALENTINE HENRY**) a celebrated professor of physic at Helmstadt, was born in that city in 1622, and became well skilled, not only in medicine, but also in history and philosophy. He died at Helmstadt, in 1677. He wrote many works; the most known and esteemed of those which are not in German is that intitled *Universalis Introductio in Notitiam cujusque Generis bonorum Scriptorum*, the best edition of which is that given by Henry Meibomius, with remarks and considerable additions.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, being one of the four circles of the marquise of Misnia. It is of a triangular figure, and is bounded on the east by Bohemia, on the north by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the west by Thuringia and by Franconia. Zwickaw is the capital town.

VOITURE (**VINCENT**) one of the greatest wits of the 17th century, was born at Amiens, in 1598. His father, who was a very rich merchant, had him educated at Paris, where he soon distinguished himself; his wit, and the liveliness of his disposition, making his company desired by persons of the first rank and most distinguished merit; and at length he became the delight both of the court of France, and of foreign courts. He was sent to Florence with the news of the birth of Lewis XIV. At Madrid he had a great share of the good graces of the count d'Olivarez, and taking advantage of the proximity of Africa, went thither out of curiosity. Voiture obtained the post of master of the household to the French king, and introducer of the ambassadors to the duke of Orleans. He followed that prince into Languedoc during the troubles in France, and was made deputy of M. d'Avaux, superintendant of the finances. He had the salary of that post without executing it; obtained several pensions, and would have been rich had it not been for the generosity of his disposition, and his love of play and women. To give an instance of the former: Balzac sent to borrow four hundred crowns of him, which Voiture cheerfully complied with, and then taking the promissory note, which the servant put into his hands, wrote, "I the underwritten acknowledge myself debtor to Mr. Balzac, " in

"in the sum of eight hundred crowns, for the pleasure he gave me in borrowing four hundred of me;" and then returned it to the servant, to carry it back to his master. Voiture wrote well in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. It was he who revived the rondeaux and triplets, of which Malherbe had purged the French Parnassus. He was always of a weakly and delicate constitution, which obliged him to drink nothing but water; and died at Paris, on the 27th of May, 1648, at fifty years of age. Voiture's works have had a great number of editions.

VOKELMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, seated on the river Drave, twenty-six miles east of Clagenfurt. Long. 14. 46. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

VOLANO, a sea port town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Ferrara. It is seated on one of the mouths of the river Po, on the gulph of Venice, forty miles east of Ferrara. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

VOLHINIA, a province of Red Russia, in Poland, bounded on the south by Podolia, on the west by Red Russia Proper, on the north by Lithuania and Muscovy, and on the east by the same and Little Tartary. It is about five hundred and ten miles in length from east to west, and one hundred in breadth from north to south. It is well watered with rivers, which render it very fertile; but it is thinly peopled, and badly cultivated, on account of the frequent incursions of the Tartars. The chief town is Luck.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Zuider-Zee, five miles from Steenwick, with a strong castle. Long. 5. 57. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

VOLO, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Janna, with a strong citadel, and a fort. It is seated on the gulph of the same name, where it has a good harbour, seventeen miles south-east of Larissa. Long. 23. 42. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, and territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the top of a mountain. The walls are six feet thick, and have five gates, before each of which is a fine fountain of very good water. It is thirty-two miles south-east of Pisa. Long. 11. 0. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

VOLTORNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which has its source in the Appennine Mountains, and passing by Benevento, runs east by Capua, falling into the gulph of Gaeta, a bay of the Tuscan sea.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitate, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, twenty-seven miles north-east of Benevento. Long. 15. 10. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

VOLUMNIA, the mother of Coriolanus, went with Veturia, his wife, and the other Roman ladies, to throw herself at the feet of her husband, who laid siege to Rome, and prevailed on him by her tears to raise the siege. This happened in about the 490th year before the Christian æra.

VOORN, one of the islands of Holland, divided from the continent by the mouths of the river Maese, being twenty-four miles in length, and five in breadth. The capital town is Briel, which is seated on the north-west part of the island, as Helvoetsluys is on the south-west.

VOPISCUS (FLAVIUS) a Latin historian, was born at Syracuse, and lived in the time of Dioclesian, and Constantius Chlorus, about the year 304. He went to Rome, and there composed the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, &c. in that of Aurelian he bestows great praises on the famous impostor Apollonius Tyanæus.

VORSTIUS (ÆLIUS EVERHARD) a learned physician, was born at Ruremonde, in 1565, and became professor of physic at Leyden. He wrote several works, the most known of which are, 1. A Commentary *de Annulorum Origine*. 2. A Voyage to Greece, Japigia, Lucania, the Brutians, and the neighbouring People, in Latin. 3. On the Fishes of Holland. 4. Remarks in Latin on Celsus *de Re Medica*. 5. Orations, &c. He died at Leyden, in 1624.

Adolphus Vorstius, his son, was also professor of physic at Leyden, where he died in 1663, at sixty-six years of age. He published a Catalogue of Plants in the Botanic Garden of Leyden, and of those that grew in the neighbourhood of that town.

VORSTIUS (CONRADE) an eminent protestant divine, was born at Cologne, on the 19th of July, 1569. His father, who was a dyer, caused him to be baptized in his own parish; but soon after joined privately with the protestants, and brought over his wife to the same persuasion. They had ten children, and designed Conrade for a scholar. He studied in several universities, and particularly at Herborn, where he applied to divinity under Piscator, and in 1594 took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg. The next year he made a visit to the universities of Swisserland; read divinity lectures at Geneva, and acquitted himself so well, that the professorship was offered him; but he chose rather to ac-

cept of a professorship to which he was invited at Steinfurt, the duties of which he discharged in such a manner as gained him very great fame, and made other universities court him. He was afterwards appointed minister of Steinfurt. He had also other employments bestowed upon him; for he, with two counsellors, and a court minister, was nominated to preside in taking cognizance of, and judging matrimonial causes, and in examining young candidates for the ministry; and an extraordinary stipend was allowed him for the great pains he took in the discharge of these several offices. In 1610 he was invited to Leyden, in order to succeed Arminius there; when, after having wavered for a year, he accepted of that employment; removed thither with his family; and brought with him the most authentic testimonials of his blameless life, and the benefit his church and college had received from his labours: but the clergy, who maintained the doctrine of Calvin in opposition to the Arminians, were persuaded, that should Vorstius, who differed in opinion from them, be divinity professor in Leyden, he would do an irreparable injury to their cause, they therefore charged him with a multitude of heresies; got foreign universities to concur with them on that occasion; and alarmed the zeal of James I. king of England, who interested himself more in this affair, than in that of the king of Bohemia, his son-in-law; and caused several copies of Vorstius's treatise *de Deo* to be burnt in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. The king was hunting when it was brought him, and ran it over with so much dispatch, that he sent, in an hour's time, to the resident of the Hague a catalogue of several heresies he had found in that work, and commanded his resident to notify to the states, that he greatly detested those heresies, and those who should tolerate them. The states answered, that if Vorstius was guilty of the errors laid to his charge, they would not suffer him to live among them: but his Britannic majesty, not satisfied with this answer, wrote a letter, dated the 6th of October, 1611, to the states, by which he earnestly pressed them to banish Vorstius, though he should deny those heresies, and let them know, that if he was found guilty of them, he ought to be burnt. He threatened the states with his eternal hatred if they did not proceed against him, and so intimidated them by his pious menaces, that Vorstius was forced provisionally to resign his employment, in order to wait elsewhere for a definitive sentence with regard to this dispute, on which he retired to Tergow in 1612, where he lived undisturbed till 1619; when, without being heard, or allowed to defend himself, he was declared unworthy of the professorship by the synod of Dort; forced to leave Holland, and sentenced to perpetual banishment. He then lay concealed two years, and was more than once in danger of being murdered by a number of bigots, who imagined it was not fit such a man should be allowed to live. At last, the duke of Holstein having got together the remains of the Arminians, and assigned them a spot of ground for building a city, Vorstius retired thither in 1622, where he found a secure and quiet retreat; but falling sick, died with the strongest indications of a pious resignation to the will of God; and was interred at Friderickstadt, the new raised city of the Arminians. He published several books, both against the Roman Catholics and his Protestant adversaries.

His son William Henry Vorstius, was pastor of the Arminians at Warmond, in Holland, and was the author of several books in Latin.

VOS (MARTIN DE) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp, excelled in painting the vases used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, in their festivals, sacrifices, and funerals. His colouring was neat and flowing, his designs free, and his ordonnance judicious. He acquired such reputation, that the prince of Parma, on rendering himself master of Antwerp, paid him a visit, and resolved to have his picture performed by his hand. He had several excellent painters for his pupils, and died at Antwerp, in 1604, aged seventy.

VOSGES, a large chain of mountains covered with wood, which separate Alsace and the Franche Comté from Lorraine. They give name to a district of Lorraine, which lies on the frontiers of Alsace.

VOSSIUS (GERARD JOHN) one of the most learned and most laborious writers of the 17th century, was of a considerable family in the Netherlands, whose name is Vos, and was born in 1577, in the Palatinate, near Heidelberg, at a place where his father, John Vossius, was minister. He became well skilled in polite literature, history, and sacred and profane antiquities, and was made director of the college of Dort. He was at length made professor of eloquence and chronology at Leyden, from whence he was called in 1633 to Amsterdam, to fill the chair of a professor of history. He died in 1649, aged seventy-two. His principal works are, 1. *De Origine Isolatricæ*. 2. *De Historicis Græcis*. 3. *De Historicis Latinis*. 4. *De Poëtis Græcis*. 5. *De Poëtis Latinis*. 6. *De Scientiis Mathematicis*. 7. *De Quatuor*

Quatuor Artibus popularibus. 8. *Hist. Pelagiana.* 9. *Institutiones Rhetoricæ.* 10. *Institutiones Poeticæ.* 11. *Theses Chronologica & Theologica.* 12. *Etymologicon Linguae Latinae.* 13. *De Vitiis Sermonis & Glossæ Latino-Barbaris,* &c. All the works of Gerard John Vossius, have been printed at Amsterdam in nine volumes folio, and are still justly admired. He left five sons, Dennis, Francis, Gerard, Matthew, and Isaac. All of whom were the authors of several works.

VOSIUS (ISAAC) the son of the former, and one of the most learned critics of the 17th century, was born at Leyden, in 1618. He followed his father's steps, and became well skilled in Greek and Latin criticism, and in history. He at length came to England, where he was esteemed by the learned, and was made canon of Windsor. He was the first who revived the chronology of the Septuagint, which had been laid aside for a long time. He collected a fine library of manuscripts and printed books, and died at Windsor, on the 21st of February, 1688, aged seventy-one. He published, 1. An edition of St. Ignatius's Letters. 2. Several Dissertations on Philological and Philosophical Subjects. 3. A Treatise on the Sybills. 4. Notes on Scylax, Pomponius Mela, and Catullus. 5. Observations on the Origin of the Nile and other Rivers; and many other learned works in Latin. The reputation acquired by Isaac Vossius induced M. Colbert to write the following letter to him, which does no less honour to the French king and that minister, than to Vossius.

"Though the king is not your sovereign, yet he is willing to be your benefactor, and has commanded me to send you the inclosed bill of exchange, as a mark of his esteem, and a pledge of his protection. Every body knows how worthily you follow the example of the famous Vossius your father, and that in having received from him a name, which he has rendered illustrious by his writings, you preserve its glory by your own. These things being known to his majesty, he takes a pleasure in gratifying your merit, and I have the greater joy in obeying the orders he has given me to let you know it, as it affords me this opportunity of assuring you that I am,

"Sir,

"Your humble

"and very affectionate servant

COLBERT."

VOSTERMAN (JOHN) was the son of a portrait-painter, and the disciple of Sachtleven, and became a neat and excellent painter of small landscapes in oil, as may be seen by the two views of Windsor, in the gallery there. After the rapid conquests of the French in 1672, he removed from Utrecht to Nimeguen, and pleasing the marquis de Bethune, was made his major-domo, employed to purchase pictures, and carried by him to France, from whence he passed into England, and painted for king Charles II. a chimney-piece at Whitehall, and a few other things; but demanding extravagant prices, as 150l. and 200l. for his pictures, he had not many commissions from court; and being as vain in his expence as of his works, he became in debt, and was arrested. He sued in vain to the king for delivery, but his countrymen freed him by a contribution. Sir William Soames being sent ambassador to Constantinople by James II. Vosterman accompanied him, intending to paint the delights of that situation; but sir William dying on the road, it is not certain what became of the painter: it is said, that before his departure from England, he had been invited to Poland by his old patron the marquis de Bethune, and he probably went thither on the death of the ambassador. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

VOSTERMAN (LUKE) an eminent engraver, whose prints are more highly finished than those of his competitor Voerft. He was employed here by king Charles I. and the earl of Arundel: his and Voerft's plates seem to be the first that were done here from historic subjects. Vosterman engraved from the king's collection, Raphael's St. George; Christ praying in the garden, by Annibal Caracci; and his burial, by Parmegiano; and Lot and his daughters, by the same. For the earl of Arundel he, as early as the year 1623, made some drawings with the pen, particularly a woman's head, from Lionardo da Vinci, and a portrait of prince Henry. And for the same lord he performed a good print from Van Dyck's fine picture of the earl, and his countess sitting together. To the same lady Vosterman dedicated a large print on six sheets, from Rubens's battle of the Amazons. He also engraved a number of portraits from the paintings of eminent masters. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

VOUET (SIMON) a celebrated French painter, was the son and disciple of Laurence Vouet, an ordinary painter and was born at Paris, on the 8th of January, 1582. By his studies elsewhere, he acquired such skill, that at twenty years of age, M. de Sancy going ambassador to Constantinople, took him in his retinue to draw the grand seignor's picture, and the most considerable places about that city.

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Vouet at his arrival finding the difficulty of performing his design, on account of the Turkish laws, so imprinted on his mind, by the force of imagination, the sultan's visage; as he observed it in his attending the ambassador, at his audience, and other times, that his draught of it afterwards; when retired to his chamber, appeared to resemble the original as exactly as if the sultan had sat on purpose for it. This was considered as so extraordinary an effect of genius, that he was richly rewarded for it; and it was so generally esteemed and applauded by men of judgment, that several copies were made of it by eminent hands. Having drawn some other portraits at Constantinople, he went to Rome; where he staid fourteen years, and made such a considerable progress in his art, that he was chosen prince of the Roman Academy of St. Luke. During his abode at Rome he married Virginia Vezzo Vellatrano, a lady of extraordinary beauty, and great skill in painting, as appears by many excellent prints done after her designs. Vouet performed several pieces at Rome, which were placed in the church of St. Peter; but Lewis XIII. king of France, who allowed him a pension during his stay in that city, sent for him in 1627, and he no sooner arrived in France, than the king made him principal painter. He practised both in portraits and history, and furnished some of the apartments of the Louvre, the palaces of Luxemburgh, and St. Germain's, the queen's baths, the galleries and chapel of cardinal de Richelieu. He drew portraits in crayons with such facility, that the king admired and delighted to see him work, and also learned of him to design. Charles I. king of England, endeavoured, by many solicitations, to get him into his service, but could not prevail; yet Vouet sent him some of his pieces.

While he was at Rome, he imitated Caravaggio and Valentino's manner; but when he came to Paris, he was so fully employed, that he formed a manner to himself more expeditious, in which he succeeded the better, because his pencil was light, brisk, and lively. France is indebted to him for destroying the insipid and barbarous manner that then reigned; but though Vouet's works were agreeable when compared with those that had hitherto been done in France, he was in every thing a mannerist. His greatest perfection was in his agreeable colouring, and his brisk and lively pencil, but he had no genius for grand compositions. His ceilings are the best of his performances, and shewed his disciples the way to make finer than any France had ever seen before. There never was a master whose manner made such an impression on the minds of his disciples, and was so generally followed; but it must be owned, that, though his manner destroyed the insipid goût in France, it introduced one so unnatural, so wild, (and being easy) so universal, that his disciples, and most of the French painters, can hardly get rid of it to this day. Vouet died in 1641, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

VOUTANAY, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, twenty miles south-east of Auxerre. Long. 3. 46. E. Lat. 47. 28. N.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north-east by the Baltic sea, on the south by the sea of Sudermania, and on the west by Westmania and Gestrícia, from which it is separated by the river Dela. It is about seventy miles in length, and forty-five in breadth, and contains mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linen-cloth. It is seated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well built town; and has a good free-school, and hospital. It is six miles south of Oakham, and ninety north-west of London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

UPSAL, a rich and considerable city of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is the finest in the kingdom, and has a fine choir, a beautiful altar, with a large crucifix, and a very curious pulpit. The town is pretty large, and as strait as a line; but most of the houses are of wood, covered with birch bark, with turf on the top. On an eminence, to the south of the town, is a ruined castle. Those that view the town from hence, would take it to be a garden, whose streets represent the alleys, and the houses, which are covered with turf, the grass-plats. It was formerly the residence of the kings, and is now the usual place where they are crowned. It is seated on the river Sala, over which there are two bridges. It is twenty-seven miles north-west of Stockholm. Long. 17. 56. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

UPTON, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays; and four fairs, on the first Thursday after Mid-lent, and on Thursday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep; on July 10, and on the Thursday before St. Matthew's day, for leather, horses, cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Severn, over which there is a good bridge, and is a well built town. It is ten miles south-west of Worcester.

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cester, and one hundred and sixteen north-west of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

URABA, a province of America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulph of the same name, in the government of Carthage, to the east of the province of Darien. It abounds in all the necessaries of life.

VRANQUART (JAMES) a person of so indefatigable a disposition, that he applied himself with incredible diligence to painting, geometry, architecture, and poetry, all at the same time. After he had satisfied his curiosity in viewing the rarities of Rome, he was chosen architect to the archduke Albert of Austria, and the infant Isabella his wife; in which employent he continued till the death of the archduke. After whose decease he applied his utmost art and skill in erecting to his memory that stately mausoleum, which is to be seen in the church of St. Gudule, in Brussels; a work so noble and magnificent, that it was thought worthy to be the subject of a book, containing a description thereof, and the pomp of his funeral solemnity in copper plates. He was likewise architect and engineer in ordinary for the city of Brussels. The form of that magnificent church of the Jesuits, reputed one of the best contrived in the Low Countries, is of his design. After he had lived a long time at Brussels, in much splendor and reputation, he died in the Low Countries, to the great grief of all the true lovers of art.

URANIA, in fabulous history, one of the nine Muses, was supposed to preside over astronomy. She is commonly represented in an azure robe, crowned with stars, and supporting a large globe with both hands.

URBAN I. succeeded Calixtus I. bishop of Rome, on the 21st of October, 224, and was beheaded under the reign of Alexander Severus, on the 25th of May, 230. He was succeeded by Pontianus.

URBAN II. before called Odo, or Eudes, was a monk of Clugny, and was born at Chatillon upon the Marne. He succeeded pope Victor III. on the 12th of March, 1088, and behaved with much prudence during the schism caused by the antipope Guibert. He held a famous council at Clermont in 1095, for the recovery of the Holy Land, and died at Rome, on the 9th of July, 1099. He wrote thirty-five Letters, which are still extant. He was succeeded by Paschal II.

URBAN III. before called Lambert Crivelli, was archbishop of Milan, and was elected pope after Lucius III. on the 25th of November, 1185. He had great disputes with the emperor, relating to the lands left by the princess Matilda to the church of Rome, and died at Ferrara, on the 20th of October, 1187. He was succeeded by Gregory VIII.

URBAN IV. a native of Troyes, in Champagne, was elected pope on the 29th of August, 1261, after the death of Alexander IV. He published a Crusade against Manfred, who usurped the kingdom of Sicily; instituted the feast of the Holy Sacrament in 1264, and died at Perugia, on the 20th of October the same year. He was succeeded by Clement VI.

URBAN V. succeeded pope Innocent VI. on the 28th of October, 1362. He protected the learned, supported with great zeal the rights of the ecclesiastics, and died at Avignon, on the 19th of December, 1370, aged sixty-one. He was succeeded by Gregory XI.

URBAN VI. born at Naples, was archbishop of Barri, and was elected pope in a kind of sedition of the people, on the 8th of April, 1378; but the cardinals soon after elected cardinal Robert Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII. which occasioned a long schism. Urban VI. instituted the feast of the Visitation, and died on the 15th of October, 1389. He was succeeded by Boniface IX.

URBAN VII. a Roman, before called John Baptist Castanée, succeeded pope Sixtus V. Great things were expected from him on account of his learning and piety, but he died on the thirteenth day after his election, on the 27th of September, 1590, and was succeeded by Gregory XIV.

URBAN VIII. a native of Florence, before called Maffeo Barberini, succeeded pope Gregory XV. on the 6th of August, 1623. He united the duchy of Urbino to the holy see; governed the church with great prudence and splendor; was fond of polite literature and men of genius, and was a good Latin and Italian poet. He died on the 29th of July, 1644. He wrote several works in verse and prose, which are still extant, and was succeeded by Innocent X.

URBAN DE BELLUNO, in Latin, *Urbanus Valerianus*, or *Bolzonus*, a Franciscan friar, and preceptor to pope Leo X. was the first, according to Vossius, who published a Greek grammar in Latin, worthy of esteem. The first edition of this grammar was that of Germany. Urban de Belluno died in 1524, aged eighty-four.

URBINO, a province of Italy, in the territories of the Pope. It is bounded on the north by the gulph of Venice and Romania, on the south by Tuscany and the county of Citta-di-

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Castello, on the west by the duchy of Spoleto, and on the east by the Marche of Ancona. It is about fifty miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces all sorts of fruit; but the air is very unwholesome. Urbino is the capital city.

URBINO, a city of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an archbishop's see. Among other palaces, there is one built by the family of the Feltri, whose magnificence almost surpasses imagination; and above the town is a castle. The country about it is excellent for hunting and fishing, and they make a very fine sort of earthen-ware here. It is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, twenty-six miles south of Rimini, and one hundred and twenty-three north-east of Rome. Long. 12. 55. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

URBINO, (*BRAMANTE D'*) one of the most excellent architects Italy has produced, was born at Castel Duranti, in the duchy of Urbino, about the year 1444. He was greatly esteemed by pope Alexander VI. and Julius II. who gave him the post of overseer of the buildings. He undertook to join the Belvidera to the palace of the Vatican. Having at length persuaded the pope to pull down St. Peter's church in order to build a more magnificent one, the plan of which he shewed him, he began that great work, and though he had not time to finish it, he acquired a prodigious reputation. He left the continuation of it to Raphael Urbino and Julian de St. Gal, who not being able to follow his design, occasioned that church, though the most beautiful one in the world, not to be so perfect as it would have been if they had exactly followed Bramante's plan.

URBINO. See *RAPHAEL*.

URGEL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is an ancient place, seated on the river Segra, in a plain very fertile in corn, and in the middle of very high mountains covered with vines. It is a bishop's see, seventy-five miles north-by-west of Barcelona. Long. 1. 15. E. Lat. 42. 41. N.

URI, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is inhabited by Roman catholics, and is bounded on the north by the canton of Schwitz, and by the lake of the four cantons, on the east by the Grisons and the canton of Glaris, on the south by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the west by the canton of Underwald, and a great part of that of Bern. It is about thirty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and is over-run with dreadful mountains, among which is that of St. Gothard. Altdorf is the principal town.

URSINUS. See *FULVIUS URSINUS*.

URSULA, (*St.*) is said to be the daughter of a prince of Britain, and to have suffered martyrdom by the Huns on the Rhine, near Cologne, with several other girls who accompanied her, about the year 383. Several writers have said that St. Ursula's companions amounted to 11,000, and call them the 11,000 virgins; but Ufuard, who lived in the 9th century, only says that there were a great number of them, and others, that there were but eleven in all. The fable of the 11,000 virgins is supposed to be founded on the manner in which these pretended saints are mentioned in numeral letter, *XI.M.V.* which have been explained 11,000 virgins, instead of 11 virgin martyrs; others again believe, that Ursula's principal companion was named *Undecimilla*, whence arose the mistake of those who took her name *Undecimilla* for the number of 11,000, or *Undecim Millia*. This conjecture is supported by an ancient missal in the Sorbonne, where the festival of St. Ursula, patroness of the Sorbonne, is expressed in this manner: *Festum S. S. Ursulae, Undecimillae, et Sociarum Virginum et Martyrum*.

URSUS, (*NICHOLAS RAIMARUS*) an able Danish mathematician and astronomer in the 16th century, was born at Henstedt, in the dukedom of Holstein. In his younger years he was a swine-herd, and did not begin to learn to read till he was eighteen, when he began to employ all the hours he could steal from keeping of his hogs in learning to read and write, after which he studied the learned languages, made a swift progress in Latin and Greek, learnt the French tongue, the mathematics, astronomy, and other parts of philosophy, and most of them without the assistance of any master. Having left his native country, he gained a livelihood by teaching, which he did in Denmark in 1584, and on the frontiers of Pomerania and Poland in 1585. In this last place he invented a new system of astronomy, but little different from that of Tycho Brahe, which he communicated the following year to the landgrave of Hesse. This occasioned a warm dispute between him and Tycho Brahe, who charged him with being a plagiarist; in the course of which, Raimarus shewed by the scurrility of his expressions, that he still retained the manners of his former profession. In 1588 and 1589, he read private mathematical lectures at Strasburg, and was invited by his imperial majesty to teach the mathematics at Prague, where he died about the year 1600. He wrote several astronomical works.

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USCOPIA. See **SCOPIA**.

USEDOM, an island of Pomerania, in Germany, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic sea; and the passage between this and the island of Wallin is called the Swin. It had formerly a town of the same name, which was burnt to ashes in 1473, and never was rebuilt. Long. 20. 55. E. Lat. 53. 37. N.

USHER, (JAMES) archbishop of Armagh, one of the most illustrious prelates in the 17th century, as well with respect to his piety and other virtues, as his prodigious erudition, was born in Dublin on the 4th of January, 1580, and it is said that two of his aunts taught him to read, though they were both born blind. Dublin college being finished in 1593, he was one of the three first students admitted into it. He made so swift a progress in his studies, that at eighteen years of age he was able to dispute with Henry Fitz-Simon, a famous Jesuit, who challenged all the protestant clergy, and defended his cause so well in the castle of Dublin, that he made him repent his challenge. He was ordained priest in 1601, and soon after was appointed to preach constantly before the court at Christ Church in Dublin, on Sundays in the afternoon. In 1603, he was sent over to England with Dr. Luke Challoner, in order to purchase books for the library of Dublin. In 1607 he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, soon after he was made chancellor of St. Patrick's cathedral, and the same year was chosen professor of divinity, when he made choice of Bellarmine's controversies for the subject of his lectures. Some years after he made it a constant custom to come over to England once in three years, spending one month of the summer at Oxford, another at Cambridge, and the rest of the time at London. In 1612, he took the degree of doctor of divinity; at the latter end of the year 1620, he was promoted to the bishoprick of Meath; and, in 1625, was made archbishop of Armagh. In the administration of his archbishoprick he acted in a very exemplary manner, and endeavoured to reform the clergy and officers in the ecclesiastical courts. In 1640, he came over to England with his family, with an intention soon to return to Ireland, but was prevented by the rebellion which broke out there on the 23d of October, 1641, and in that rebellion he was plundered of every thing, except his library, which was in England, and some furniture in his house at Drogheda. His majesty, therefore, conferred on him the bishoprick of Carlisle, to be held in *commendam*; the revenues of which were greatly lessened by the Scots and Irish armies quartering upon it, but when all the lands belonging to the bishopricks in England were seized by the parliament, they voted him a pension 400l. per ann. though he never received it above once or twice. He afterwards removed to Oxford; and, in 1643, was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but refused to sit amongst them, which, together with some of his sermons at Oxford, giving offence to the parliament, they ordered his study of books of considerable value to be seized; but by the care of Dr. Featly, one of the assembly, they were secured for the primate's use. The king's affairs declining, and Oxford being threatened with a siege, he left that city, and retired to Cardiff in Wales, to the house of sir Timothy Tyrrel, who had married his only daughter, and was then governor and general of the ordnance. He continued there six months in tranquillity, and then went to the castle of St. Donat's, whither he was invited by the lady dowager Stradling; but in his journey thither was extremely ill used by the people of the mountains, who took away his books and papers. He was afterwards invited to London by the countess of Peterborough. In 1647, he was chosen preacher in Lincoln's Inn; and during the treaty in the Isle of Wight, he was sent for by the king, who consulted him about the government of the church. The death of his majesty struck him with great horror, and he kept the 30th of January as a private fast as long as he lived. At length his great reputation having induced Cromwell to desire to see him, he received him with great civility, and made him several promises, but he was soon after taken ill, on the 20th of March, 1656, and died the day following, at the countess of Peterborough's house at Ryegate in Surry, when Cromwell ordered him to be interred with great magnificence in Westminster Abbey, and enjoined his executors not to sell his library without his consent. He published, 1. *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*. 2. *Polycarpi et Ignatii Epistolæ, Græcæ et Latine*, &c. 3. *Annals of the Old and New Testament*, in Latin. 4. *De Græce Septuaginta interpretum Versione Syntagma*, and many other books which are esteemed. A considerable number of his works still remain in manuscript.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Mondays; and two fairs, on Monday after Trinity Sunday, and October 18, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge. It is a large town, and the houses are well built

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of stone. It is twelve miles south-west of Monmouth, and one hundred and forty-one west-by-north of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises in the western part of Brecknockshire, and runs south-east through that county and Monmouthshire, falling into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by the towns of Brecon, Usk, and Newport.

USSEL, a town of France, in Limosin, and the chief place of the duchy of Ventadour, five miles from the castle of the same name. Long. 2. 15. E. Lat. 45. 32. N.

USSON, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on a mountain, ten miles from Brioude. Long. 3. 25. E. Lat. 45. 17. N.

USTIANO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, twelve miles north-east of Cremona. Long. 10. 33. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato, supposed to be the modern Biserta; which see.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and sheep, and on September 19, for strong black colts and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, among excellent pastures, for feeding and breeding cattle. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is fourteen miles east of Stafford, and one hundred and thirty-four north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 50. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

UTRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. There are a great number of churches, as also hospitals for orphans and foundlings, and old men and women. All the avenues to this city are very handsome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places to live in, in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, twenty miles east of Amsterdam, twenty-seven north-east of Rotterdam, and thirty-five west of Nimeguen. Long. 22. 36. E. Lat. 52. 8. N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces in the Netherlands, is bounded on the north by the *Zuider-zee*, and part of Holland, on the east by Veluwe and Guelderland, on the south by the Rhine, which separates it from Betau, and on the west by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; besides, the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant; however, the length of it is not above thirty miles, and the breadth is no more than twenty.

VULCAN, in pagan worship, the god of fire, was the son of Jupiter and Juno, and was said to be so remarkably deformed, that his father threw him down from heaven to the isle of Lemnos, in which fall he broke his legs, and there he set up his forge and taught men how to soften and polish brass and iron. Thence he removed to the Liparian isles, near Sicily, where, by the assistance of the Cyclops, he made Jupiter's thunderbolts and armour for the other gods. Notwithstanding the deformity of his person, he had a passion for Minerva, and by Jupiter's consent made his addresses to her, but without success. He was, however, more fortunate in his suit to Venus, who, after her marriage, chose Mars for her gallant, when Vulcan exposed them to the ridicule of the other gods, by taking them in a net. See **ALECTRYON**.

He had several names, and was called Lemnius, from the isle of Lemnos; Mulciber, or Mulcifer, from his art of softening steel and iron; and, by the Greeks, Hephaistos, from his delighting in flames. In the ancient medals of the Greeks and Romans, he is represented as a lame, deformed, and squalid man, working at the anvil, and attended by the Cyclops, or by some other god or goddess who comes to ask his assistance. But the Egyptians represented him proceeding out of an egg placed in the mouth of Jupiter, to express the radical and natural heat diffused through all created beings.

It was customary with many nations after a victory, to gather the enemies arms in a heap, and offer them to Vulcan. His principal temple was in a consecrated grove, at the foot of mount Aetna, guarded by dogs, who are said to have had such sagacity as to distinguish his votaries, to fawn upon the virtuous, and to tear the vicious to pieces. This deity appears to be derived from the Egyptian Horus, though some writers have confounded him with Tubal-Cain in Scripture.

UXBRIDGE,

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UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on July 31, and October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is a well-inhabited and well-frequented town, and as it lies on the road to Buckingham, Oxford, and other parts, is well stocked with good inns. It is fifteen miles west of London, and is about one mile in length, containing above two hundred houses. Long. 0. 22. W. Lat. 51. 31. N.

UZBEC. See BOCHARIA.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is twenty miles north-west of Alcalá. Long. 3. 3. W. Lat. 40. 50. N.

UZEL, a town of France, in Brittany, in the diocese of St. Brieux. It is a place of good trade, and is seventeen miles south-west of Brieux. Long. 2. 52. W. Lat. 48. 16. N.

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UZERCHE, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Vifere, twenty-seven miles south-east of Limoges, and two hundred and seventeen south of Paris. Long. 1. 43. E. Lat. 45. 23. N.

UZES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated among the mountains, on the river Eylant, which turns a great number of corn and fulling mills. It is but small, and yet is a very trading place, having a manufacture of serges. It stands in a country abounding in corn, silk, cattle, oil, and good wine, twelve miles north-west of Nîmes. Long. 4. 36. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

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WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland. It runs first from east to west, then turns south, passing by Leopoldstadt, and falling into the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Netherlands, being one of the branches of the Rhine, which runs from east to west thro' Betue, in the province of Guelderland, passing by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, continues its course eastward, and falls into the Maese.

WACHTENDONCK, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, seated in a marsh, five miles from Gueldres. Long. 6. 17. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

WADD, or **WAAD**, (sir WILLIAM) lieutenant of the Tower, was a man of great learning, generosity, and benevolence, and had been employed by queen Elizabeth in several embassies, but was removed, in the reign of James I. from the lieutenancy of the Tower, to make way for sir Gervase Elways, or Ellis, a man of an abandoned character, who was the chief instrument in poisoning sir Thomas Overbury. The pretence for his removal was his allowing the lady Arabella Stuart, the daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, and brother of Henry lord Darnley, his prisoner, a key. Lloyd tells us, that to the direction of this worthy gentleman we owe Rider's Dictionary, to his encouragement Hooker's Polity, and to his charge Gruter's Inscriptions. This excellent man employed a faithful and judicious friend to admonish him of every thing he saw amiss in his conduct.

WADHAM (NICHOLAS) of Merifield, in Somersetshire, a gentleman of a respectable character, who, together with Dorothy, his wife, was the munificent founder of the college in Oxford, called after his name. It is remarkable, that so hospitable a man should have no less than 14,000l. out of an estate of 800l. a year. Fuller says, that "he had great length in his extraction, breadth in his estate, and depth in his liberality; and that his house was an inn at all times." This worthy couple, who were both of the Romish religion, had formed a design of founding a catholic seminary at Venice, but the love of their country got the better of their religious prejudices, and they founded the above college in 1609.

WAES, a district of the Low Countries, in the eastern part of Austrian Flanders, lying along the river Schelde. It is full of fine meadows and good pastures, and produces plenty of wheat and flax. The horses are in very high esteem, and it is subject to the Dutch.

WAGENINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, seated on the river Lech, eight miles north-west of Nimeguen. Long. 5. 35. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

WAGER (sir CHARLES) an admiral who distinguished himself by his prudence and intrepidity, was born in the year 1666, and entered young into the navy. He continued several years before he was honoured with a command; but his merit being too conspicuous to be concealed, he was at length advanced to the honours he so well deserved. In

1703, he commanded the Hampton-Court, under sir Cloudesly Shovel, in the Mediterranean, and under sir George Rooke, in the memorable engagement off Malaga, in which the French were defeated. In 1708, he commanded a squadron in the West Indies, where he intercepted the galleons which had near six millions of pieces of eight on board. On the 24th of July following, he was made rear admiral of the blue, and continued to do every thing in his power to annoy the enemy and protect our trade. On the 12th of November, 1709, he was appointed rear-admiral of the red, and continued in that station till the accession of king George I. when he was appointed vice-admiral of the red. In 1717, he was appointed a commissioner of the admiralty. In 1726, he was sent into the Baltic to assist the Danes and Swedes against the czarina, when that princess was so intimidated by the appearance of such a formidable fleet, that she laid aside all thoughts of attempting any thing to the prejudice of Denmark and Sweden. In 1727, sir Charles sailed with six ships and two sloops to join admiral Hopson then at Gibraltar, and defeated the intentions of the Spaniards, who had formed a scheme for retaking that fortress, and had actually opened trenches before it. In 1731, he was appointed admiral of the blue, and with a strong squadron convoyed Don Carlos into Italy, where he was placed on the throne of Naples. On the death of the earl of Torrington, in 1733, sir Charles was appointed first commissioner of the admiralty, and a member of the privy-council. In these posts, he exerted himself in the service of his country, by maintaining the honour of the British flag, and rewarding such officers as discharged their duty. He died on the 24th of May, 1743, in the 78th year of his age. His remains were deposited in Westminster abbey, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory. The principal figure is that of Fame, holding a portrait of sir Charles in relief, which is also supported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, instruments of war and navigation, &c. On the base is represented, in basso relievo, the destroying and taking the Spanish galleons, in 1708.

WAGRIA, a territory of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the north by the Baltick Sea; on the south by the river Trave, and on the west by Holstein and Stormaria. It is about twenty miles in length and fifteen in breadth, and is very fertile in wheat.

WAGSTAFFE (THOMAS) an eminent English divine, was born on the 15th of February, 1645, and educated at the Charter-house school, London, whence he was removed to New-Inn college, Oxford. In 1669, he was instituted to the rectory of Martin's-Thorpe, in Rutlandshire, after which he lived in the family of sir Richard Temple, at Stow, in the county of Bucks, and became curate of that church. In 1684, he was presented by king Charles II. to the chancellorship of the cathedral of Litchfield, with the prebend of Alderwas in that church, and soon after was made rector of St. Margaret Pattens, in London; but at

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the Revolution, being deprived of his preferments, for refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, he practised physic for many years in London, during all which time he wore his gown. He died on the 17th of October, 1712, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He published some sermons, several pieces to prove that king Charles was the author of *Eikon Basilike*, and other works.

WAINFLEET, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for cattle of all sorts; on July 5, and August 24, for toys and pleasure; and on October 24, for toys and sheep. It is seated not far from the sea, in a fertile part of the county. It is a well-compact town, and has an excellent free-school. It is fourteen miles north-west of Boston, and one hundred and thirty-four north of London. Long. o. 8. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

WAKE (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of William Wake, of Blandford, in the county of Dorset, gentleman, and was born in the year 1657. He studied at Christ-church, Oxford, and entering afterwards into holy orders, was appointed preacher to the society of Gray's-Inn, London. In the reign of king James II. he attended the lord viscount Preston, ambassador to France, as his chaplain, and, upon his return to England, distinguished himself by several tracts against popery. In 1689, he took the degree of doctor of divinity, was appointed deputy clerk of the closet, and chaplain in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and was also made canon of Christ-church. He was afterwards successively collated to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and installed dean of Exeter; in 1705, made bishop of Lincoln, and the next year translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth, on the 23th of January, 1737. He wrote, 1. A Preparation for Death. 2. An English Version of the genuine Epistles of the apostolical Fathers. 3. An English Translation of a Letter from several French Ministers fled into Germany, on Account of the Persecution in France. 4. Sermons, and other works. He, in particular, made a principal figure in the controversy, with regard to the convocation, at the close of the last century.

WAKEFIELD, a town of the West Riding in Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays and Fridays; and two fairs, on July 4 and 5, for horses and hard-ware, and November 11 and 12, for horses and horned cattle. If either of these days falls on a Sunday, the fair is held on the Saturday before. It is a large place, of great antiquity, and the houses are built with stone. It is noted for its curious chapel, built here by Edward IV. as well as for its clothing trade. The markets are well supplied with cloth, corn, provisions, and several country commodities. It is twenty-eight miles south-west of York, and one hundred and eighty-seven north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 22. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded by the Irongate mountains, which separate it from Transylvania, on the north-west; by Moldavia on the north-east; by the Danube, which separates it from the province of Servia, on the south-west. It is two hundred and twenty-five miles in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth where it is broadest. In the last war between the Turks and Germans, the latter having lost the fatal battle of Crotzka, were obliged to give up this district to the Turks, by the treaty of Belgrade concluded in 1739. The air is good, and the soil fruitful, producing corn, wine, oil, pastures, and all manner of European fruit, and has abundance of oxen and sheep, and an excellent breed of horses. The inhabitants are indulged with the free exercise of their religion, which is of the Greek church; and this circumstance renders them the more contented with their masters, because if the Roman catholics had the ascendant, they would be sure of undergoing persecution.

WALCHEREN, an island of the Low Countries, and one of the principal of those of Zealand, being separated from the islands of North and South Beveland by a narrow channel, and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the Scheld. It is about nine miles in length, and eight in breadth; and though it lies low, has good arable and pasture land. The chief town of this island and the whole province is Middelburg.

WALCOURT, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and on the confines of the district of Liege, seated between the rivers Maese and Sambre. It is on the river Eure, twelve miles west of Charleroy. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 50. 26. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Steinbach, twenty-seven miles south-west of Cassel. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WALDEN, a town of Essex, commonly called Saffron-Walden, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on Mid-

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lent Saturday, for horses, and November 1, for cows. It is remarkable for the plenty of saffron that grows about it, from which the owners derive great profit. This town was incorporated by Edward VI. and is governed by a mayor and twenty-four aldermen. It is twenty-seven miles north-west-by-north of Chelmsford, and forty-three north-north-east of London. Long. o. 15. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

WALDKIRK, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, seated in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Freiburg. Long. 8. 3. E. Lat. 48. 9. N.

WALDSCHUT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the Kletgow. It is one of the four forest-towns belonging to the house of Austria, and is seated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, and eight miles north-west of Lauffenburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 47. 38. N.

WALES, a principality in the west of England, comprehending twelve counties, namely Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganhire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganhire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales. This country is for the most part mountainous, and yet its produce is sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the place where the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons, who are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, on the south by the Bristol Channel, on the north by the Irish Sea, and on the east by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains seven hundred and fifty one parishes, fifty-eight market-towns, and above three hundred thousand people. The air is clear and sharp, but the cattle are small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; and for fuel, they use wood, coals, and turfs. They have several creeks and harbours for ships, but the most remarkable is Milford haven, because a thousand vessels may safely ride in it at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uik, Conway, Cluyd, and Twy. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the counties.

WALES (NEW) a country of North America, on the south-west coast of Hudson's Bay, now in the possession of the Hudson's Bay company.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, twenty miles south-west of Halberstadt. Long. 10. 36. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

WALKER (ROBERT) a portrait painter, cotemporary with Vandyck, but most remarkable for being the principal painter employed by Cromwell, whose picture he drew more than once. One of these portraits represents him with a gold chain about his neck, to which was appendant a gold medal with three crowns, the arms of Sweden, and a pearl, sent to him by Christina in return for his picture by Cooper. This head by Walker is in the possession of lord Mountford at Horfeth in Cambridgeshire, and was given to the late lord by Mr. commissary Graves, who found it in an inn in that county. Another piece, containing Cromwell and Lambert together, was in lord Bradford's collection; a third was purchased for the duke of Tuscany, whose agent having orders to procure one, and meeting with this in the hands of a female relation of the protector, offered to purchase it, but being refused, and continuing his solicitation, to put him off she asked 500l. and was paid it. Walker had for some time an apartment in Arundel-house, and died a little before the Restoration. His own portrait is at Leicester-house, and in the picture-gallery at Oxford. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

WALKER (sir EDWARD) was for some time domestic servant to Thomas earl of Arundel, who made him his secretary at war in the expedition to Scotland in 1639. He was successively rouge croix pursuivant, Chester herald, norroy, and garter king at arms, in which last office he was succeeded by sir William Dugdale. He likewise became one of the clerks of the privy council to Charles II. He was author of *Historical Discourses*, &c. folio, which contain many curious and useful particulars relating to the civil war, to a great part of which he was an eye-witness. He died on the 19th of February 1676.

WALLACE (WILLIAM) a brave Scotch hero, who distinguished himself in the 13th century. His great man shewed what personal intrepidity, roused by resentment, and animated by success, is able to execute. After the Scots had submitted to a foreign yoke, he, at the head of a few fugitives and desperadoes, dared to assert the independence of his country, and took every opportunity of attacking the English. As he was ever successful, he was continually joined by other malecontents, and was at length at the head of an army which drove them out of Scotland, and appointed him

him regent of the kingdom. He was basely betrayed into the hands of Edward I. by his infamous friend Monteith, and soon after, in 1304, executed as a traitor.

WALLER (Sir WILLIAM) a general of great bravery, was the son of Sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover-castle, and served in the Netherlands in the same camp with Sir Ralph Hopton. He was in the army of the confederate princes against the emperor, and was at length one of the most able and active of the parliament generals, when being for a considerable time victorious, he was called William the Conqueror. He was however defeated at the battle of Lansdown near Bath, on the 5th of July, 1643, and afterwards totally routed at Roundway Down near the Devizes, on the 13th of July 1643; hence the place was with little variation called Runaway Down, Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, well-known by the name of Lobsters, were among the fugitives. Cleveland says that they turned crabs and went backwards. The conqueror's fame sunk considerably from this time, but he had afterwards the honour of defeating the Lord Hopton, his former fellow-soldier, at Alresford. Sir William was the author of a book of *Divine Meditations*, which was published after his decease, and died on the 19th of September, 1669.

WALLER (EDMUND) a celebrated English poet, was the son of Robert Waller, esq., and was born at Colehill in Warwickshire on the 3d of March, 1605. His father dying when he was very young, his mother sent him to Eton school, whence he was removed to King's college in Cambridge, where he must have been very assiduous in his studies, since at the age of sixteen or seventeen he was chosen to the last parliament of king James I. and served as burges for Agmondesham. In 1623 he composed a fine poem on prince Charles's danger of being cast away in the road at St. André, and in 1628 a poem on his majesty's receiving the news of the duke of Buckingham's death. These poems recommended him to the favour of the court, and rendered him dear to persons of the best taste. He became one of the famous club, of which the Lord Falkland, Sir Francis Wainman, Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Godolphin, and other persons of eminence were members. At one of their meetings they heard a noise in the street, and were told that a son of Ben Jonson's was arrested, they sent for him in; but instead of Ben Jonson's son he proved to be Mr. George Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and Mr. Waller liked him so well, that he paid the debt, which was no less than 100l. on condition of his living with him at Beaconsfield, which he did eight or ten years together, and from him Mr. Waller used to say, that he learned a taste of the ancient poets, and got what he had of their manner; but it is evident from his poems written before this incident, that he had early acquired that excellent spirit. It is uncertain at what time our author was married, but it is supposed that his first wife Anne, the daughter of Edward Banks, esq., was dead before he fell in love with lady Dorothy Sidney, daughter to the earl of Leicester, whom he celebrates with the most pleasing delicacy under the name of Saccharissa. He was returned burges for Agmondesham in the parliament which met in April, 1640, in which he opposed the court, as he did likewise in the beginning of the long parliament. In the latter end of the year 1642, he was one of the commissioners appointed by the parliament to present their propositions for peace to his majesty at Oxford; and, in 1643, he was deeply engaged in the design for reducing the city of London and the Tower to the service of his majesty, for which he was imprisoned, and fined 10,000l. upon which he travelled into France, where he continued several years. But upon his return to England he sided with those in power, and became particularly intimate with Oliver Cromwell, upon whom he wrote a Panegyrick in 1654, and, in 1658, a Poem on his death, which has been greatly admired. However, at the restoration, he was treated with great civility by Charles II. who always made him one of the party in his diversions at the duke of Buckingham's, and other places, and gave him a grant of the office of provostship of Eton college. He wrote a Panegyrick upon his majesty's return, which, however, was thought to fall much short of that he had before written on Oliver Cromwell; the king one day asked him railery, "How is it, Waller, that you wrote a better encomium on Cromwell than on me?" May it please your majesty, answered he, we poets generally succeed best in fiction." He sat in several parliaments after the restoration, and continued in the full vigour of his genius to the end of his life, his natural vivacity bearing him up, and making his company agreeable to the last. He died of a dropy on the 1st of October, 1687, and was interred in the church-yard of Beaconsfield, where a monument is erected to his memory. Mr. Waller has been honoured as the great refiner of English poetry. He restored to numbers the delicacy they had lost, and joined to mellifluent cadence the charms of sense. He was unexceptionably the first who brought in a new turn of

verse, and gave to rhyme all the graces of which it was capable. The best edition of his works, containing Poems, Speeches, Letters, &c. is that published in quarto by Mr. Fenton, in 1740.

WALLINGFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Thursdays and Fridays; and four fairs, on Tuesday before Easter for toys and pleasure; on June 24, for horses; on September 29, for hiring servants; and on December 17, for fat hogs. It is commodiously seated on the banks of the Thames, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. The markets are considerable for all sorts of grain and provisions, and it is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and six aldermen. It also sends two members to parliament. It is fourteen miles north of Reading, and forty-six west-by-north of London. Long. 1. 8. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

WALLIS, (Dr. JOHN) one of the most learned mathematicians of the 17th century, was the son of Mr. John Wallis, a clergyman, and was born at Ashford in Kent, on the 23d of November, 1616. His father died when he was but six years old; and having learned the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and the rudiments of logic, music, and the French language, he was sent by his mother to Emmanuel college, Cambridge, from whence he afterwards removed to Queen's college in the same university, where he was chosen fellow, and continued so till, by his marriage, he vacated his fellowship. In 1640, he received holy orders, and became chaplain to Sir Richard Darley, and afterwards to the lady Vere, widow of the Lord Horatio Vere. While he lived in this family he discovered the art of decyphering; and, it is said, that the elector of Brandenburg, for whom he explained several letters written in cypher, sent him, in 1693, a gold chain and medal. In 1644, he was chosen one of the secretaries to the assembly of divines at Westminster, and was minister of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, which he soon quitted for that of St. Martin, Ironmonger-Lane. In 1649, Mr. Wallis was appointed Savilian professor of geometry in Oxford; and, in 1654, took the degree of doctor of divinity. Upon the restoration he met with great respect, the king himself entertained a favourable opinion of him, and the Lord Clarendon and Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state, were his friends, he was, therefore, admitted one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, and confirmed in his two places of Savilian professor, and keeper of the archives at Oxford, which he had enjoyed for some time before. In 1661, he was appointed one of the divines who were empowered to review the Book of Common Prayer, and afterwards complied with the terms of the act of uniformity, and continued a steady conformist to the church of England till his death. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, with which he kept a constant correspondence by letters and papers, many of which are published in the Philosophical Transactions. He also held a correspondence by letter with several learned men, and particularly with Mr. Flamsteed. In 1697, the curators of the university press at Oxford thought it for the honour of the university to collect the mathematical works of the doctor, which had been printed separately, some in Latin, some in English, and published them all together in the Latin tongue, in three volumes folio. He died on the 28th of October, 1703, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was interred in the choir of St. Mary's church in Oxford; where a monument is erected to his memory. He also wrote several pieces against Mr. Hobbes; several Treatises on Divinity, and other works. Mr. Lewis observes, that "doctor Wallis was happy in the enjoyment of a vigorous constitution of body and of mind, which was very strong, serene, and calm, and not soon ruffled and discomposed; that though, whilst he lived, he was looked on by the most rigid and zealous party-men in the university with a jealous eye, and suspected as not thoroughly well affected to the monarchy and church of England, he was yet very much honoured and esteemed by others of a better temper and judgment, and of more knowledge and larger thoughts. By these both at home and abroad, he was reckoned the glory and ornament of his country, and of the university in particular."

WALLIUS, (JAMES) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Courtray, acquired great reputation by his Latin poems, which have had several editions, and died about the year 1680.

WALPO, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a well fortified castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, twenty miles north-west of Esseck, and one hundred south of Buda. Long. 19. 28. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

WALPOLE, (Sir ROBERT) afterwards earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, in Norfolk, on the 5th of December, 1674, and educated at Eton school, and King's college in Cambridge, but succeeding to the family estate by the death of his elder brother, he resigned his fellowship, and in the year 1700 was elected member of parliament for King's Lynn, which borough he represented in several succeeding parliaments.

parliaments. Five years after he was nominated one of the council to prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England; in 1707, was made secretary at war; and, in 1709, treasurer of the navy; but, on the change of the ministry in the following year, he was removed from all his posts; and in 1711, was voted by the house of commons guilty of a high breach of trust, and of notorious corruption in his office of secretary at war, and not only expelled the house, but committed to the Tower. This seems to be entirely owing to his attachment to the whigs, and his great influence in the house, owing to his popular eloquence; since it does not appear that there was sufficient proof to justify this severity. Accordingly, all the whigs considered Mr. Walpole as a kind of martyr in their cause. The borough of Lynn re-elected him; and, though the house declared the election void, persisted in their choice. In the next parliament he distinguished himself in behalf of liberty, by vindicating Mr. Steele in the debate relating to his publishing the Crisis, and soon after he exerted his eloquence in defence of civil and religious liberty, by his opposition to the schism bill.

As, on the death of the queen, a revolution of politics took place, and the whig party prevailed, in a few days after the arrival of king George I. he was appointed receiver and paymaster-general of all the guards, garrisons and land forces in Great Britain, paymaster of the royal hospital of Chelsea, and a privy counsellor. He was soon after chairman of the committee of secrecy; was chosen to enquire into the conduct of the late ministry in concluding the peace with France; and the vigour he exerted upon this occasion was soon rewarded by the extraordinary promotions of first commissioner of the treasury, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. Two years after it appeared that the interest of Mr. Secretary Stanhope began to outweigh that of Mr. Walpole, whose power was visibly on the decline. King George had purchased the duchies of Bremen and Verden of the king of Denmark, who had obtained them by conquest from Charles XII. of Sweden; who, enraged to see his dominions publicly set to sale, resolved to gratify his revenge on the electorate of Hanover. Upon which, Mr. Secretary Stanhope moved for a supply to enable his majesty to oppose him. This occasioned a warm debate, in which Mr. Walpole kept a profound silence; but, upon the country party observing that his majesty's own ministers seemed to be divided, Mr. Walpole spoke in favour of the supply, which was carried by a majority of only four voices; but in a day or two after he resigned all his places to the king, and the same day brought in the famous sinking-fund bill, which he presented as a country gentleman.

In the next parliament he opposed the ministry in every thing; and upon a motion in the house for continuing the army, he made a speech of above an hour long, and displayed all his eloquence in shewing the danger of a standing army in a free country. Early in the year 1720 the rigour of the patriot seemed to soften, and he was again appointed pay-master of the forces, and it was not long before he acquired full ministerial power, by being appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. When the king went abroad, in 1723, he was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of government, and was sworn sole secretary of state during the absence of the lords Townshend and Carteret. About this time he received another mark of the royal favour, his eldest son, then on his travels, being created a peer, by the title of baron Walpole of Walpole. In 1725 sir Robert shewed that he was not unambitious of honour by his being created knight of the Bath, and the following year he was installed knight of the most noble order of the Garter. It would be inconsistent with the nature of this work to give the measures of his administration, during the long time he remained prime-minister. It is sufficient to say, that his endeavouring to obtain an act for a general excise, and several other of his measures, were, in the highest degree, unpopular; but with respect to most of his proceedings, it is difficult to discern the truth, through the exaggerations and misrepresentations of party. He has been called the father of corruption; and though he is said to have boasted that he knew every man's price, yet in the year 1742, the opposition prevailed, and he being no longer able to carry a majority in the house of commons, he resigned all his places, and was soon after created earl of Orford, when the king granted him a pension of 4000l. a-year, in consideration of his long and faithful services. The remainder of his life he spent in a tranquil retirement, and died in 1745, in the seventy-first year of his age. He wrote, 1. The Sovereign's Answer to the Gloucestershire Address. By the sovereign was meant Charles duke of Somerset, who was so nick-named by the Whigs. 2. An Answer to the Representation of the House of Lords on the State of the Navy. 3. The Debts of the Nation stated and considered. 4. Thirty-five Millions accounted for. 5.

A Letter from a foreign Minister in England to Monsieur Petricum. 6. Four Letters to a Friend in Scotland, upon Sacheverel's Trial. 7. A short History of the Parliament. 8. The South Sea Scheme considered. 9. A Pamphlet against the Peerage-bill. 10. The Report of the Secret Committee, on the 9th of June, 1715.

It ought not to be omitted, that whatever objections have been made to the ministerial conduct of this minister, yet in his private character he is universally allowed to have been endowed with the most amiable and benevolent qualities. That he was a tender parent, a kind master, a firm friend, and an agreeable companion, are points that never have been disputed.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on February 24, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and cattle; and on Tuesday before October 10, for horses, cattle, cheese, and onions. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and other sub-officers. It is famous for its manufactures in iron, as nails, bridle-bits, and spurs; besides which they make a great number of bellows. It is fifteen miles south of Stafford, and one hundred and sixteen north-west of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 52. 37. N.

WALSH (WILLIAM) a celebrated English critic and poet, was the son of Mr. Joseph Walsh of Abberley, in Worcester-shire, and was born about the year 1660. He afterwards became a gentleman-commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. For the present he retired to his native county, and soon after came to London. In 1691 he published a Dialogue in Defence of Women; and the next year Letters and Poems, amorous and gallant, in octavo, which were published in 1749, in the Works of the Minor Poets, with other of his performances, as an Essay on Pastoral Poetry, with a short Defence of Virgil against some Reflections of Mons. Fontenelle, who had censured Virgil for writing pastorals in a too courtly style. His other pieces chiefly consist of elegies, epitaphs, odes, and songs. In the reign of queen Anne he was made gentleman of the horse. He was the friend of Mr. Dryden and Mr. Pope, the former of whom esteemed him the best poet then living, and Mr. Pope, after speaking in his Essay on Criticism of the few who had restored the fundamental laws of wit, adds,

"Such late was Walsh, the Muses judge and friend,
"Who justly knew to blame or to commend;
"To failings mild, but zealous for desert;
"The clearest head, and the sincerest heart.
"This humble praise, lamented shade! receive,
"This praise, at least, a grateful muse may give:
"The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
"Prefer'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
"Her guide, now lost—"

Mr. Walsh died in 1708, at about forty-eight years of age.

WALSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on a plain, not far from the sea, and the market is well provided with corn, butcher's meat, and other commodities. It is thirteen miles north of Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-three north-east of London. Long. 1. 34. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

WALSINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays; and a fair on Whit-Monday, for horses and pedlar's ware. It is seated not far from the sea, and in former times was famous for its college of Canons, and was greatly frequented by pilgrims who went to pay their devotions to the image of the Virgin Mary at the chapel, where there are two fine springs, called the Virgin Mary's Wells. Not many years ago there were found here one hundred urns full of ashes, by a husbandman, which was supposed to be those which the Romans filled with the ashes of the dead. It is twenty-two miles north-west of Norwich, and one hundred and seventeen north-north-east of London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 52. 56. N.

WALSINGHAM (THOMAS) an English Benedictine monk of the monastery of St. Alban's, about the year 1440. He applied himself to the history and antiquity of his country, in quality of historiographer to the king, and composed the History of King Henry VI. with other works.

WALSINGHAM (Sir FRANCIS) minister and secretary of state under the reign of queen Elizabeth, and one of the greatest politicians of his time, was descended from a noble and ancient family at Chislehurst. After having made great progress in his studies at Cambridge, he was twice sent ambassador to France, and at his return to England was employed in the most important affairs; became secretary of state, and was one of the commissioners for the trial of Mary queen of Scotland. Sir Francis was undoubtedly one of the most refined politicians, and most penetrating statesmen that any age ever produced. He had an admirable talent, both in discovering and managing the secret recesses of the heart. He had his spies in most courts in Christendom, and allowed them a liberal maintenance; for

for it was his maxim, that knowledge cannot be bought too dear. In 1587 the king of Spain having made vast preparations, which surprised, and kept all Europe in suspense, Wallingham employed his utmost endeavours for the discovery of that important secret; and accordingly procured intelligence from Madrid, that the king had informed his council of his having dispatched an express to Rome, with a letter written with his own hand to the pope, acquainting him with the true design of his preparations, and begging his blessings upon them; which for some reasons he could not disclose till the return of the courier. The secret being thus lodged with the pope, Wallingham, by means of a Venetian priest, whom he retained at Rome as a spy, got a copy of the original letter, which was stolen out of the pope's cabinet by a gentleman of the bed-chamber, who took the key out of the pope's pocket, while he slept. After this, by his dexterous management, he caused the Spaniards bills to be protested at Genoa, which should have supplied them with money for their extraordinary preparations; and by this means he happily retarded this formidable invasion for a whole year. In short, he spent his whole time and faculties in the service of queen Elizabeth, on which account her majesty was heard to say, that in diligence and sagacity he exceeded her expectations. However, after all his eminent services to his country, this great man gave a remarkable proof at his death, which happened on the 6th of April, 1590, how far he preferred the public interest to his own, he being so poor that, excepting his library, which was a very fine one, he had scarcely effects enough to defray the expence of his funeral. His principal works are, 1. *Memoirs and Instructions for the Use of Ambassadors*, with his *Letters and Negotiations*. 2. *Political Memoirs*.

WALSTEIN (ALBERT) baron of Bohemia, duke of Fridland, and one of the greatest generals Germany has produced, was born of a noble and ancient family, in 1584. Having no inclination for study, he was made page to the marquis Burgaw, son to the archduke Ferdinand of Inspruck, after which he embraced the Popish religion, and travelled into Spain, France, England, and Italy. Being arrived at Padua, he there grew fond of study, and applied himself to his books for a considerable time, particularly to politics and astrology. At his return to his native country he married, but his wife dying soon after, he went to the siege of Gradisca in Friuli, and offered his services to the archduke Ferdinand against the Venetians, and gaining that prince's favour, was made colonel of the militia of Pomerania. The rebellion breaking out in Bohemia, he offered his service with an army of 30,000 men to the emperor, on condition of his being made general, to which the emperor having agreed, Walstein put himself at the head of that army, subdued the diocese of Halberstadt and the bishoprick of Hall, ravaged the territories of Magdeburg and Anhalt, defeated count Mansfeld in two battles; recovered Silesia, vanquished the marquis of Ulrich; conquered the archbishoprick of Bremen; rendered himself master of all that extent of country, which lies between the Ocean, the Baltic Sea, and the Elbe; and drove the king of Denmark out of Pomerania, where he left no other place but Gluckstadt subject to that prince. After the treaty of Lubeck, the emperor gave Walstein the title and possessions of the duke of Mecklenburg, who was concerned in the revolt; but about the same time publishing a declaration for the restitution of the Church lands, &c. to the French clergy, the Protestants were alarmed, and called Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, to their assistance. This step so far intimidated the emperor, that he agreed to the deposition of Walstein, and sent count Tilly only against Gustavus; but Tilly being defeated by the Swedes at Leipzig, the conqueror proceeded like a torrent into Germany, carrying all before him, which obliged the emperor to recal Walstein, to whom he gave the post of generalissimo. Walstein then entering the lists against the king of Sweden, defeated him, and was defeated in his turn; he made himself master of almost all Bohemia by the taking of Prague, and carried on the war with various success till the bloody battle of Lutzen, fought on the 26th of November, 1632, in which Walstein was at length defeated, though Gustavus Adolphus was killed at the beginning of the battle. Walstein, notwithstanding his defeat, seeing himself delivered from so formidable a prince, was suspected of a design to render himself independent, these suspicions were augmented by his refusing to submit his enterprises to the examination of the council of Vienna, on which the emperor declared him divested of all power, and gave the command to Galas. Walstein alarmed at this news, took an oath of fidelity from all the officers of his troops at Pelsen, on the 12th of January, 1634, and retired to Egra, a strong town situated at the frontiers of Bohemia and Saxony; but Gordon, lieutenant-colonel and governor of Egra, flattering himself with the hopes of ob-

taining some great rewards, conspired with several of his friends against Walstein, whom they murdered on the 15th of February, 1634, at fifty years of age.

WALTHAM, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays; and one fair on September 19, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and all sorts of goods. It is a pretty good town, and well seated in a wholesome air, nineteen miles north-east of Leicester, and one hundred and eleven north-west of London. Long. 0. 46. W. Lat. 52. 47. N.

WALTHAM a town of Hampshire, with three fairs, on the second Friday in May, for horses and toys; on July 24, for cheese and toys; and on the first Friday after old Michaelmas, for horses, stockings, and toys. It is eight miles east of Southampton, and seventy-three west-by-fourth of London. Long. 1. 20. W. Lat. 50. 57. N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on May 14, and September 26, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is seated on the river Lea. It had formerly a fine abbey, which was dissolved in the time of Henry VIII. and was afterwards converted into a gentleman's seat. It is thirteen miles north of London. Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

WALTON (BRYAN) bishop of Chester, and editor of the Polyglot Bible, was born at Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the year 1600, and educated at Cambridge. He afterwards taught school in Suffolk, whence he removed to London, where he became rector of St. Martin's Orgar. In 1635 he was made rector of Sandon in Essex, and was admitted to the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London. In 1639 he commenced doctor of divinity, at which time he was prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. During the controversy between the clergy and inhabitants of London for the tythes of rent, he was very industrious and active in behalf of the former, and made so exact and learned a collection of the customs, prescriptions, laws, orders, proclamations, and compositions for many hundred years together relating to that subject, that the judge declared, "That there could be no dealing with the London ministers, if Mr. Walton pleaded for them." Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he was sent for by the house of commons, sequestered from his living of St. Martin's Orgar, plundered, and forced to fly, and was otherwise ill treated. He afterwards betook himself for refuge to Oxford, where he was incorporated doctor of divinity, and where he formed the noble design of the Polyglot Bible, which was published at London in 1657, in six volumes folio. After the Restoration he had the honour to present that work to king Charles II. who made him his chaplain in ordinary, and soon after promoted him to the bishoprick of Chester, and in September, 1661, he went to take possession of his see, where he was received with such a concourse of all the gentry, clergy, and militia, both of the city and country, and with such acclamations of thousands of the people, as had never been known before; but returning to London, he died there on the 29th of November, 1661, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory. He also published *Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium*, in Octavo.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Ober-Arg, seventeen miles north-east of Lindaw. Long. 9. 50. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

WANGEN, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, and surrounded with a wall. It is eight miles north-east of Strasburg. Long. 8. 39. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on the first Saturday in March, July 18, and September 17, for horses, cows, calves, hogs, cheese, and hops. It is seated on a branch of the river Ock, seventeen miles south of Oxford, and sixty west of London. Long. 1. 22. E. Lat. 51. 34. N.

WARADIN (GREAT) a large and strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1692. It is seated seventy miles north of Temeswaer, and one hundred and twelve east of Buda. Long. 21. 46. E. Lat. 47. 21. N.

WARADIN (LITTLE) a town of Upper Hungary, twenty-three miles east of Tockay. Long. 21. 26. E. Lat. 48. 18. N.

WARADIN, a strong town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Drave, on the confines of Styria, thirty miles south-west of Caniska. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

WARBERG, or **WARBORG**, a town in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn. It was formerly imperial, but now belongs to the bishop of Paderborn, and is twenty miles south-east of Paderborn. Long. 8. 56. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

WARD

W A R

WARD (SETH) bishop of Salisbury, was the son of John Ward, attorney, and was born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire, in 1617, or 1618. He was educated at Sidney college in Cambridge, and in 1640 was appointed prævaricator of the university; but was ejected out of his fellowship for refusing the covenant, against which he soon after joined with Mr. Peter Gunning, Mr. Isaac Barrow, afterwards bishop of Asaph, Mr. John Barwick, &c. in drawing up a treatise, which was afterwards printed. Being now obliged to leave Cambridge, he sometimes resided with the celebrated mathematician Mr. William Oughtred, at Aldbury in Surry, under whom he prosecuted his mathematical studies. He afterwards became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford; discharged the duties of that place with great applause, and at length took the engagement. About the year 1649, or 1650, he was collated to the precentorship of the church of Exeter, and in 1654 took the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1657 he was elected principal of Jesus college in Oxford; but Cromwell put in Mr. Howel, with a promise however of 80l. per ann. to Dr. Ward, which was never paid. In 1659 he was chosen president of Trinity college in that university; but was obliged upon the Restoration to resign that place, and was presented by his majesty to the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry. In 1661 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and dean of Exeter, and the year following was advanced to the episcopal see of that church. In 1667 he was translated to the bishoprick of Salisbury, and in 1671 was made chancellor of the order of the Garter, and procured that honour to be annexed to the see of Salisbury, after it had been held by laymen 132 years. Some years before his death he began to lose his memory, and the use of his reason in a very great measure, under which circumstances he died at Knightsbridge, near London, on the 6th of January, 1689, and was interred in the cathedral at Salisbury, where his nephew, Mr. Seth Ward, erected a monument for him. Bishop Burnet styles him in many respects one of the greatest men of his age. He published, 1. A Philosophical Essay, towards an Eviction of the Being and Attributes of God, &c. 2. A Theory of Comets, in Latin. 3. *Trigonometria Demonstrata*. 4. *Astronomia Geometrica*. 5. Several pieces against Mr. Hobbes, and other works.

WARD (JOHN) LL. D. an eminent antiquarian, and professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born in London, about the year 1679. In the early part of his life he was a clerk in the navy-office; but at his leisure hours prosecuted his studies. In 1710 he resigned his employment in the navy-office, and set up a school near Moorfields. In 1712 he became member of a private society of gentlemen, who entertained each other with discourses on the civil law, which society existed till the year 1742. In 1720 he was chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham college. Three years after he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1752 one of its vice-presidents, in which office he continued till his death. In 1736 Mr. Ward was a member of a society of gentlemen, who had incorporated themselves for the encouragement of learning. He was honoured with the title of doctor of laws by the university of Edinburgh, and in 1753 was elected one of the trustees of the British Museum. Among his other works, he wrote an Answer to Dr. Middleton's Latin Dissertations, concerning the estimation in which physicians were held among the ancient Romans. He assisted Buckley in his edition of Thuanus; Horsey, in his *Britannia Romana*; and Ainsworth, in his Latin Dictionary. His principal work is his *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, in quarto. He died at his apartments in that college, on the 17th of October, 1758, in the eightieth year of his age.

WARDHUIS, a sea-port town of Norway, in an island of the same name, and capital of Danish Lapland, with a castle, where the governor of the province resides. It is one hundred and twenty miles south-east of the North Cape. Long. 32. 30. E. Lat. 70. 35. N.

WARE, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and a fair on the last Tuesday in April, and Tuesday before St. Matthew's day (Sept. 21) for horses and other cattle. It is a large, well frequented, and well inhabited thoroughfare town, seated on the river Lea, twenty-one miles north of London. It carries on a great trade in malt and corn, which they are continually sending in large quantities to London. Long. 0. 3. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

WARE (Sir JAMES) in Latin *Wareus*, a celebrated antiquarian and historian, was the son of Sir James Ware, and was born at Dublin, on the 26th of November, 1604. He was educated at Trinity college in that city, where he made an uncommon proficiency. He afterwards received the honour of knighthood, and upon the death of his father enjoyed his post of auditor-general of Ireland. In 1639 he was made one of the privy-council of that kingdom; and when the rebellion broke out there, suffered much in his estate.

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W A R

In 1644 the marquis Ormond, who enjoyed the post of lord-lieutenant, sent him with two lords to Charles I. who was then in Oxford about some important affairs, which were concluded to their satisfaction; but in their return they were taken by a parliament ship, and committed prisoners to the Tower of London, where, after being detained eleven months, Sir James returned to Dublin, and was afterwards one of the hostages for the delivery of that city to Colonel Jones, for the use of the parliament; but the Colonel not thinking it convenient that one so attached to the king should remain there, commanded him to depart, on which he sailed to France, where he staid a year and a half, then coming to England, he settled in London, where he composed several of his works. Upon the Restoration he returned to Ireland, and was restored to his places of auditor-general and privy-counsellor. He wrote in Latin Annals of the reigns of Henry VI. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary; a Treatise on the Writers of Ireland, and many other works. He died at Dublin, on the 1st of December, 1666.

Sir James had a choice collection of ancient manuscripts, chiefly relating to Irish affairs, all or most of which came into the hands of Henry earl of Clarendon, who deposited them with Dr. Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheese. It is seated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Luckford lake, where there was formerly a good harbour for ships, and contained several churches, which are now reduced to three. It was also surrounded with a strong wall, defended by a castle, and its inhabitants were rich; but it is now only the shadow of what it was formerly. However, it is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is seventeen miles east of Dorchester, and one hundred and fifteen west-by-fourth of London. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

WARHAM (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury, and lord high-chancellor of England, was born at Okely, in Hampshire, and was educated at New college, Oxford, and there commenced doctor of laws. About the year 1488 he became an advocate in the court of arches; soon after he was made principal or chief moderator of the civil law school in Oxford, and in 1493 was sent by Henry VII. in conjunction with Sir Edward Poynings, on an embassy to Philip duke of Burgundy, to persuade him to deliver up Perkin Warbeck, when he behaved so much to the king's satisfaction, that on the second of November the same year he was collated to the chantership of the cathedral of Wells, and on the 13th of February following, was appointed master of the rolls. On the 11th of August, 1502, he was made keeper of the great seal of England; and on the 1st of January following, was advanced to the post of lord high chancellor. In the beginning of the year 1503 he was raised to the see of London; the next year was translated to that of Canterbury, and two years after unanimously elected chancellor of the university of Oxford.

He was in the highest degree of favour with king Henry VII. but after the accession of Henry VIII. to the crown, Wolsey, who was then only almoner to the king, and dean of Lincoln, ingratiated himself with his majesty in such a manner, as to supplant the archbishop, who in 1515 resigned the great seal, which was then committed to Wolsey. The haughtiness of this new favourite, who was now advanced to the see of York, rendered it difficult for Warham to support the dignity of his own station. Wolsey seized every occasion of mortifying him, and of raising his power and authority superior to that of Warham. This archbishop sat in the see of Canterbury twenty-eight years, and died at St. Stephen's, near that city, on the 23d of August, 1532.

Archbishop Warham shone as a divine, a lawyer, and a statesman; and Erasmus esteemed him a perfect model of the episcopal character. Though he had passed through the highest posts in church and state, he paid so little attention to his own private advantage, that he left no more than was just sufficient to pay his debts and funeral charges. It is said that when near his death, he asked his steward what money he had in hands? who telling him that he had but 30l. he cheerfully answered, "*Satis viatici ad caelum*," i. e. That is enough to last me to heaven; yet unhappily, with this amiable character, he was a severe persecutor of those whom he thought heretics. He left his theological books to the library of All Souls college in Oxford; those on civil and canon law, to New college; and all his books of church-music to Winchester college.

WARKA, a handsome town of Poland, in the duchy of Masovia, and in the palatinate of Czerk, seated on the river Pilka. Long. 21. 55. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

W A R

WARMINSTER, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on August 10, October 11, and October 28, for cattle, hogs, sheep, and cheese. It is seated at the spring-head of the river Wilbyborne, twenty miles north-west of Salisbury, and ninety-nine west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 16. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Baltic sea, twenty-six miles north-east of Wismar. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

WARNER (JOHN) a worthy prelate, in the 17th century, distinguished by his extensive charities, was born in London, in the year 1585, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. In 1614, he was presented to the rectory of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, London; after which he became successively rector of St. Dionis Backchurch, prebendary of the first stall in the cathedral of Canterbury, governor of Sion college in London, chaplain in ordinary to her majesty, dean of Litchfield, and bishop of Rochester. During the civil wars he adhered to king Charles I. with unshaken fidelity; and upon the Restoration was restored to his bishoprick, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened on the 11th of October, 1666. He founded Bromley college, and four exhibitions for Scots scholars in Baliol college, Oxford. The sum he expended in these, and in other public and private charities, are said to have amounted to upwards of 42,000*l*.

WARNETON, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Lis, seven miles north-west of Lille. Long. 2. 59. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

WARREN (Sir PETER) an admiral, distinguished by his virtue, learning, and undaunted courage, was descended from an ancient family in Ireland, and received a suitable education to qualify him for a command in the royal navy, in which he served for several years with great reputation, but the transaction which placed his great abilities in their full light, was the taking of Louisburgh, in the year 1745, when he was appointed commodore of the British squadron sent on that service. He joined the fleet of transports from Boston in Canso-bay, on the 25th of April, having under his command the *Superb* of sixty, and the *Launceston* and *Elkham* of forty guns; he was afterwards joined by several other men of war sent from England, and took possession of the Louisburgh on the 17th of June. The French exasperated at this loss, were constantly on the watch to retake it; and in 1747 fitted out a large fleet for that purpose, and at the same time another squadron to prosecute their success in the East-Indies. These squadrons failed at the same time, but the views of the French were rendered abortive by the gallant admiral Anson, and Mr. Warren, who had been created rear-admiral, who with a large fleet of ships fell in with the French, defeated the whole fleet, and took the greatest part of the men of war. Thus the conqueror of Cape Briton became its protector. For this gallant action admiral Anson was created a peer of Great Britain, and rear-admiral Warren invested with the order of the Bath. This was the last service Sir Peter rendered to his country as a commander in the British fleet; for a peace being concluded in the succeeding year, the fleet was laid up in the several harbours.

He was now chosen one of the representatives in parliament for Westminster, and in the midst of his popularity he paid a visit to Ireland, his native country, where he died of an inflammatory fever, on the 29th of July, 1752, sincerely lamented by all ranks of people, and an elegant monument of white marble, was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey. Close to the wall, is a large flag hanging to the flag-staff, and spreading in very natural folds behind the whole monument; before it is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's bust on its pedestal; and, on the other side, Victory, with a laurel wreath in her hand, is seated gazing on the bust, with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration; behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations.

WARRINGTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays; and two fairs, on July 18, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and on St. Andrew's day for the same. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a stone bridge, which leads into Cheshire. It is a large town, and its market is considerable for linen cloth, corn, cattle, and provisions. It is seventeen miles south-west of Manchester, and one hundred and eighty-two north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

WARSAW, the capital of Maffovia, now looked upon as the capital of all Poland, because the kings now reside there. It is a large, handsome, rich, and populous place, surrounded with walls, ditches, and other fortifications. The public buildings are a square palace, where the king commonly resides; and opposite to it, on the other side the ri-

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ver, stands another palace, in the middle of pleasant groves, and gardens; the church of St. John Baptist, the arsenal, and the castle. It is seated on the river Vistula, one hundred and forty miles south of Dantzick, and three hundred north-east of Vienna. Long. 21. 10. E. Lat. 52. 21. N.

WARTA, a river which rises in Little Poland, and running north-west through Great Poland, passes by Pofna, and having entered Brandenburg, falls into the river Oder, near Kustrin.

WARTA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Saradia, seated on the river Warta, fifty-seven miles south-east of Pofna. Long. 23. 15. E. Lat. 52. 18. N.

WARTENBURG, a fortified town in Sillesia, near the confines of Poland, and twenty miles north east of Breslaw. Long. 17. 26. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

WARWICK, the capital town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on September 4, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on a rock, near the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock; besides, there is no way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a wall which is now in ruins; but it has still a strong and stately castle, which is the seat of lord Brooke. It is a large corporation, and contains two parish churches. The houses are well built, and the town principally consists of one regular-built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate; and the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held here. It is adorned with a good free school and a market-house. It has also a noted hospital, called St. James's, for twelve decayed gentlemen, who have each twenty pounds a year, and the chaplain fifty. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, and sends two members to parliament. It is eighteen miles south-west of Coventry, and ninety-three north-west of London. Long. 1. 32. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

WARWICK (earl of). See RICH (ROBERT) earl of Warwick.

WARWICKSHIRE, an English county, forty-seven miles in length, and twenty-seven in breadth, bounded on the west by Worcestershire, on the south by Oxford and Gloucestershire, on the east by Northampton and Leicester shires, and on the north by Staffordshire. It contains one hundred and fifty-eight parishes, seventeen market-towns, and sends six members to parliament, two for Warwick, two for Coventry, and two for the county. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pasture, particularly in the south part, called the Vale of the Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties, and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the shire-town.

WASEIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated nine miles north of the town of Namur. Long. 4. 56. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

WATCHET, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on August 25, for cattle and other things. It is seated on the Severn Sea, and has a pretty good harbour for small vessels, fourteen miles north-west of Bridgewater, and one hundred and fifty-nine west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 25. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the north by the county of Tipperary, on the east by Kilkenny and Wexford, on the south by the Ocean, and on the west by the county of Cork, being forty-five miles in length. It is a fine fruitful country.

WATERFORD, a sea-port town of the county of that name, in Ireland, with a bishop's see. It is seated five or six miles above the confluence of the rivers Sure and Barrow, and is one of the principal towns of that kingdom. It is conveniently seated for trade, and has a most excellent harbour, where ships of the greatest burthen may ride at the quay, and is eight miles north of the sea, and twenty-five south of Kilkenny. Long. 7. 12. W. Lat. 52. 12. N.

WATERLAND (Dr. DANIEL) an eminent divine, was born at Wafely, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1683, his father being rector of that place. He had his academical learning at Magdalen-college, in Cambridge, in which he became a tutor, and in that capacity wrote a tract, intitled *Advice to a young Student, with the Method of Study for the first four Years*. In 1713, he became master of the college, and obtained the rectory of Ellingham, in Norfolk, and was soon after appointed chaplain in ordinary to king George I. In 1720, he preached the first course of lectures, founded by lady Moyer, for the defence of our Lord's divinity. In the following year, he was presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the rectory of St. Austlin and St. Faith, in London, and soon after promoted to the chancellorship of the church of York. In 1727, he was made archdeacon of Middlesex. His majesty conferred on him a canonry in the church of Windsor, and that chapter presented him to the vicarage of Twickenham, on which he resigned the rectory of St. Austlin's. This gentleman, who

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who was distinguished by his piety, his candour, and his learning, died in the year, 1740, in the 58th year of his age. He published several controversial pieces, Sermons in Defence of the Divinity of Jesus Christ, &c.

WATFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and one fair, on Trinity Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cows, sheep, and servants. It is seated on the river Colne, and is a large and well-inhabited place, whose market is well-supplied with provisions, especially corn. It is eight miles south of St. Alban's, and fifteen north-west of London. Long. $0. 17. W.$ Lat. $51. 41. N.$

WATLINGTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on Lady-day, chiefly for pleasure; and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is seated under Chiltern hills, fourteen miles south-east of Oxford, and forty-six west-by-fourth of London. Long. $1. 0. W.$ Lat. $51. 37. N.$

WATTEAU (ANTHONY) a celebrated French painter, was born in 1684, and at first worked under a very ordinary master in the country; but his genius rendering him disgusted at his being in so confined a sphere, he went to Paris, where he was employed in the theatre by a scene-painter. Here he began to distinguish himself; and aspiring to a prize in the academy, he gained it. He afterwards found means to obtain the king's pension, which enabled him to improve himself by visiting Rome, on which his heart had long been set. He was there taken much notice of, as he was afterwards in England, where he spent a full year; but his health declining, he returned into his native country, with a view to establish it, but died in the flower of his age, as is commonly supposed, a martyr to industry.

He was a painter of great merit, considering his age and disadvantages. Every thing he gained was from himself; and he had not only his own talent to form, but bad habits, contracted from bad masters, to overcome; yet, in spite of these difficulties, he became a very eminent painter, and his works are thought worthy of a place in the most curious cabinets. Rubens and Vandyke were the masters he copied, after his studies became liberal. He chiefly painted conversation pieces, in which the airs of his heads are much admired; and it is thought he would have excelled in history, if he had studied it. He left behind him a great number of drawings, some of which are done in red, others in black chalk, and there are many in which both are mixed.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday; and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, all for toys. It is seated on the high road, in a flat country, and is a long place full of inns. It is eighteen miles south-west of Norwich, and ninety north-east of London. Long. $1. 0. E.$ Lat. $52. 38. N.$

WATTS (Dr. ISAAC) an eminent independent minister and poet, was born at Southampton, on the 17th of July, 1674, of parents who were eminent for religion, and were great sufferers by the persecution of the dissenters, in the reign of king Charles II. He began to learn Latin at four years of age, in the knowledge of which, as well of the Greek language, he made a swift progress; and in 1690, was sent up to London for an academical education, under the tuition of the reverend Mr. Thomas Rowe. When he had finished his studies there, he returned to his father's house, where he spent two years more, in reading, meditation, and prayer; and, in 1696, was invited by Sir John Hartopp, bart. to reside in his family at Stoke-Newington, as tutor to his son, where he continued four years. In 1698, he was chosen assistant to Dr. Isaac Chancy, at the meeting-house, near Duke's-Place; and, in 1701, succeeded that gentleman in the pastoral office, when his ill state of health induced his congregation to choose him an assistant. About the year 1712, the doctor falling into a weak state of health, was taken into the family of Sir Thomas Abney, knt. where, to the day of his death, he was abundantly supplied with whatever could administer to the convenience and satisfaction of life, but continued to preach to his congregation, and during that time constantly devoted a fifth part of his income to charitable uses. In 1728, the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, in Scotland, without his knowledge, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. His numerous works have rendered his name famous among people of every denomination, both in this and other countries, and they have been translated into a variety of languages. His Lyric Poems, his Psalms, and Hymns, and his divine Songs for Children, are a sufficient proof of his poetical talents, and have had an amazing number of editions. His Logic and Philosophy have been much admired. He also wrote works upon a variety of other subjects, and printed several volumes of his Sermons. He was admired for the mildness and benevolence of his disposition, and the sweetness of his manners. His last sickness was rather a decay of nature, worn out with age and intense application to his studies; and he died on the 25th of November, 1748, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. After his death, his

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works were collected, and published in six volumes quarto.

WAYNFLEET (WILLIAM) bishop of Winchester, and lord high-chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry VI. was the son of Richard Patten, of Waynfleet, in Lincolnshire, and received the first part of his education in a school in his own county, and completed his studies at Oxford, where he applied himself to the study of divinity, polite literature, and philosophy. His first preferment was being made school-master of Winchester college, which having enjoyed twelve years, he was made provost of Eton college; and, in 1447, was advanced to the bishoprick of Winchester, in which station his abilities, integrity, and prudence gave him a very considerable weight in his majesty's councils. In October, 1456, he was appointed lord high chancellor of England, in the room of Thomas Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury; but, on the 7th of July, 1460, being with the king at Northampton, a few days before the fatal battle near that town, wherein his majesty was defeated, he resigned the office of lord chancellor. Notwithstanding his attachment to Henry VI. upon Edward the Fourth's establishment on the throne, he was treated by that prince with great lenity. He was eminent for his piety, his amiable and obliging temper, and his unbounded compassion to the poor; nor was his love of learning, and his zeal for the promotion of it, less conspicuous; for he made, at a vast expence, a very noble collection of books in the ancient languages, and also founded Magdalen college, Oxford, which, for building and revenues, can be paralleled by few colleges in Europe, the endowment taking in forty fellows, thirty demys, four chaplains, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers. He held the see of Winchester thirty-eight years, and died on the 11th of August, 1486.

WEBBE (GEORGE) a worthy divine, was born at Bromham, in Wiltshire, in the reign of James I. and became rector of the church of St. Peter and Paul, at Bath. Upon the accession of Charles I. he was made one of his majesty's chaplains, and was esteemed the best preacher at court; and indeed his compositions are in a purer and more elegant style than most of his contemporaries. He published Sermons, several Treatises of practical Religion, and some books for the use of the lower forms in grammar schools, particularly an English Translation of the two first Comedies of Terence. He died in the castle of Limerick, in 1641, where he was detained a prisoner by the Irish rebels.

WECHEL (CHRISTIAN) a famous printer in Paris, before the middle of the sixteenth century. His editions were so extremely correct, that the errata of a folio volume did not sometimes contain above two faults; but he was brought into trouble in 1534, for having sold a book of Erasmus *De usu interdicti Carnium*, which had been censured by the faculty of divinity. According to father Garasse, he fell into poverty, by an immediate curse of God, for printing a book, in which the author endeavoured to prove, that innocent children would not be eternally damned for dying without baptism.

WECHEL (CHRISTIAN and ANDREW) two celebrated printers, at Francfort, whose editions are correct and much esteemed. They were sons of the former, and owed this perfection of their art to the learned Frederic Sylburgius, corrector of their printing house. Christian was living in 1552, and Andrew died on the 1st of November, 1581. A catalogue of the books which proceeded from their presses was printed at Francfort, in octavo, in 1590.

WEDEL (GEORGE WOLFGANG) a learned physician, was born at Goltzen, in Lusatia, on the 12th of November, 1645. After having finished his studies at Jena, he became doctor of physic, and was five years physician at Gotha. In 1672, he became professor of medicine at Jena, and first physician to the duke of Saxony. He was a member of the Royal Society of Berlin, and of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, and died on the 6th of September, 1721, at seventy-six years of age. His principal works are, 1. *Ophiologia*. 2. *Pharmacia in Artis Formam reducta*. 3. *De Medicamentorum Facultatibus cognoscendis & applicandis*. 4. *De Medicamentorum Compositione extemporanea*. 5. *Physiologia reformata*. 6. *De Sale volatili Plantarum*. 7. *Theoremata medica*, &c.

WECK, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Cathness, seated on the German Sea, twenty miles east of Dunsby-head. Long. $3. 45. W.$ Lat. $58. 40. N.$

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and capital of a bailiwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria. It is seated on the river Nab, fifteen miles north of Amberg. Long. $12. 14. E.$ Lat. $49. 38. N.$

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau-Weilburg, seated on the river Lohne, twenty miles north-east of Nassau, and twenty north-west of Francfort. Long. $8. 10. E.$ Lat. $50. 27. N.$

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- WEILL**, a small, free, and imperial town, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wurm, twelve miles north-east of Stutgard. Long. 8. 36. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.
- WEIMAR**, a town of Upper Saxony, and in the territory of Thuringia, with a magnificent castle, wherein the duke resides. It is seated on the river Ilm, twenty miles north-east of Erfurt, and ten west of Jena. It is the capital of the duchy of Sax-Weimar. Long. 11. 18. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.
- WEIMAR (BERNARD)** duke of Saxony, and one of the greatest generals of the 17th century, was the youngest son of John, duke of Sax-Weimar, and Dorothy Maria, princess of Anhalt. Being put at the head of a powerful army in Germany, by Lewis XIII. king of France, he gained several signal victories, took many cities, and even Alsace, which Lewis XIII. gave to him, and which rendered him very powerful. He was on the point of making still greater conquests, when he died at Newburg, on the 18th of July, 1639. He was a Lutheran.
- WEINGARTEN**, a town in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector Palatine. It is seated on the river Printza, four miles north-east of Dourlach. Long. 8. 31. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.
- WEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector Palatine. It is seated on the borders of the electorate of Mentz, five miles east of Worms. Long. 8. 27. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.
- WEISBADEN**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Wetteravia, and county of Nassau, fourteen miles west of Frankfort. Long. 8. 0. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.
- WEISSENBURG**, a town in Alsace, and in the county of Wasgau. It was formerly a free and imperial town, but was ceded to France by the treaty of Ryfwick, when the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on the river Lauter, ten miles south-west of Landaw. Long. 7. 48. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.
- WEISSENBURG**, a free and imperial town of Alsace, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Aichstat. The inhabitants are Protestants, and have two churches. Long. 11. 5. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.
- WEISSENBURG**, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the frontiers of Brandenburg, twenty-five miles from Wittemberg. Long. 13. 1. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.
- WEITZIUS (JOHN)** an able philologist, in the 17th century, wrote Commentaries, which are esteemed, on Terence, Ovid de Tristibus, Verrius Flaccus, &c.
- WELCH-POOL**, a town of Montgomeryshire, in Wales, with a market on Mondays; and six fairs, on the second Monday in March, on the first Monday before Easter, June 5, the first Monday after St. Peter's day, September 12, and November 16, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is the largest and best-built town in the county, and is governed by bailiffs; and its market is very considerable for cattle, provisions, and flannels. Its castle, now called Powis-castle, is a large and stately structure. It is nineteen miles west of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and seventy north-west of London. Long. 3. 10. W. Lat. 52. 42. N.
- WELLAND**, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and runs eastward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards north-east by Stafford, and through the south division of Lincolnshire called Holland, falling into a bay of the sea, which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.
- WELLINGBOROUGH**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, for horses and hogs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horses, horned cattle, and cheese; and on October 29, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the ascent of a hill, on the eastern banks of the river Nen. It is a large well-inhabited town, with a handsome church and free-school. It is eighteen miles north-by-west of Bedford, and sixty-nine north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 44. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.
- WELLINGTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Thursday before Easter, and on Holy Thursday, both for cattle. It is seated on the river Tone, thirty-five miles south-west of Wells, and one hundred and fifty-two west-by-south from London. Long. 3. 30. W. Lat. 50. 57. N.
- WELLINGTON**, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on March 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is twelve miles east of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and forty-two north-west of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 52. 43. N.
- WELLS**, a city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and six fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 10, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is the see of a bishop, the bishop of Bath being also that of Wells.

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It is supposed to take its name from the many springs and wells that are near it. It is not very large, but is adorned with handsome buildings, both public and private. Its cathedral is a very beautiful structure, adorned with images and carved stone work. The bishop's palace joins to the cathedral; and on the other side are the houses for the prebendaries. In the market-place, is a fine market-house, supported by pillars. It is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The chief manufacture is knit hose. It is nineteen miles south-west of Bristol, and one hundred and twenty-one west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WEM, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays; and four fairs, on May 6, and Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and flax-seed; on June 29 and November 22, for horned cattle, horses, linen cloth, and hogs. It is seated on the river Roden, and is but a small town, though the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is ten miles north of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and sixty-six north-west of London. Long. 2. 42. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

WENDOVER, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on May 2, and October 12, for cattle. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is seven miles south of Aylesbury, and thirty-six north-west from London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seventy miles in length, and fifty in breadth.

WENLOCK, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays; and four fairs, on May 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep; July 5, for sheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is thirteen miles south-east of Shrewsbury, and one hundred forty-seven north-east of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in South Jutland, and capital of a prefecture of the same name, which is one of the principalities of the diocese of Alberg. It is seated seventeen miles north-west of Alberg. Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 57. 6. N.

WENTWORTH (Sir THOMAS) afterwards earl of Strafford, was descended from a very ancient family, seated at Wentworth, in Yorkshire, and was born at London, in the year 1593. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge; and, on his quitting the university, travelled. Upon the death of his father, he became possessed of the family estate, which amounted to 6000l. per annum, and was appointed custos rotulorum for the county of York, which county he several times represented in parliament, particularly in the new parliament called on the accession of Charles I. in which he steadily opposed the arbitrary measures of the court. His eloquence gave him such sway in the house, that he was made sheriff of Yorkshire, in order to disable him from sitting in it; and, in 1627, he was imprisoned by the lords of the council, for refusing the royal loan. In the succeeding parliament, he again represented his county, and vigorously exerted himself, insisting that the redress of grievances and the granting of supplies should go together; but, at the end of the session, the ministry, by offering him a peerage and the presidentship of the council in the northern parts, bought him off from the popular party.

He was at first ashamed of his apostacy; but at length desiring an interview with Mr. Pym, persuaded him to continue his associate, and to justify his conduct, which he absolutely refused. About this time he contracted an intimate friendship with archbishop Laud, and became an active second in all his arbitrary measures. During his presidentship, he exercised his power with great severity, and, in some cases, even with childish insolence, particularly in committing to prison Henry Bellasis, son to the lord Falconberg, for not having pulled off his hat to him, though he pleaded he was talking to lord Fairfax, and that his face was turned another way. In 1631, he was appointed deputy of Ireland, when, by his wise regulations, he emancipated the crown from a debt of more than 100,000l. bought off all the incumbrances on the revenue, made an improvement of 40,000l. on the yearly income, and brought the church of Ireland to a perfect conformity to that of England: yet, during his government, was guilty of many exertions of despotism, and shewed a fondness for being punctiliously treated with all the formalities of state. He reprimanded the earl of Kildare, the first peer of Ireland, for opposing his propositions to the parliament, and afterwards obliged him, without any legal process, to submit his title to an estate to his decision, and imprisoned him during an whole year; but the worst part of his administration was his sentence of death against lord Mountnorris. Wentworth had given Mountnorris's kinsman a blow for having accidentally hurt his foot, which being mentioned however,

before Mountnorris at the chancellor's, he observed that the gentleman had a brother who would not have taken such an affront; and for this he was hurried before a court-martial, and, in two hours, condemned to suffer death. The king, however, gave him his life; but he was obliged to acknowledge the justice of his sentence, to suffer three years imprisonment, and to be deprived of his estate and all his employments. However, his majesty was so pleased with Wentworth's administration, that he not only raised him to the dignity of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but made him earl of Strafford, and knight of the garter.

On the opening of the long parliament, he was impeached by Mr. Pym, in the name of all the commons of England, and committed to the Tower. His impeachment consisted of twenty-eight articles, and his trial lasted eighteen days, during which he defended himself with such address, that the commons, doubting whether the lords would give judgment against him, passed a bill for attainting him of high treason. The reverend Mr. Granger observes, that "he pleaded his cause upon his trial with a clearness and strength of reason that must have acquitted him in any court but such as was determined to condemn him. When he saw that the force of argument was not likely to prevail, he had recourse to the pathetic, of which he was a great master, and such were the powers of his eloquence, that many who sincerely hated the prime-minister as sincerely pitied the man." The bill was stopped for some time in the house of lords, and the king tried every method to appease the resentment of the commons and save him; but great mobs, armed with clubs and swords, surrounded the palace, threatening destruction to all the royal family, unless the king consented to Strafford's death. The earl understanding the distress the king was in, generously wrote to him, not to hazard his own safety and the peace of the kingdom for his sake, adding, that his consent would abundantly acquit his majesty in the eye of heaven. At length, the king, after passing two days and nights in the utmost perplexity, with extreme reluctance, signed a commission for passing the bill, and the earl was beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 12th of May, 1641, in the forty-ninth year of his age, behaving in the last scene of his life with a remarkable dignity and greatness of mind. However, after the Restoration, the bill of attainder was reversed. In 1739, the earl of Strafford's letters were published in two volumes folio.

WEOBLY, a town of Herefordshire with a market on Tuesday; and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and horses; and on the Thursday three weeks following, for horned cattle, horses, and coarse linen cloth. It is an ancient borough-town, and sends two members to parliament; but its trade was more considerable formerly than it is at present. It is fourteen miles north-west of Hereford, and one hundred and forty four north-west of London. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

WERBEN, a town in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated at the confluence of rivers Havel and Elb, sixty miles north-west of Berlin, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Long. 12. 30. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant seated at the confluence of the rivers Demer and Dyle, nine miles east of Mechlin. Long. 4. 36. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

WERDEN, a town in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, seated on the river Roer, ten miles north-east of Dusseldorp, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Long. 6. 31. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, in a county of the same name, of which it is the capital. It is defended by an old strong castle, built upon an eminence. It is in the canton of Glaris, and seated on the west side of the Rhine, fifteen miles east of Glaris. Long. 9. 46. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

WERENFELS (SAMUEL) one of the most celebrated and judicious divines Switzerland has produced, was born at Basil, on the 1st of March, 1657. He obtained the professorship of logic, in 1684, and the following year that of the Greek tongue. A short time after, he accompanied Gilbert Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and Frederic Battier, in a literary journey into Holland and Germany. At his return to Basil, he obtained the chair of eloquence, which he much desired, and during the nine years in which he filled that chair, perfected himself in polite literature, and formed himself on the excellent models of antiquity. His Treatise *De Logomachis Eruditorum*, published in 1692, is greatly admired. In 1706, he became a member of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and, in 1708, of the Royal Society of Sciences at Berlin. His reputation, which daily increased, procured him the correspondence of the most learned men in Europe, and drew to Basil, a multitude of students, to whose instruction

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he zealously applied himself. He conversed familiarly with them, and cultivated their judgment much more than their memory. He particularly inspired them with those sentiments of mildness, the tolerating spirit, and the moderation he himself possessed; and conducted them in those paths of virtue and probity, in which he himself had walked during his whole life. He died at Basil, on the 1st of June, 1740. All his works have been collected in two volumes quarto, the most complete edition of which is that of Geneva and Laufanne, in 1739.

WERLE, a town in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Munster, with a good citadel. It is thirty miles south of Munster, and is subject to the elector of Cologne. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in Westrogothia. It is bounded on the north by Westmania, on the east by Nericia, on the south by the lake Wener and Dalia, and on the west by the mountains of Norway. It is about one hundred miles in length, and fifty in breadth, but is full of lakes and marshes. Carlstadt and Philipstadt are the principal towns.

WERN, a town in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster, seated near the river Lippe. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

WERTHEIM, a town in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of the river Meins and Tauber, twenty miles west of Wurtzburg. Long. 9. 16. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

WESEL, a town in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It was formerly an Imperial city, and is now a large handsome town, with a considerable fortress. It is seated on the river Rhine, near the place where the river Lippe falls into it. There are two Protestant churches here, and one Roman Catholic, and the government is in the hands of the Protestants. It is eight miles north-east of Gueldres, and forty-five north of Cologne. Long. 6. 12. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

WESENBERG, a town of the Russian empire, in the province of Esthonia. It is pretty well fortified, and is seated on the river Wifs, fifty-five miles north-west of Narva. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 59. 18. N.

WESER, a large river which rises in the county of Henneberg in Franconia, and passing by Smalcald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, and entering the duchy of Brunswick, receives the Fuld at Munden; then it loses the name of Warra which it had before, and takes that of Weser, and runs on the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, passes by Corway, Hamelen, Minden, and Hoy, where it receives the Aller, and then goes to Bremen and Carlsburg, falling into the German Sea, on the confines of the duchy of Bremen.

WEST (GILBERT) was the son of Dr. West, prebendary of Winchester, and chaplain to king George I. but at twelve years of age, Mr. Gilbert West lost his father. He studied at Winchester and Eton schools, and from thence was placed in Christ-church college, Oxford. His studious and serious turn inclined him to take orders, but lord Cobham, his uncle, diverted him from that pursuit, and gave him a cornecy in his own regiment. This profession he soon quitted, on account of an opening of another nature, which presented him a flattering prospect of advancement in life. A number of young gentlemen were to be elected from the universities, and, at the expence of the government, were to be taught foreign languages, and then sent to the secretaries office, to be initiated into business, and trained there for public services, as envoys, ambassadors, &c. Mr. Gilbert West was one of the few pitched upon, and on his first introduction into that office, lord Townsend, secretary of state, treated him with singular marks of regard, and the strongest inclinations to serve him, were testified from all quarters. But his uncle lord Cobham's strong opposition to the measures of the government, rendered these advantages entirely fruitless, and the ministers honestly told Mr. West, that he must not expect them to distinguish his merit, as any favours conferred upon him would be imputed as done to his uncle lord Cobham. Mr. West now left that office, and all his views of making his fortune and entering into marriage, retired to Wickam in Kent, where he lived in great domestic comfort, and tranquil happiness. He was there visited by his valuable friends, who held the most delightful converse of wit, humour, and learning, supported upon the principles of virtue, sound reasoning, and solid friendship, which rendered the whole cheerful, animating, and instructive. Mr. William Pitt, who was one of those that composed this happy society, becoming pay-master, appointed Mr. West treasurer to Chelsea-hospital; and he obtained a seat at the council-board, in consequence of a friendship contracted at school with one of the duke of Devonshire's sons, who procured of his grace, his being nominated one of the clerks extraordinary of that office. Towards the latter part of Mr. West's life, he

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wholly applied himself to the study of the Scriptures, being extremely anxious to try his utmost endeavours to reconcile the seeming inconsistencies which gave the enemies to revealed religion a handle to doubt and discredit their authenticity. His works bear testimony to his worth and learning. He had a mind replete with virtue, and was an honour to his country; but died at fifty years of age.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on the first Friday in Lent and Whit-Monday, for pedlar's ware. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is twenty-four miles north-west of Salisbury, and one hundred and two west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 6. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WESTERAS, a considerable town of Sweden, and capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the lake Maler, twelve miles north-east of Coping. Long. 17. 5. E. Lat. 59. 38. N.

WESTERBURG, a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Wetteravia, thirty-five miles north of Mentz. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

WESTERWICK, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, on the frontiers of Ostrogothia, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, twenty-four miles north-east of Calmar. Long. 17. 45. E. Lat. 57. 58. N.

WEST-HOPP, a town of France, in Alsace, with a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain. Long. 8. 37. E. Lat. 48. 37. N.

WESTLOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on March 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated between two hills, on a navigable creek of the sea, over which there is a bridge, supported by many arches, which leads to Eastlow, or Eastloo. They are both towns corporate, and send members to parliament. It is sixteen miles west-by-south of Plymouth. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

WESTMANIA, a province of Proper Sweden, seventy-five miles in length, and forty-two in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Dalecarlia, on the east by Upland, on the south by Sudermania and Nericia, and on the west by Wermland. There was formerly mines of silver here, but they are now neglected.

WEST-MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by Longford and Cavan, on the east by East-Meath, on the south by the King's County, and on the west by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon, it being forty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. It is fertile and populous.

WESTMINSTER. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, an English county, forty miles in length, and twenty-one in breadth; bounded on the north-west by Cumberland, on the west and south by Lancashire, and on the east by Yorkshire. It contains twenty-six parishes, eight market towns, and sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Appleby. The air is very sharp and cold; but healthy to those whose constitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous county, but there are some valleys which are fruitful in corn and pastures; besides, the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winster, the Lavennet-beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are also four noted meers or lakes, called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horns-water, and Winnander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the east by the circle of Lower Saxony, on the south by Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine, on the west by the United Provinces, and on the north by the German Sea. The air is cold; but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs are in high esteem, especially the hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Rouer. It contains several sovereignties, as the bishopricks of Osnabrug, Munster, Paderborn, the abbey of Corvey, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden, East Friesland, Bentheim, Lingen, and Stenfort. These are to the north of the river Lippe. To the south of it are the abbeys of Essen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Mark, Homburg, and Rencklinckhausen, the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and that of Cleves. Munster is the most considerable town.

WESTPHALIA (the duchy of) is in the circle of Westphalia, and is bounded on the north by the bishopricks of Munster and Osnabrug, and the county of Lippe, on the west by that of Marck, on the south by the territory of Nassau, and on the east by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld,

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Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse, being about forty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood; but is moderately fertile, and Arensburg is the capital town.

WESTRAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays; and one fair, on September 19, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry; and the market is very considerable. It is fourteen miles north-west of Tunbridge, and twenty-two south-east of London. Long. 17. 45. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

WESTERGOTHIA. See WEST GOTHLAND.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the west of the lake Wener, eighty miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the west, and Hesse and the abbey of Fuld on the east. It is divided into two parts by the river Lohn; one of which is called Wetteravia Proper, and the other North Wetteravia, or Westwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, August 25, and November 22, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Wharf, and is but a small place, though the market is pretty good. It is fourteen miles west of York, and one hundred and ninety-two north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 12. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

WETSTEIN, (JOHN-JAMES) a learned divine of Switzerland, was born at Basil on the 5th of March, 1693. At eleven years of age, he had made such progress in the Greek and Latin tongues, as to be thought fit for higher pursuits. At fourteen he applied to divinity under his uncle, John Rodolphus Wetstein, and learned Hebrew, and the other oriental tongues from Buxtorf. At sixteen he took the degree of doctor in philosophy, and four years after was admitted into the ministry. On this occasion he publicly defended a thesis *De variis Novi Testamenti Lectionibus*, shewing that the vast variety of readings are no argument against the genuineness and authenticity of the text. He made these various readings the object of his attention; and, while studying the ancient Greek authors, kept this point constantly in view. He was exceedingly pleased with examining all the manuscripts he could find, and his curiosity in this respect was the chief motive of his travelling into foreign countries. In 1714, he went to Geneva, and, after some stay there, to Paris, from thence he came to England, and had many conferences with the learned Dr. Bentley relating to the prime object of his travels. On his return to Basil in July 1717, he, for several years, applied to the business of the ministry, still proceeding with his critical disquisitions upon the various readings of the New Testament, keeping a constant correspondence with Dr. Bentley, who was, at the same time, preparing an edition of that sacred book, yet did not propose to make use of any manuscripts less than a thousand years old. In 1730, he published in quarto *Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci Editionem accuratissimam, e vetustissimis Codd. MSS. denuo procurandam*.

Before the publication of this Prolegomena, some divines procured a decree from the senate of Basil, that his undertaking was both trifling, unnecessary, and dangerous, and that his New Testament favoured Socinianism; but now by various arts and intrigues, they got him prohibited from officiating as minister. Upon this he went to Holland, and had not been long at Amsterdam before he was nominated by the remonstrants to succeed the celebrated Le Clerc, now superannuated. There he spared no pains to bring his edition of the New Testament to perfection, and even for that purpose came over a second time to England. At last, he published the first volume in 1751, and the second in 1752. He left the text as he found it, but placed under it the various readings, of which he had collected more than any one before him. Under these he subjoined a critical commentary, containing observations collected from an infinite number of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin writers. At the end of his New Testament, he printed two Epistles of Clemens Romanus, with a Latin version and preface, in which he endeavours to establish their genuineness. These epistles had hitherto remained unknown to the learned, and were discovered by him in a Syrian manuscript of the New Testament.

By this work his reputation was established over all Europe, and he received marks of honour and distinction from several illustrious bodies of men. In June 1752, he was elected into the Royal Academy in Prussia, then into the English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and soon after into the Royal Society of London. This gentleman also published some small works, and is said to have been not only an universal scholar, but to abound in

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good and amiable qualities. He died at Amsterdam of a mortification, on the 24th of March, 1754.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of Weteravia, seated on the river Lohn. Though it is not large, it is surrounded with ditches and encompassed with walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants profess the protestant religion. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred to this place, which before was at Spire on account of the wars which ravaged the Palatinate. It is five miles south of Solms, and twenty north of Frankfort. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the north by the county of Wicklow, on the east and south by the Ocean, and on the west by Kilkenny and Waterford, being forty-seven miles in length, and twenty-seven in breadth. It is fruitful in corn and grass, and the principal town is Wexford.

WEXFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, and the capital of the county of the same name. It was once reckoned the principal of all Ireland, and was the first colony of the English. It is still a large and handsome town, and has a very commodious harbour, at the mouth of the river Slaney, which is on a bay of the Irish channel. It is seventeen miles east of Ross, and sixty-two south of Dublin. Long. 6. 25. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

WEXIO, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, seated on the lake Salen, with a bishop's see. It is forty-seven miles west of Calmar, and one hundred and thirty-five south-west of Stockholm. Long. 14. 46. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

WEYMOUTH. See **MELCOMBE REGIS**.

WHARTON, (Sir **GEORGE**) a famous royalist in the reign of Charles I. was descended from a genteel family in Westmoreland. He spent the greatest part of his patrimony in the service of king Charles, for whom he raised a fine troop of horse, which he commanded in person. When he could no longer keep the field, he retired to his studies, which he pursued with uncommon application, particularly that of astrology, the foible of that age, to which he had an early propensity. His progress in this pretended art was suitable to his passion for it, and he was looked upon by the royalists as equal at least to Lilly and Booker, of whom he was the rival and antagonist. He was the author of *Almanacks*, *Mercuries*, and several other pieces of the same kind. We are indebted to him for a *Chronology of the Battles, Sieges, and other remarkable Occurrences of the Civil War*, since printed with many additions in the *Historian's Guide*, and in *Salmon's Chronological Historian*. He had a knack of versifying, which he exercised in little sallies of drollery and satire, interspersed in his astrological works. Upon the restoration he was appointed treasurer and pay-master of the ordnance, and created a baronet. He died on the 12th of August, 1681.

WHARTON, (Dr. **THOMAS**) an eminent English physician, was descended from an ancient and genteel family of that name in Yorkshire, and was educated in Pembroke college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Trinity college, Oxford. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he retired to London, where he practised physic under Dr. John Bathurst. After the garrison at Oxford had surrendered to the parliament in 1646, he returned to Trinity college, and the next year was created doctor of physic; he then returned to London, was chosen a fellow of the College of Physicians, was for five or six years censor of the college, and became one of the lecturers in Gresham college. In 1656, he published at London, in octavo, his *Adenographia, seu Descriptio Glandularum totius Corporis*, in which he has given a more accurate description of the glands of the whole body than had ever been done before, and assigns them more noble uses. He died in 1673.

WHARTON, (ANNE) a lady eminent for her excellent genius and poetical talent in the reign of king Charles II. was the daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, and sister to the countess of Abingdon, whose memory Mr. Dryden has celebrated in a funeral panegyric, entitled *Eleonora*. She was the wife of Thomas Wharton, esq. afterwards marquis of Wharton, by whom she had no issue. In 1681, she was in France on account of her health, and about the next year held a correspondence by letters with Dr. Gilbert Burnet, who wrote several poems which he sent her. This lady, among other poems, wrote a Paraphrase on the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and another on the 53d chapter of Isaiah; a Paraphrase on the Lord's Prayer; Verses to Mr. Waller, and an Elegy on the Death of the Earl of Rochester, upon which last piece Mr. Waller wrote a copy of Verses to her, as he did another upon her Paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer, and his two Cantos of Divine Poesy were occasioned by the sight of her Paraphrase on the 53d chapter of Isaiah.

WHARTON, (HENRY) a learned English divine, was born on the 9th of November, 1664, at Worstead in Norfolk, of which parish his father, Mr. Edmund Wharton, was

vicar, and afterwards rector of Saxlingham in the same county. He was educated under his father, who thoroughly instructed him in the Latin and Greek tongues, and afterwards studied at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he prosecuted his studies with great vigour, and was instructed in the mathematics by Mr. Isaac Newton, amongst a select company to whom that great man taught that science in his own private chamber. He afterwards assisted Dr. William Cave in compiling his *Historia Literaria*, and at length became tutor to the only son of the lord Arundel. In 1688, he distinguished himself by publishing several pieces in defence of the protestant religion; and, though as yet no more than a deacon, was honoured by archbishop Sancroft with a licence for preaching through the whole province of Canterbury, and was also made one of the archbishop's chaplains. The same year he obtained the vicarage of Minster in the isle of Thanet, and afterwards the rectory of Chartham, and died on the 5th of March, 1695, in the thirty-first year of his age. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a small monument is erected to his memory. He was a man of great natural endowments, quick apprehension, faithful memory, and indefatigable industry, and was modest, sober, pious, and charitable; his death was greatly lamented by all learned men both at home and abroad. He published, 1. *A Defence of Pluralities*. 2. *Anglia Sacra*, two volumes, folio. 3. *Jacobi Usserii Armachani Historia Dogmatica inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et sacris Vernaculis*, which work he transcribed and digested from the original, and added to it at a considerable Supplement of his own. 4. *Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus*, octavo. 5. *Bedae Venerabilis Opera*, and several other works.

WHARTON, (THOMAS) marquis of Wharton, was the eldest son of Philip lord Wharton, and was born about the year 1640. He sat in parliament during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. distinguished himself by his opposition to the court; and, in 1688, is supposed to have drawn up the first draught of the invitation of the prince of Orange to come to England, whom he also joined at Exeter soon after his landing at Torbay. Upon the advancement of king William and queen Mary to the throne, Mr. Wharton was made comptroller of the household, and sworn of the privy council. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded him in his title of lord Wharton; and, in 1697, he was made chief justice in eyre on this side the Trent, and lord lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

Upon the accession of queen Anne to the throne, his lordship was removed from his employments; and, in December 1702, was one of the managers for the lords in the conference with the house of commons relating to the bill against occasional conformity, which he opposed upon all occasions with great vigour and address. In April 1705, he attended the queen at Cambridge, and, among other noble persons, was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws. In the latter end of that year his lordship opened the debate in the house of lords for a regency in case of the queen's demise, who should be empowered to act in the name of the successor till he should send over orders, and this motion being supported by all the whig lords, a bill was ordered to be brought into the house for that purpose. In 1706, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland, which being concluded, he was one of the most zealous advocates for passing the bill, and the same year was created earl of Wharton. In the latter end of the year 1708, his lordship was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he exerted himself in producing unanimity among the protestants of all denominations, that they might be able to defend themselves against their enemies of the church of Rome; and his lordship's conduct was such in that great post, that the house of peers of that kingdom in their address to the queen, returned their thanks to her majesty for sending a person of such wisdom and experience to be their chief governor. His lordship returned thither on the 7th of May, 1710; but, in October following, upon the change of the ministry, he delivered up his commission of lord lieutenant, which was given to the duke of Ormond, and he was soon after severely reproached in the Examiner, and other political papers, on account of his administration in that kingdom, and no writer attacked him with greater asperity than dean Swift, who endeavoured to expose him under the character of Verres, though that divine had not long before solicited very earnestly to be admitted his lordship's chaplain. The earl opposed with great vigour the measures of the court during the four last years of the queen's reign, and particularly the schism bill.

In September 1714, soon after the arrival of George I. in England, his lordship was made lord privy-seal; and, in the beginning of January following, created marquis of Wharton, but he did not long enjoy these distinctions, for he died at his house in Dover-street on the 12th of April,

1715. in the seventy-sixth year of his age, leaving only one son, Philip, afterwards duke of Wharton, the subject of the next article.

WHARTON, (PHILIP duke of) a nobleman of the most whimsical, extravagant, and inconsistent turn of mind, was educated by his father's express order at home. He very early married a young lady, the daughter of major-general Holmes, which disappointed his father's views of disposing of him in such a marriage as would have been a considerable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illustrious family; yet that amiable lady deserved infinitely more felicity than she met with by this alliance. This precipitate marriage is thought to have hastened the death of his father, after which the duke being free from paternal restraints, plunged into those excesses which rendered him, as Pope expresses it,

A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
A rebel to the very king he loved.

In the beginning of the year 1716, his lordship began his travels; and, as he was designed to be instructed in the strictest whig principles, Geneva was thought a proper place for his residence. He first passed through Holland, and visited several courts of Germany; and being arrived at Geneva, conceived such a disgust against his governor, that he left him and set out post for Lyons, where he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, who then resided at Avignon, and presented him a very fine stone horse, which the chevalier no sooner received than he sent a man of quality to him, who took him privately to his court, where he was entertained with the greatest marks of esteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him. He, however, remained there but one day, and then returned post to Lyons, from whence he set out for Paris. He likewise made a visit to the consort of James II. who then resided at St. Germain, to whom he also paid his court. During his stay at Paris, his winning address and abilities gained him the esteem and admiration of all the British subjects of rank of both parties.

About the latter end of December 1716, he arrived in England, whence he soon after set out for Ireland, where, though under age, he was allowed the honour to take his seat in the house of peers, and immediately distinguished himself, notwithstanding his former conduct, as a violent partizan for the ministry; in consequence of which zeal the king created him a duke. He no sooner came of age than he was introduced to the house of lords in England with the same blaze of reputation. In a little time he opposed the court, and appeared one of the most vigorous in defence of the bishop of Rochester, and soon after printed his thoughts twice a week in a paper called the True Briton, several thousands of which were dispersed weekly.

The duke's boundless profusion had, by this time, so burthened his estate, that by a decree of Chancery it was vested in the hands of trustees for the payment of his debts, allowing him a provision of 1200*l.* per annum for his subsistence. This being not sufficient to support his title with suitable dignity, he went abroad and shone to great advantage with respect to his personal character at the Imperial court. From thence he made a tour to Spain, where the English minister was so alarmed at his arrival, as to send two expresses from Madrid to London upon the apprehension that his grace was received there in the character of an ambassador, upon which the duke received a summons under the privy-seal to return home; but, instead of obeying it, he endeavoured to enflame the Spanish court against that of Great Britain, for exercising an act of power, as he was pleased to call it, within the jurisdiction of his catholic majesty. He then acted openly in the service of the pretender, and was received at his court with the greatest marks of favour.

While his grace was thus employed, his neglected duchess died in England on the 14th of April, 1726, without issue, and soon after the duke fell violently in love with M. Oberne, one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain, the daughter of an Irish colonel, who had died in that service, and whose fortune chiefly consisted in her personal accomplishments. All his friends, and particularly the queen of Spain, opposed the match; but he falling into a lingering fever, occasioned by his disappointment, the queen gave her consent, and they were soon after married. He then spent some time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, assumed the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince. But not always keeping within the bounds of Italian gravity, it became necessary for him to remove from thence; when, going by sea to Barcelona, he wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would assist at the siege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his service; but the duke soon growing weary, wrote a respectful letter to the Chevalier de St. George, expressing a desire to visit

his court, but the chevalier advised him to draw near to England.

The duke seemed resolved to follow his advice, and setting out with his duchess, arrived at Paris in May 1728, whence he soon after proceeded to Rouen, where he took up his residence, and was so far from making any concession to the government of England, that he did not give himself the least trouble about his estate, or any other concern there; though, on his arrival at Rouen, he had only about 600*l.* in his possession, and a bill of indictment was preferred against him in England for high treason. Soon after the chevalier sent him 2000*l.* which he squandered away in a course of extravagance, when, to save the charges of travelling by land, he went from Orleans to Nantz by water, and staid there till he got a remittance from Paris, which was squandered almost as soon as received. At Nantz he was joined by his ragged servants, and from thence took shipping with them for Bilboa, when the queen of Spain took the duchess to attend her person. About the beginning of the year 1731, the duke, who commanded a regiment, was at Lerida, but declined so fast, that he could not move without assistance, yet, when free from pain, did not lose his gaiety. He, however, received benefit from some mineral waters in Catalonia, but soon after relapsed at a small village, where he was utterly destitute of all the necessaries of life, till some charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent removed him to their house, and gave him all the relief in their power. Under their hospitable roof he languished a week, and then died, without one friend or acquaintance to close his eyes, and his funeral was performed in the same manner in which the fathers inter those of their own fraternity.

Thus died Philip duke of Wharton, "who, like Buckingham and Rochester, says the ingenious Mr. Walpole, comforted all the grave and dull, by throwing away the brightest profusion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries, and scrapes, which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compose one. If Julius Cæsar had only riot-ed with Cataline, he had never been emperor of the world. Indeed, the duke of Wharton was not made for conquests; he was not equally formed for a round-house and Pharos: in one of his ballads he bantered his own want of heroism. It was in a song he made on being seized by the guard, in St. James's park, for singing the Jacobite air, "The king shall have his own again."

The duke he drew out half his sword.
—— the guard drew out the rest."

"With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this lively man changed the free air of Westminster for the gloom of the Escorial, the prospect of king George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indifference to all religion, the frolic lord who had writ the ballad on the archbishop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a capuchin. It is difficult to give an account of the works of so mercurial a man, whose library was a tavern, and women of pleasure his muses. A thousand sallies of his imagination may have been lost. There are only two volumes in octavo, called his Life and Writings. These contain nothing of the latter but seventy-four numbers of the True Briton, and his Speech against the Bishop of Rochester. His other works are the ballads above mentioned, the Drinking Match at Eden-hall, in imitation of the Chevy-Chace, printed in a miscellany called Whartoniana; and a parody of a Song sung at the Opera-house, by Mrs. Tofts. His lordship also began a play on the story of the Queen of Scots."

WHATELY (WILLIAM) many years vicar of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in the reign of Charles I. His reputation as a preacher was so great, that numbers of different persuasions, went from Oxford and other distant places to hear him. As he ever appeared to speak from his heart, his sermons were felt as well as heard, and were attended with suitable effects. A neighbouring clergyman being deeply affected with one of them upon bounty to the poor, went to him after it was ended, and asked him, what proportion of his income he ought in conscience to give? Whately advised him not to be sparing; and intimated that when he was far from being in easy circumstances, he resolved to set aside a larger sum than ever for charitable uses; and that the consequence was, that God blessed and encreased the slender heap from which it was taken, and that he was then able to lend ten times as much as he had been formerly forced to borrow. His piety was of an extraordinary strain, as appears from his book of the Cumbers and Troubles of Marriage. He wrote several other works, and died on the 10th of May, 1639, much lamented by all his parishioners. These lines are part of his epitaph:

"It's William Whately that here lies.
"Who swam to's tomb in's people's eyes."

WHEELER (Sir GEORGE) an ingenious and learned traveller and divine, was the son of colonel Wheeler of Charing, in Kent, and was born in 1650, at Breda in Holland, where

his

his parents were in exile, on account of their having espoused the cause of Charles I. He studied at Lincoln college, Oxford; but before he had obtained a degree, went to travel: he went in company with Dr. James Spon of Lyons, from Venice to Constantinople, then through Asia Minor, and from Zant through several parts of Greece, to Attica, Corinth, &c. In travelling through Greece, they made great use of Pausanias, and corrected and explained several traditions by means of that author. After his return, he presented to the university of Oxford several antiquities, he had collected in his travels; upon which he was, in 1683, made master of arts; before that time he had obtained the honour of knighthood. He then took orders, and was soon after installed into a prebend of the church of Durham. He was likewise made vicar of Basingstoke, and was at length presented by bishop Crew, his patron, to the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. In 1702 he was created doctor of divinity by diploma. He published, 1. An Account of his Journey into Greece. 2. An Account of the Churches and Places of Assembly of the primitive Christians from the Churches of Tyre, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, described by Eusebius, and ocular Observations upon several ancient Churches, yet extant in those Parts. 3. The Protestant Monastery, or, Christian Economics. He died on the 18th of February, 1723-4.

WHICHCOTE (BENJAMIN) a learned English divine, was born in Shropshire, on the 11th of March, 1609, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow, and about the age of four or five and thirty, was made provost of King's college, which he brought into a flourishing condition. He every Sunday in the afternoon, for almost twenty years together preached in Trinity church, to great numbers of scholars, who were his constant and attentive auditors, and in those wild and unsettled times contributed more to the forming of the students of that university to a sober sense of religion, than any man of that age. In 1658 he wrote a copy of Latin verses upon the death of Oliver Cromwell. On his leaving Cambridge he came to London, and was chosen minister of Black-friars, where he continued till the fire of London in 1666, and then retired to a donative, which he had at Milton, near Cambridge, where he preached constantly, relieved the poor, had their children taught to read at his own charge, and made up differences among his neighbours. At length he was presented to the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, and during the building of that church, preached before the lord-mayor and aldermen at Guildhall chapel, for about seven years. When his church was finished he preached there twice a week, and obtained the general love and respect of his parish, but going to Cambridge, a little before Easter, in the year 1683, he was taken ill, and died in May the same year. Dr. Tillotson observes, that his whole life was a series of the most exemplary piety and devotion, and that he was remarkable for his universal charity and goodness; his conversation was kind and affable, he was slow to declare his judgment, modest in delivering it, and never passionate, nor peremptory. His select Sermons were printed at London, in octavo, in 1698, with a preface by the late earl of Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics, and four other volumes of his Discourses were published by Dr. John Jeffrey, archdeacon of Norwich.

WHIDAH, or FIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and to the west of the Gold Coast; but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about ten miles along the sea-shore. It is a very populous country, and is very well furnished with large villages. The houses are small, and round at the top, and are encompassed with mud-walls or hedges, together with a great number of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the finest prospect in the world. The fields are always green, and the negroes cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; and will not let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very respectful to each other; especially to their superiors, and are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and carry on a considerable trade with its produce, as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of these last every month. The chief men have generally forty or fifty wives, the principal captains three or four hundred, and the king four or five thousand. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable

life. The custom of circumcision is used here; but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived. They are such great gamesters, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plenty. There are many wild beasts within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, and several others; and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth to cover their nakedness. There have been strange revolutions in these parts, for the king of Dahomy, has not only conquered that kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and has entirely ruined them. Their trade consists of slaves, elephant's teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is two hundred miles east of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assegays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

WHISTON (WILLIAM) a pious English divine of uncommon parts and learning, but of a very singular character, was born on the 9th of December, 1667, at Norton, in Leicestershire, of which Josiah Whiston, his father, was rector. He studied at Clarehall, Cambridge, and having become master of arts, and fellow of the college, soon after set up for a tutor, when such was his reputation for probity and learning, that archbishop Tillotson sent him his nephew for a pupil. In 1694 he became chaplain to bishop More, and soon after he published his first work, a New Theory of the Earth; by which he obtained a great reputation. In 1698 bishop More gave him the living of Lowestoft cum Kellingland, in Suffolk. On which, though he kept a curate, he preached twice every Sunday, and, at least during all the summer-season, read a catechetical lecture in the evening, chiefly for the instruction of the adult. While he possessed this living, the parish-officers once applied to him for his hand to a licence, in order to set up a new ale-house, to whom he answered, "That if they would bring him a paper to sign, for the pulling an ale-house down, he would certainly sign it, but would never sign one for setting an ale-house up."

In the beginning of the present century, he was called to be sir Isaac Newton's deputy, and was afterwards made his successor in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics; upon which he resigned his living, and went to Cambridge. Soon after he published a short View of the Chronology of the Old Testament, and of the Harmony of the Four Evangelists. This was followed by several other works, among which was an Essay on the Revelation of St. John. In 1707 he preached eight sermons upon the accomplishment of Scripture prophecies, at the lecture founded by the honourable Mr. Boyle, which he printed the following year, with an appendix; and these were followed by his Essay on the Apostolical Constitutions, which he offered to the vice-chancellor for his licence to be printed at Cambridge, but was refused. His zeal in supporting what he firmly believed to be the truth, with respect to the doctrine of the Trinity, now alarmed his friends, who represented the dangers he would bring upon himself and family; but all they could say was of no avail, accordingly, in 1710, he was deprived of his professorship, and banished from the university of Cambridge.

At the conclusion of the same year, he published his Historical Preface, shewing the several steps and reasons of his departing from the commonly received notions of the Trinity; and in 1711 his Primitive Christianity revived, in four volumes octavo. He now fell under the lash of the convocation; and of their proceedings, as well as those of the university he published distinct accounts, in two appendixes to his Historical Preface, when it was prefixed to his Primitive Christianity revived.

On his expulsion from Cambridge, he settled in London, where he had conferences with Dr. Clarke, Mr. Benj. Hoadley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and other learned men, who endeavoured to moderate his zeal, which, however, he would not suffer to be corrupted, as he imagined it would be, with the least mixture of prudence, or worldly wisdom. In 1712, when prince Eugene was in England, Mr. Whiston imagining that he had proved, in his Essay on the Revelation of St. John, that some of the prophecies therein had been fulfilled by that general's victory over the Turks in 1697, and the succeeding peace, he printed a short dedication in Latin, and prefixing it to the Essay, presented it to that prince, who is said to have replied, that he did not know he had the honour of having been known to St. John. However, in return, he sent Mr. Whiston a present of fifteen guineas.

In 1715, and the two following years, a society for promoting Christian knowledge met weekly at Mr. Whiston's house, in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, to which Christians of all persuasions were equally admitted. In the year 1719 he published a satirical piece, entitled, a Letter of Thanks to Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, for his late Letter to his Clergy against the Use of new Forms of Doxology; and this ironical letter so displeased Dr. Sacheverell, that he attempted to shut him out of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which was then his parish-church. In 1721 a subscription was made for the support of his family, which amounted to 470l. For, though he drew profits from reading astronomical and philosophical lectures, and also from his publications, which were very numerous, yet these of themselves would have been very insufficient: nor when joined with the benevolence and charity of those who loved and esteemed him for his learning, integrity, and piety, did they prevent his being frequently in great distress. He continued long a member of the church of England, and regularly frequented its service, though he disapproved of many things in it: but at last he went over to the Baptists, and attended Dr. Forster's meeting at Pinner's Hall, Broad-street. But still regardless of the appearance of singularity in religious concerns, he constantly repeated aloud the Lord's prayer after the minister, and received the sacrament upon his knees. This conscientious and worthy man died after a week's illness, on the 22d of August, 1752, aged eighty-four.

Besides the books already mentioned, he published, 1. Tacquet's Euclid, with select Theorems of Archimedes, in Latin. 2. *Prælectiones Astronomicæ*. 3. *Prælectiones Physicæ Mathematicæ*. 4. The Primitive New Testament, in English. 5. An Essay towards restoring the true Text of the Old Testament. 6. An English translation of the genuine Works of Flavius Josephus, from the original Greek, folio. 7. His Sacred History of the Old and New Testament, from the Creation of the World, till the Days of Constantine the Great, reduced into Annals.

WHITBY, a sea-port town of the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Esk, at its flux into the sea, and is a well built town, having a very commodious harbour for ships, with a custom-house. The market is large, and very well served with provisions. It is fifty miles north-east-by-east of York, and two hundred and forty-seven north of London. Long. 0. 7. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITBY (Dr. DANIEL) a learned English divine, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Rulden, or Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in the year 1638. He studied in Trinity college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards elected perpetual fellow; became chaplain to Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, who, in 1668, collated him to a prebend in that church; and in 1672 he was admitted chanter, and the same year accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity; being then, or soon after rector of St. Edmund's church, in Salisbury. He died on the 24th of March, 1726, aged eighty-eight. He was very well, and at church the day before he died, and returning home was seized with a fainting, and died the night following. He was in stature short and very thin, was well read in the fathers, had a tenacious memory even to the last, and always closely applied himself to his studies; he was easy, affable, pious, and charitable, but was at the same time strangely ignorant of worldly affairs, even to a degree that is scarce to be conceived. He wrote, 1. Several Pieces against Popery. 2. The Protestant Reconciler. 3. A Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament, in two volumes folio. 4. Additional Annotations to the New Testament. 5. *Tractatus de Imputatione Divinae Peccati Adami Posteris ejus Universis in Reatum*, octavo. 6. *Dissertatio de S. Scripturarum Interpretatione, secundum Patrum Commentarios*. 7. A Discourse concerning Five principal Points of Controversy. 8. His Last Thoughts. 9. Several Sermons, and other works.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Fridays; and four fairs, on April 23, June 20, July 7, for toys; and October 19, for sheep. It is a poor borough-town, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. Their chief trade consists in shalloons, and other woollen manufacture. It is twelve miles north of Winchester, and fifty-nine west-by-south of London. Long. 1. 25. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 28, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, hogs, flaxen and hempen cloth, and some woollen. It is seated on the confines of the county, near Cheshire, and is a pretty good town, twenty miles south-by-east of Chester, and one hundred and sixty-two north-west of London. Long. 2. 40. E. Lat. 52. 58. N.

WHITE (ROBERT) an eminent engraver, was born in Lon-

don, in 1645, and had a natural inclination to drawing and etching, which he attempted before he had any instructions from Loggan, of whom he learned, and for whom he drew and engraved many buildings. He was particularly distinguished by his extraordinary success in portraits, in which he preserved an admirable lightness, a merit that would give value to his prints, though they were not so well performed. Many of his heads were taken by himself, with a black-lead pencil, on vellum. The heads of Sir Godfrey Kneller and his brother, were engraved from drawings by White. Mr. Walpole has given a large catalogue of his works, though he himself never made any regular collection; but when he had done a plate, he rolled up two or three proofs, and flung them into a closet, where they lay in heaps. Thus employed for forty years together, he had saved about four or five thousand pounds, and yet, by some misfortune or waste, died in indigent circumstances in 1704, when his plates being sold to a print-seller in the Poultry, enriched the purchaser in a few years.

WHITE (GEORGE) the son of Robert, finished some of his father's plates, and engraved others; but chiefly practised in mezzotinto, in which he succeeded, and had sometimes twenty guineas for a plate. His best are thought to be those of Sir Richard Blackmore and Silvester Petyt, the latter remarkably fine. He also painted in oil, and more frequently in miniature. He was living in the year 1731. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.*

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays; and a fair, on August 1, for merchandize and toys. It is seated on a creek of the sea, at the north of end of a great rising hill, which is washed by the sea at high water. On the west side, there is a great rock or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place. This and a great wall of stone secure the harbour. It is lately much improved in its buildings; and is inhabited by merchants, who trade in salt and coals, which last are dug up here in large quantities. It is ten miles south-west of Cockermouth, and three hundred north-west of London. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITELOCKE (BULSTRODE) an eminent politician, historian, and lawyer, was the son of Sir James Whitelocke, knight, one of the judges, and was born at London, on the 6th of August, 1605. He was educated in grammar learning, in Merchant-Taylors school, and became a gentleman commoner in St. John's college, in Oxford; but, before he had taken a degree, went to the Middle Temple, where he became eminent for his skill in the common law. In the beginning of the long parliament, he was chosen burgess for Marlow, in Bucks, and was appointed chairman of the committee for drawing up the charge against the earl of Strafford, and one of the managers against him at his trial. In May, 1642, he was appointed one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Bucks, and, in 1643, one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the king at Oxford in the name of the parliament, and one of the lay gentlemen to sit among the assembly of divines, in which he made a speech concerning the *jus divinum* of church government by presbytery. In 1644, he was again appointed one of the commissioners for a peace at Oxford; and, on the 15th of April, the year following, one of the commissioners of the admiralty. In 1648, he was made one of the commissioners of the great seal, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, and king's serjeant; but, on the 26th of December, the same year, retired into the country, to avoid having any concern in the king's trial. In 1649, he was appointed one of the three commissioners of the new great seal of the commonwealth of England; was elected one of the thirty persons for the council of state, made high steward of the city of Oxford, and keeper of the king's library and medals, which he had before hindered from being sold. In 1653, he went ambassador to Sweden, whence he returned the year following; and, on his refusing to continue one of the commissioners of the great seal, was made one of the commissioners of the exchequer. In January, 1656, he was chosen speaker of the house of commons *pro tempore*, and, in the year following, was summoned by Oliver the Protector to sit in the other house, by the name of Bulstrode lord Whitelocke. In 1659, he was president of the council of state, made one of the committee of safety, and keeper of the great seal *pro tempore*; but, on the 30th of December, the same year, retired into the country, for fear of being sent prisoner to the Tower, for being a member of the above committee, at which time he left the great seal with his wife, locked up in a desk, who delivered it to Lenthall, the speaker; and from that time to his death, he lived retired in the country, for the most part at Chilton, in Wiltshire, where he died on the 28th of January, 1676. He wrote, 1. Memorials of the English Affairs, folio. 2. Memorials of the English Affairs from the supposed Expedition of Brutus to this Island. 3. Several Speeches, which

Were

were published, and several manuscripts which have never been made public:

WHITE-SEA is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, in the north part of Muscovy, lying between Russian Lapland and the country of the Samoides, at the bottom of which bay is the city of Archangel.

WHITGIFT (JOHN) archbishop of Canterbury, was descended from the ancient family of Whitgift, in Yorkshire, and was born at Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1530, or 1533. He studied in Queen's college, Cambridge, and in Pembroke hall, under John Bradford the Martyr. In 1555, he was admitted fellow of Peter-house. In 1560, he entered into holy orders, and soon after became chaplain to Dr. Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Feverham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1563, he was admitted lady Margaret's professor of divinity, in which place he behaved in such a manner, that his salary was augmented by the university from twenty marks to twenty pounds; and, in 1565, having preached before queen Elizabeth, she caused him to be immediately sworn her chaplain. In 1566, he obtained a license from the university to preach throughout England, was made master of Trinity college, and regius professor of divinity. In 1571, he served the office of vice-chancellor, and after several other preferments, was, on the 24th of March, 1576, nominated to the bishoprick of Worcester, and soon after appointed vice-president of Wales, and, upon the death of Dr. Grindal, in 1582, was made archbishop of Canterbury. In this post, he acted with great vigour against the puritan party, upon which account he was treated with extreme severity in several pamphlets, and in particular in one entitled *Martin Mar-Prelate*. He erected an hospital, free-school, and chapel, at Croydon, and died on the 29th of February, 1634. He wrote an Answer to the Admonition to the Parliament, with a Reply, &c.

WHITNEY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on Thursday in the Easter week, and June 29, for all sorts of cattle; and November 23, for all sorts of cattle and cheese. It is an ancient, large, straggling town. The clothiers who reside here, drive a great trade in blankets and rugs. It is seated on the river Windrush, and has a good free-school, and the market is pretty well supplied with provisions. It is nine miles north-west of Oxford, and seventy west north-west of London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

WIBURG, a trading town of the Russian Empire, in the territory of Carelia, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It was ceded to the Russians by the Swedes, in 1721. It is seated at the bottom of the gulph of Finland, where it has a haven, seventy miles north-west of Petersburg. Long. 29. 10. E. Lat. 61. 5. N.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, and capital of North Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is the seat of the superior tribunal, or court of justice, in this province, and stands upon the lake Water, in a peninsula, ninety-five miles north-west of Sleswick, and one hundred and ten west-by-north of Copenhagen. Long. 9. 20. E. Lat. 56. 18. N.

WICKHAM, or **WYKEHAM**, (WILLIAM) bishop of Winchester, was born at the village of Wickham, in the county of Southampton, in 1324. He studied at Winchester, but it is not certain, that he was ever a student at Oxford. His patron, Nicholas Uvedale, being made governor of the province of Southampton, appointed him his counsellor and secretary, and he could not have made choice of a fitter person for that employment; for no man in that age either wrote or spoke more politely than Mr. Wickham; for this reason, Edington, bishop of Winchester, lord high treasurer of the kingdom, appointed him his secretary three years after, and at length recommended him to king Edward III. That prince took him into his service, and as Wickham understood geometry and architecture, he was appointed surveyor of the royal buildings, and also chief justice in eyre. It was by his advice and persuasion, that the king was induced to pull down great part of Windsor castle, and to rebuild in it the magnificent manner in which it now appears; and the execution of this great work was committed entirely to him. He had likewise the sole direction of the building of Queensborough castle. These employments he discharged in such a manner as to gain a considerable share in his master's favour and affections; but his enemies giving a malicious turn to an inscription he had put on the palace of Windsor, exposed him for a short time to the king's displeasure. The words of the inscription are, "THIS MADE WICKHAM," which have an ambiguous meaning signifying either This was made by Wickham, or This advanced the fortune of Wickham. Those who wished him ill interpreted them in the former sense, and hinted to the king, that he insolently ascribed all the glory of it to himself. His majesty, highly exasperated, reproached him, but was appeased, and even laughed, after hearing his an-

swer, he replying, with a smile, that his accusers must either be extremely malicious, or extremely ignorant of the laws of grammar, since the true sense of the inscription was, "I am the creature of this palace; to it I owe the favour indulged me by my sovereign, who has raised me from a low condition to an exalted fortune."

From this time, the king was continually heaping on him preferments both ecclesiastical and civil, and Wickham ran thro' a long list of promotions in the church, from his being made rector of Pulham, in Norfolk, in 1357, which was his first, to his being raised to the see of Winchester, in 1366, his advancement in the state all the while keeping pace with these preferments. Thus, in 1359, he was constituted chief warden and surveyor of the king's castles at Windsor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam; in 1363, warden and justiciary of the king's forests on this side the Trent; in 1364, keeper of the privy-seal; and, soon after his being raised to the see of Winchester, he was appointed lord high chancellor, and then president of the privy council. That he might discharge at the same time the several duties of his employments, both ecclesiastical and civil, he endeavoured, on the one hand, to regulate his own life according to the strictest maxims, and to promote to benefices only such parish-priests as were able to give due instructions to their parishioners, and at the same time led exemplary lives; and, on the other hand, he did all in his power to cause justice to be impartially administered. In 1371, he resigned the chancellorship, and soon after the great seal. King Edward returning to England, after his having carried on a successful war in France, found his exchequer in great disorder. The duke of Lancaster, one of his sons, at the head of several lords, went and waited upon his majesty, to complain of the clergy, who then enjoyed most of the posts of the kingdom; when the king being moved by these complaints, removed them from their employments, which he bestowed upon the laity; but the latter behaved so ill, that he was obliged to restore the clergy. Some time after, the duke of Lancaster set every engine at work to ruin Wickham, and had him condemned to lose all the temporalities of his bishoprick, without allowing him time for putting the papers in order that were necessary for his defence. He even advised king Edward to banish him; but that prince suspecting the injustice of the sentence, and that the duke of Lancaster was concerned in some plot, restored to Wickham all that the duke had divested him of, and having appointed Richard, his grandson, his successor, died soon after. Richard, who succeeded him, being but eleven years of age, the duke of Lancaster, who was president of the council, revived the accusations against the bishop of Winchester, but that prelate refuted them with such strength of argument, that he was fully cleared. He at length founded two noble colleges, one at Oxford, and the other at Winchester, and while he was exerting his utmost endeavours to improve those fine foundations, he was called to court, in 1389, and, almost in spite of himself, made lord high chancellor. The duties of this post he discharged in so excellent a manner for three years as rendered the nation happy; but foreseeing the storm which threatened the kingdom, he with difficulty obtained leave to resign his employment, in order to shelter himself from it. He then finished the building of his colleges, and laid out several sums, that were of great advantage to the public and the poor, notwithstanding which, in 1397, he was impeached of high treason in open parliament, but was fully cleared. He died, at South Waltham, in 1404, at eighty-one years of age. He was employed in the expulsion of the followers of Wickliffe.

WICKLIFF, (JOHN) a famous reformer, or more properly the father of the reformation, as he was the first who ventured to bring religion to the test of scripture. He was born in Yorkshire in the year 1324, and was educated at Oxford, where he taught divinity with reputation, and had a great number of scholars amongst the bachelors and young doctors of divinity; but teaching some new opinions, he was excluded from his professorship, when he continued only curate of Lutterworth, and was supported in his opposition to the church by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Henry lord Percy, and some others, and boldly preached throughout all England, attended by a great number of his disciples, who maintained his opinions with incredible zeal. He maintained, that the church of Rome is not the head of other churches, and that the bishop of that see has no pre-eminence over the bishops in other countries; that neither the clergy nor the monks, according to the law of God, ought to possess temporal power, and ought not to be suffered to act as judges, that right belonging only to princes and magistrates; that those who are guilty of crimes ought to be punished by the civil magistrate, and the laws of the land; that neither the king nor the kingdom ought to submit to any episcopal see, and that the clergy ought not to raise any sums from the people till the wealth of the church

has been all employed for the public benefit; that the substance of bread and wine in the sacrament remains the same after its consecration as before, and that it does not really and truly contain the body and blood of Christ, but only in a figurative sense; and that when a man has repented of his sins, confession is superfluous, &c. In short, his tenets were much the same as those of Calvin.

These doctrines beginning to spread, and to make much noise, Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, assembled a council at Lambeth in February, 1377, to which Wickliff was cited, in order to give an account of his doctrines. This reformer boldly appeared, accompanied by the duke of Lancaster, who had then the principal share of the government, and by other lords, and there defending himself, was dismissed without condemnation; but pope Gregory XI. being informed of his doctrines, and the protection he received from the great, wrote to the bishops of England to cause him to be apprehended; or, if that could not be done, to cite him to appear at Rome; sending them, at the same time, nineteen propositions advanced by Wickliff, which he condemned as heretical and erroneous. Upon this a second council was held at Lambeth, where he again appeared and avoided condemnation, the lords and people declaring for him with such resolution, that the bishops durst only command him to be silent. Wickliff, however, continued as usual to propagate his opinions, and drew after him a great number of followers. Upon which William Courtnay called a council in the year 1382, in which he condemned twenty-four propositions of Wickliff, or his disciples, ten as heretical, and fourteen as erroneous. The council also obtained a declaration from king Richard II. against all who should preach the new doctrines; by virtue of which many Wickliffites were apprehended, and proceeded against with great severity. But while these things were carrying on with much heat and confusion, Wickliff himself died at Lutterworth, where he had kept himself concealed, on the 2d of December, 1384, leaving many books behind him for the establishment of his doctrines. The chief of them is a dialogue entitled *Triologus*, from the three speakers in it. He wrote many pieces both in Latin and English. His Translation of the New Testament from the Vulgate, was printed with Lewis's History of the English Bibles, in folio, 1731. Calmet informs us, that he translated the whole Bible, and that there were several manuscripts of this translation, but that it was never printed. It ought not to be omitted, that the austerity of his life, and the sanctity of his manners, added great weight to his doctrine. He was indefatigable in his labours, and for the most part went about barefooted in the garb of a pilgrim.

Wickliffe, after his death, suffered many anathemas; kings, popes, and councils held in various places, repeated their condemnations. King Richard caused his writings to be thrown into the fire, and king Henry V. who, though a brave prince, was a cruel bigot, exterminated the rest of that sect, several of whom he caused to be burnt at the stake; but a gentleman of Bohemia, who studied in the university of Oxford, having carried Wickliff's books into his own country, gave birth to the sect of the Hussites; therefore, the council of Constance assembled in the year 1414, before they proceeded against the persons of John Hus and Jerome of Prague, not only condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, and forbade the reading of his books, but declared that he had died a notorious and obstinate heretic, and ordered that his bones should be dug up, if they could be distinguished, and thrown out of holy ground. It was not without reason that the church of Rome acted with such vigour against these reformers, who in reality began what Luther and Calvin a century after continued with better success.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by the county of Dublin, on the east by the Irish channel, on the south by Wexford, and on the west by Kildare and Catherlough, being about thirty-six miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, and is tolerably fruitful. Wicklow is the principal town, and is seated on the sea-side, twenty-two miles east of Baltinglass. It has a narrow haven at the mouth of the river Letrim, and is surrounded with a strong wall. It is twenty-four miles almost south of Dublin. Long. 6. 20. W. Lat. 52. 56. N.

WICKWARE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays; and two fairs, on April 5, and July 2, for oxen and horses. It is governed by a mayor. It is twenty-four miles south of Gloucester, and one hundred and twelve west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

WIELIKIELOKI, a considerable town of the empire of Russia, in the western part of the duchy of Rzeva, seated on the river Lovast, with a strong castle. Long. 31. 35. E. Lat. 56. 32. N.

WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the confines of Silesia, upon a river which falls into the Warta, with a strong castle. It is twenty miles from Siradia. Long. 18. 47. N. Lat. 51. 12. N.

WICQUEFORT, (ABRAHAM DE) a famous Dutch writer, was born in 1598. He went young into France, where he applied himself to his studies, and afterwards staid there thirty-two years in quality of resident to the elector of Brandenburg. Cardinal Mazarine caused him to be sent to the Bastille in 1658, and then conducted to Calais, from whence he recalled him three months after, and gave him a pension of a thousand crowns. Wicquefort enjoyed this pension till the war between Holland and France. He continued to discover great fondness for the French, and was protected in Holland by the pensionary John de Wit, but restoring to the English ambassador the originals of the secret advice received by the Dutch from the lord Howard, their spy in England, which they had given him to translate; he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. At this time he was resident at the Hague for the duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, and secretary and interpreter of the foreign dispatches to the States General, but lost these posts on his being imprisoned, and was never afterwards restored to them. In 1679, one of his daughters found means to deliver him, and he retired to the duke of Zeil's court, where he staid till the year 1681. He wrote many books and translations, but his best book is in French, and entitled the Ambassador and his Functions, the best edition of which is that of the Hague in 1681, two volumes quarto. This is a curious performance, and is therefore much esteemed.

WIDVILLE, (ANTHONY) earl of Rivers, lord Scales and Newfells, lord of the Isle of Wight; and, as Caxton expresses it, "defenseur and directeur of the causes apostolique for our holy fader the pope in this royaume of England, and uncle and governour to my lord prince of Wales." He was the son of Richard Widville, by Jacqueline of Luxemburgh, duchess dowager of Bedford, and brother of lady Gray who captivated Edward IV. when about seventeen years of age; he and his father were taken from Sandwich, and carried to Calais by some of the opposite faction. The credit of his sister, the countenance and example of his prince, the boisterousness of the times, nothing softened, says Mr. Walpole, nothing roughened the mind of this amiable lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious brother-in-law, without his weaknesses, and as brave as the heroes of either Rome, without their savageness; studious in the intervals of business, and devout after the manner of those whimsical times, when men challenged others whom they never saw, and went barefoot to visit shrines in countries of which they had scarce a map. He distinguished himself both as a warrior and a statesman. The Lancastrians making an insurrection in Northumberland, he attended the king into those parts, and was a chief commander at the siege of Alnwick castle; soon after which he was created knight of the Garter. In the tenth of the same reign, he defeated the dukes of Clarence and Warwick in a skirmish near Southampton, and prevented their seizing a great ship called the Trinity, belonging to the latter. On the change of the scene, he attended the king into Holland, and returning with him, had a great share in his victories, and was constituted governor of Calais, and captain-general of all the king's forces by sea and land. He had before been sent ambassador to negotiate a marriage between the king's sister and the duke of Burgundy; and, in the same character, concluded a treaty between king Edward and the duke of Brittany. On prince Edward being created prince of Wales, he was appointed his governor, and had a grant of the office of chief butler of England. He was even on the point of attaining the high honour of espousing the Scottish princess, sister of king James III. the bishop of Rochester, lord privy-seal, and sir Edward Widville being dispatched into Scotland to perfect that marriage.

A remarkable event of his life was the victory he gained in a tournament over Anthony count de la Roche, called the Bastard of Burgundy, natural son of Philip the Good. This encounter was performed in a solemn and most magnificent tilt held for that purpose in Smithfield. The prize was a collar of gold, with a rich flower of souvenance enamelled, and was fastened above the earl's knee by some of the queen's ladies, on the Wednesday after the feast of the Resurrection. The Bastard, attended by four hundred lords, knights, squires, and heralds, landed at Gravesend, and was met at Blackwall by the lord high constable with seven barges, and a galley full of attendants, richly covered with gold and arras. In Fleet-street the champions solemnly met in the king's presence, and the palaces of the bishops of Salisbury and Ely were appointed for their lodging, as St. Paul's cathedral was for holding a chapter for the

the solution of certain doubts upon the articles of combat. The pavillions, trappings, &c. prepared for the lists were extremely sumptuous, yet the queen could not but think it well bestowed in obtaining the satisfaction of beholding her brother victorious in so sturdy an encounter. The spike in the front of lord Scale's horse having run into the nostrils of the Bastard's horse, so that he reared up and threw his rider. The generous conqueror disdained the advantage, and would have renewed the combat; but the Bastard refused to fight any more on horseback. The next day they fought on foot, when Widville again prevailing, and the sport growing warm, the king gave the signal to part them. Earl Rivers had his share of his sister's afflictions as well as of her triumphs; but understanding that there was to be a jubilee and pardon at St. James's in Spain, he went thither, and was for some time employed in pilgrimages. At length returning to England, this brave and accomplished nobleman was beheaded at Pontefract by order of Richard III. on the 13th of June, 1483. *Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

He was the greatest restorer and pattern of learning among the nobility of his age. He translated several books from the French, and presented to king Edward IV. "the Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," which, Mr. Granger observes, was the third book printed in England by Caxton our first printer, and is dated November 18, 1477.

WIGAN, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays and Fridays; and three fairs, on October 13, and Holy Thursday, for horses and horned cattle, and cloth; and on June 27, for horses and horned cattle. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Douglas, and is governed by a mayor. It sends two members to parliament, and is thirteen miles north of Warrington, and one hundred and ninety-five north-north-west of London. Long. 2. 32. W. Lat. 53. 37. N.

WIGHT, (the Isle of) is part of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about twenty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and consists of good arable and pasture land, hills, and valleys, woods and champaign lands, and is equal to any part of England of the same dimensions either in fruitfulness of soil, or pleasantness of situation. Besides plenty of sea fish, they have rabbits, hares, partridges, pheasants, and other game. In the middle of the island is a ridge of hills, on which are flocks of sheep with exceeding fine wool. It contains thirty-six towns, villages, and castles, and fifty-six parish churches. It is almost surrounded with rocks, particularly on that side towards France. The principal town is Newport.

WIGHTON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and two fairs; on May 14, and September 25, for horses and sheep. It is seated at the spring-head of the river Skellset, and is but a small town, with an inconsiderable market. It is eighteen miles east-by-south of York, and is one hundred and ninety-two north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 45. E. Lat. 53. 55. N.

WIGTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays; and one fair, on March 25 for merchandize and toys. It is seated among the moors, eight miles south-west of Carlisle, and three hundred and three north-north-east of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

WIGTOWN, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, seated on a bay of the Irish channel, at the mouth of the river Cree, ninety miles south-west of Edinburgh. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

WIHITZ, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, forty miles south-east of Carlsbad. Long. 16. 46. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

WILD, (HENRY) a taylor, who from an extraordinary love of study, became a professor of languages. He was born in the city of Norwich, where he was educated at a grammar school till he was almost fitted for the university, but his friends wanting fortune and interest to maintain him there, bound him apprentice to a taylor, with whom he served seven years, and afterwards worked seven years more as a journeyman. About the end of the last seven years, he was seized with a fever and ague, which held him two or three years, and at last reduced him so low, as to disable him from working at his trade. In this situation he amused himself with some old books of controversial divinity, wherein he found great stress laid on the Hebrew original of several texts of scripture; and though he had almost lost the learning he had obtained at school, his strong desire of knowledge excited him to attempt to make himself master of it. He was at first obliged to make use of an English Hebrew Grammar and Lexicon, but by degrees recovered the knowledge of the Latin tongue which he had learned at school. On the recovery of his health, he divided his time between the business of his profession and his

studies, which last employed the greatest part of his nights. Thus self-taught, and assisted only by his own great genius, he, by dint of continual application, added to the knowledge of the Hebrew, that of all or most of the oriental languages, but still laboured in obscurity, till at length he was accidentally discovered. The late worthy Dr. Prideaux, dean of Norwich, being offered some Arabic manuscripts in parchment, by a bookseller of that city, thinking, perhaps, that the price demanded for them was too great, declined buying them; but soon after, Mr. Wild hearing of them, purchased them, and the dean, on calling at the shop and enquiring for the manuscripts, was informed of their being sold. Chagrined at his disappointment, he asked the name and profession of the person who had bought them; and, being told he was a taylor, he had him instantly run and fetch them, if they were not cut in pieces to make measures; but he was soon relieved from his fears by Mr. Wild's appearance with the manuscripts, though, on the dean's enquiring whether he would part with them, he answered in the negative. The dean then hastily asked what he did with them? He replied, that he read them. He was desired to read them, which he did. He was then bid to render a passage or two into English, which he readily performed with great exactness. Amazed at this, the dean partly at his own expence, and partly by a subscription raised among persons whose inclinations led them to this kind of knowledge, sent him to Oxford; where, though he was never a member of the university, he was by the dean's interest admitted to the Bodleian library, and employed for some years in translating, or making extracts out of oriental manuscripts, and thus bid adieu his to needle. At Oxford he was known by the name of the Arabian taylor. He constantly attended the library all the hours it was open, and when it was shut employed most of his leisure time in teaching the oriental languages to young gentlemen at the pitiful price of half a guinea a language, except for the Arabic, for which he had a guinea, and his subscriptions for teaching amounted to no more than 20 or 30l. a year. Unhappily for him, the branch of learning in which he excelled, was cultivated by few; and the reverend Mr. Gagnier, a French gentleman, skilled in the oriental tongues, was in possession of all the favours the university could bestow in this way, he being recommended by the heads of houses to instruct young gentlemen, and employed by the professors of those languages to read public lectures in their absence.

Mr. Wild, when at Oxford, seemed to be about forty years of age, his person was thin and meagre, and his stature moderately tall. He had an extraordinary memory, and as his pupils frequently invited him to spend an evening with them, he would often entertain them with long and curious details out of the Roman, Greek, and Arabic histories. His morals were good; he was addicted to no vice, but was sober, temperate, modest, and diffident of himself, without any tincture of conceitedness or vanity. About the year 1720 he removed to London, where he spent the remainder of his life under the patronage of Dr. Mead. In 1734, was published his Translation from the Arabic of Mahomet's Journey to Heaven, a short time after his death, and this is the only piece of his that was ever printed.

WILKINS, (JOHN) bishop of Chester, and an excellent mathematician, was the son of Mr. Walter Wilkins, citizen and goldsmith of Oxford, and was born at Fawlfey, near Daventry in Northamptonshire, in the year 1614. He studied at New Inn college, and afterwards at Magdalen hall; and, having at length taken orders, became chaplain to William lord Say, and afterwards to Charles count palatine of the Rhine. Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, he adhered to the parliament party, and took the covenant: on the 12th of April, 1648, was created bachelor of divinity, and the next day made warden of Wadham college, in the room of Mr. John Pitt who was ejected thence by the parliamentary visitors. In 1649, he was created doctor of divinity, and about that time took the engagement to be faithful to the commonwealth of England. About the year 1659, he married Robina, the widow of Peter French, canon of Christ church, and sister to Oliver Cromwell; and the statutes of Wadham college prohibiting the warden thereof from marrying, he obtained a dispensation from Oliver to hold the wardenship, notwithstanding his marriage. In 1659, by the favour of Richard Cromwell, who succeeded Oliver, he was made master of Trinity college in Cambridge, but was ejected thence at the restoration, which happened the year following. He was then chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, London, and presented to the rectory of St. Laurence Jewry, after which he was made dean of Rippon; and, in 1668, consecrated bishop of Chester. This learned prelate, Dr. Burnet tells us, had as great a mind, as true a judgment, as eminent virtues, and as good a soul as ever he knew.

Mr. Stranger observes, that "he was a man of a penetrating genius and enlarged understanding, and seemed to have been born for the improvement of every kind of knowledge to which he applied himself. He was a very able naturalist and mathematician, and an excellent divine. Considerable discoveries were made by him, and the ingenious persons who assembled at his lodgings in Oxford before the incorporation of the Royal Society. His books on prayer and preaching, and especially his Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, shew how able a divine he was; and his Essay towards a real Character and Philosophical Language, is a master-piece of invention, yet has been laughed at with some of his other chimeras, but even these shew themselves to be the chimeras of a man of genius." He died at London of the stone on the 19th of November, 1672. He wrote, besides the above work. 1. The Discovery of a New World, viz. the Moon. 2. Ecclesiastes, or a Discourse of the Gift of Preaching. 3. A Discourse concerning the Beauty of Providence in all the rugged Passages of it. 5. Mathematical Magic, and other curious works. After his decease, Dr. Tillotson published his Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, octavo, and a volume of his Sermons on several Occasions.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the river Swieta, thirty-two miles north-west of Wilna. Long. 26. 38. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

WILLIAM I. commonly called the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, king of England, and one of the greatest generals of the 11th century, was born at Falaise, and was the natural son of Robert duke of Normandy, by Arlette, a furrier's daughter, whence he obtained the name of the Bastard. After the death of Robert, which happened in 1035, William, who was his only son, succeeded him. His relations, however, disputed the succession, but being favoured by Henry I. king of France, he triumphed over them, defeated count d'Arques, took Maine, and carried the war into Anjou. Some time after he paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, who treated him with great respect, took a tour with him through England, and even shewed him all his principal fortifications. Some time after Edward the Confessor dying without issue, in 1065, appointed him his heir. On which William sent to demand the crown, and soon after landed at Pevensey in Sussex, with a powerful army, and thence proceeding to Hastings, built a strong fort. Harold had placed himself on the throne, and now marched to oppose him, on which a bloody battle was fought, on the 14th of October, 1066, in which William obtained a complete victory, though he had three horses killed under him, and lost a great number of his troops. On the side of the English, Harold was slain, with many of the nobility, and about 60,000 soldiers. Historians observe, that the loss of this battle was in a great measure owing to the English being softened by a long peace, during which they had neglected the military arts, and abandoned themselves to luxury and idleness, and to this we may suppose, that the licentiousness of the clergy, the effeminacy, pride, and oppression of the nobility, and the dissolute behaviour of the common people, did not a little contribute. The Normans had, besides, the advantage of long bows, of the use of which the English were then ignorant. But, notwithstanding these, the English with their battle-axes kept so close together, that they remained invincible, till the Normans pretending to fly, brought them into disorder.

Notwithstanding this victory, William could have little hopes of gaining the throne by right of conquest; he, therefore, gave out that he came to revenge the death of prince Alfred, brother to king Edward, to restore Robert archbishop of Canterbury to his see, and to obtain the crown as his right, on account of its being bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor. He cannot, therefore, be properly said to obtain the crown by conquest, since these motives engaged many of the English in his favour.

William was tall, broad set, and had great strength. His passions were violent, but he had much wisdom, and an equal share of dissimulation. He marched directly to London, but on the way was met by a large body of Kentish men, each with a bough, or branch of a tree in his hand. This army was headed by Stigand the archbishop, who made a speech to the Conqueror, in which he boldly demanded the preservation of their liberties, and let him know that they were resolved rather to die than to part with their laws and live in bondage. William thought proper to grant their demands; he agreed to govern them by the laws of Edward the Confessor, and to suffer them to retain their ancient customs. Upon his coronation at Westminster, he was sworn to govern by the laws of the realm, and though he afterwards introduced some new forms, he preserved trials by juries, and the borough law. He insti-

tuted the courts of chancery and exchequer; but at the same time disarmed his English subjects, and forbade their having any light in their houses after eight o'clock at night, when a bell was rung, called Curfew or Cover-fire, at the sound of which all were obliged to put out their fires and candles. He conquered several powers who invaded England, obliged the Scots to preserve the peace they had broken, compelled the Welch to pay him tribute, refused to pay homage to the pope, built the Tower of London, and caused all public acts to be made in the Norman tongue. He oppressed the people by taxes, and caused all England to be surveyed and rated, and had the men numbered, in a work called Doomsday-book, which is still extant. To chastise the French, who had invaded Normandy, and after that to reduce his son Robert, who appeared there in arms against him, he carried over with him an English army, and left his Norman troops in England: but in a general engagement he had like to have been slain by his son; but Robert no sooner found that he was engaged with his father, than he dutifully submitted to him, notwithstanding his being victorious.

Some time after William declared war against Philip I. king of France, laid waste the country, burnt Mantes, and ravaged the country by fire and sword to the gates of Paris; but approaching too near the flames of Mantes, the heat of the fire, together with the warmth of the season, threw him into a fever, which being increased by a fall from his horse in his return to Roan, he died in a village near that city, on the 9th of September, 1087, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, after a reign of fifty-four years in Normandy, and twenty-one in England, and was interred at Caen.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, or Red, from the redness of his hair, was the second surviving son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his father on the 27th of September, 1087. He was then thirty years of age, and at the same time Robert, his elder brother, succeeded by his father's will to the duchy of Normandy; but resolved to assert his right of primogeniture to the crown of England, and several of the Norman nobility espoused his cause. William, however, defeated a body of his troops in Kent, and soon after, partly by force, and partly by bribery, prevailed on him to conclude a peace. The two brothers then made war on Henry, their youngest brother, whom they besieged in Mount St. Michael, where the king riding one morning unattended, fell in with a party of Henry's soldiers, and endeavoured to force his way through them, but was dismounted, and a soldier was going to dispatch him, when he saved his life by crying out, "Hold, fellow, I am the king of England." Upon this the man dropping his sword, raised the monarch from the ground, and received from him the honour of knighthood, and other favours. The brothers being now soon reconciled, William turned his arms against Scotland, and defeated the army of king Malcolm, who with his son were killed just before, in an ambush laid by Mowbray, governor of Northumberland. But soon after, Mowbray finding that the king neglected to reward his services, joined with other noblemen to set the crown on the head of Stephen, grandson to William the Conqueror: upon which the king marched into Yorkshire, reduced Bamborough, took Mowbray prisoner, and put an end to the rebellion.

But at length William hunting in the New Forest, was killed by an arrow-shot by Walter Tyrrel, his particular favourite, who aiming at a deer, shot the king in the breast, on which he immediately expired, on the 2d of August, 1100, aged forty-four, after a reign of thirteen years; when so little respect was paid to his body, that it was conveyed to Winchester in a coal-cart.

WILLIAM III. of Nassau, prince of Orange, stadtholder of the United Provinces, king of England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. and one of the most able politicians, and greatest sovereigns that have reigned in Europe, was the son of William of Nassau, prince of Orange, by Henrietta-Maria, the daughter of Charles I. king of England, and was born at the Hague, on the 4th of November, 1650. He was scarce twenty-two years of age when, in 1672, he was elected stadtholder, and declared general of the Dutch armies, in order to put a stop to the rapidity of the conquests made by Lewis XIV. In 1673 he took the strong town of Naerden, and by his courage and conduct obliged the French to quit Utrecht, and several considerable places where they had garrisons. Soon after he engaged the French at Senef, where he gained great honour by his courage and conduct, and obtained a victory after a most bloody engagement. On the 17th of October, 1677, he embarked for England, and on the 4th of November was married to the princess Mary, the eldest daughter of the duke of York, and on the 29th of the same month departed from London with his princess, and landed at Terbyde. In August, 1678, he attacked and defeated the duke of Luxemburg in his quarters, near the abbey of St. Denis. In the heat of the action he advanced so

far,

far, that he was in great danger of being lost: but M. Puwerkerk coming seasonably to his relief, killed an officer that was just going to fire a pistol at him. On the 29th of June, 1684, a treaty was signed at the Hague, which put an end to the war.

James, duke of York, having ascended to the throne of England, after the death of his brother Charles II. endeavouring to restore the popish religion, and to destroy the civil and religious liberties of the people, they naturally cast their eyes on the prince of Orange, and applied to him for deliverance, on which he landed at Torbay, on the 5th of November, 1688, and was joyfully received by almost the whole nation. James now made his escape to France, and after his departure the lords and commons agreed, after much dispute, that he had abdicated the throne, upon which the prince of Orange, and the princess Mary, were proclaimed king and queen on the 13th of February, 1689, and crowned on the 11th of April following.

An attempt was then made by the opposite party to secure Scotland for James II. but on the 26th of May, 1689, the two armies meeting at Killcranky, in the shire of Perth, lieutenant-general Mackay, who commanded for king William, obtained a complete victory, after which the whole island of Great Britain submitted to king William.

In the mean time Tyrconnel had disarmed great part of the Protestants of Ireland, and formed an army of Papists amounting to 30,000 foot and 8000 horse, while the Protestants in the North took up arms, and seizing on Kilmore, Coleraine, Inniskilling, and Londonderry, declared for king William and queen Mary. Things were in this situation when James landing at Kinfale, on the 12th of March, 1688-9, made his public entry into Dublin; he soon after put himself at the head of 20,000 men, and was twice reinforced by the French, who each time joined him with 5000 men. He took Coleraine and Kilmore, and laid siege to Londonderry; but soon after returned to meet his parliament in Dublin, where he passed an act to attain two or three thousand Protestant lords, ladies, clergymen, and gentlemen of high treason. In the mean time the siege of Londonderry was vigorously carried on, and the garrison under major Baker, and Mr. George Walker, a clergyman, held out with the most surprising resolution, though reduced to the necessity of feeding upon horse-flesh, dogs, cats, rats, and mice, tallow, starch, leather, dried and salted hides, and all kinds of offal; till major-general Kirk arriving with some ships laden with provisions, found means to force his way into the town; on which the besiegers thought fit to retire. The garrison of Inniskilling, at the same time, did wonders; particularly the day before the siege of Derry was raised, they advanced near twenty miles to meet about 6000 Irish, and defeated them, killing near three thousand, though they themselves were not above 2000, and had not above twenty killed, and fifty wounded. In August the duke of Schomberg arrived in Ireland with 10,000 men, took Carrickfergus in four days, and performed other acts of bravery and conduct. In June, 1690, king William landed in Ireland with a gallant army, and on the first of July fought the memorable battle of the Boyne, in which he gained a complete victory over the French and Irish, and obliged king James to retire to Dublin, and make all the haste he could back to France. King William also proceeded to Dublin, and thence to England. The next year the English, under the brave general Ginkle, made themselves masters of Ballimore, with incredible bravery passed the Shannon amidst the fire of the enemy, and took Athlone, and on the 12th of July fought the glorious battle of Aghrim, wherein 4000 Irish, and their general St. Ruth, were slain; and all their tents, arms, &c. taken. After this entire defeat, Galway surrendered, and Limerick capitulated; and thus an end was put to the war in Ireland.

About this time king William formed a grand alliance against Lewis XIV. and commanded the allied armies in several battles in Flanders; till at length the French acknowledged him king of England, by the treaty of Ryswick, concluded in 1697. The death of Charles II. king of Spain, on the 1st of November, 1700, made king William form the partition treaty, between England, France, and the States, concerning the succession of the Spanish dominions; but he did not live to see the accomplishment of his projects; for being thrown from his horse, his collar-bone was dislocated, and he died on the 8th of March, 1702, in the fourteenth year of his reign, and the fifty-second of his age, and was interred next to his queen, who had died before him, in Henry VII's chapel. He left no issue, and one of the last actions of his life was signing the bill for settling the crown on the illustrious house of Hanover, in case the princess Anne died without issue.

WILLIAM of Nassau, prince of Orange. See ORANGE.

WILLIAM (FORT) a fort belonging to the English East India company, seated on the river Hugley, the western

branch of the river Ganges, and in the province of Bengal, in the East Indies. It is on the east side of the river, and is the same as Calcutta. The place is very unhealthy, on account of a salt water lake that overflows in September and October; and when it decreases, leaves such a quantity of fish behind, that the putrefaction infects the air. The fort is an irregular tetragon, and is built with brick. The governor's house is in the fort, and is the most regular piece of architecture in the East Indies. There are also many convenient lodgings for the factors and writers, store-houses for the company's goods, and magazines for their ammunition. There is also a pretty good hospital. Calcutta itself is made a borough town, and consists of a mayor, and aldermen. In 1757, the nabob of Bengal coming upon it suddenly, not only took the town and fort, but put a great number belonging to the factory into the black hole, where they were most of them stifled with heat. It is one hundred and thirty miles north-east of Balifore, and forty south of Hugley. Long. 87. 10. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

WILLIAMS (JOHN) archbishop of York, was the youngest son of Edward Williams, esq. of Aberconway, in Caernarvonshire, in Wales, where he was born on the 25th of March, 1582. He was educated in St. John's college Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by the quickness and retentiveness of his memory, and was of so happy a constitution, that from his youth upward he never required more than three hours sleep in twenty-four, to keep him in perfect health. He entered into holy orders in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and by means of the lord-chancellor Egerton, whose chaplain he was, was gradually promoted to several livings, and that nobleman, at his death, gave him some books and papers written with his lordship's own hand. When sir Francis Bacon was made lord keeper, he offered to continue Mr. Williams as his chaplain, which the latter declining, his lordship made him a justice of the peace, and of the quorum in Northamptonshire. He was then made chaplain to his majesty, and received the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1619 he was made dean of Salisbury; in 1620 was installed dean of Westminster; and the lord-chancellor being removed from his post in May, 1621, Dr. Williams, on the 10th of July following, was sworn lord-keeper of the great seal of England: the same month he was nominated to the see of Lincoln, and had leave to hold the deanery of Westminster, and the rectory of Walgrave in commendam. He attended king James I. at his death, and preached his funeral sermon; but his lordship's conduct being in many points not agreeable to the duke of Buckingham, he was in 1626, removed by king Charles I. from his post of lord-keeper, and ordered not to appear in parliament; but he refused to comply with that order, and promoted the petition of right. At length, upon some informations brought against him in the star-chamber by sir John Lamb and Dr. Sibthorp, he was fined 10,000l. to the king, sentenced to suffer imprisonment during his majesty's pleasure, and to be suspended from all his dignities, offices, and functions. At the meeting of the parliament in November, 1640, he petitioned the king, by the queen's mediation, for his enlargement, and that he might have his writ to sit as a peer in parliament: but the lord-keeper Finch and archbishop Laud induced the king to refuse it. However, about a fortnight after, the house of lords sent the usher of the Black Rod to demand the bishop of the lieutenant of the Tower, upon which he was brought to that house, and took his seat there; and upon this the king ordered all the proceedings against him to be cancelled. In 1641 he was advanced to the archbishopric of York, with leave to hold the deanery of Westminster for three years in commendam. He the same year opposed, in a long speech, the bill for depriving the bishops of their seats in the house of lords, and when they were forcibly kept out by the tumults, he drew up a protestation in the name of twelve of the spiritual lords, against the validity of whatever should pass in the house of peers during their absence, upon which the twelve bishops were taken into custody. Some time after our archbishop fortified Conway castle for the king, which highly pleased his majesty, who gave him a charge to take care of all North Wales, but especially of that castle, in which the country people had obtained leave of the archbishop to lay up all their plate, jewels, money, writings, and other valuable effects; but a year after, sir John Owen, a colonel for the king, retiring that way after a defeat, obtained leave of prince Rupert to obtain the command of the castle, and surprised it by force, though it was given to the archbishop under the royal signet; but his lordship's remonstrances to his majesty meeting with no success, he joined the people whose properties were detained there, and being assisted by colonel Mitton, a zealous man for the parliament, forced open the gates, and entered the castle, of which colonel Mitton took possession, upon his having first promised, that every proprietor should obtain what he could prove belonged

ed to him, from the archbishop's inventory, and this the
 e then performed. After the king was beheaded, the
 archbishop spent his days in sorrow, study, and devotion,
 rising constantly at midnight, and praying for a quarter of
 an hour on his bare knees, having nothing but his shirt
 and his waistcoat upon him. He died on the 25th of
 March, 1650, aged sixty-eight. Bishop Hacket observes,
 that he was a man of great hospitality, charity, and gene-
 rosity, especially to gentlemen of narrow fortunes, and poor
 scholars in both universities, so that his disbursements this
 way annually amounted to a thousand, or sometimes twelve
 hundred pounds.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Virginia, in America, and
 capital of the whole country. It is but thin of houses,
 though they are generally well built with brick, and the
 whole consists of one long broad street. Here is a college
 designed for the education of the young native Americans,
 who were the original inhabitants of this country; but
 they having a great aversion to all kind of learning, it is
 made use of to instruct the children of the planters. Long.
 76. 36. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a sea-port town of Holland, seated on
 the Holland-Dieppe; is pretty well fortified, and belongs
 to the house of Orange. It is twelve miles south-west of
 Dordrecht. Long. 4. 26. E. Lat. 51. 42. N;

WILLIS (Dr. THOMAS) a celebrated English physician,
 was born at Great Bodwin, in Wiltshire, on the 27th of
 January, 1621, and studied at Christ-church college, Ox-
 ford. When that city was garrisoned for the king, he,
 among other scholars, bore arms for his majesty, and de-
 voted his leisure hours to the study of physic. The gar-
 rison of Oxford at length surrendering to the parliament,
 he applied himself to the practice of his profession, and
 kept Abingdon market, but soon rendering himself famous
 for his care and skill, settled entirely at Oxford, where he
 appropriated a room as an oratory for divine service accord-
 ing to the church of England, whither most of the loyalists
 in Oxford daily resorted. In 1660, he became Sedleian
 professor of natural philosophy, and the same year took the
 degree of doctor of physic. In 1664, he discovered the fa-
 mous medicinal spring, at Allstrop, near Brackley; for ob-
 serving his horse drink plentifully of it, he made several
 experiments upon that water. He was one of the first
 members of the Royal Society, and soon made his name
 illustrious by his excellent writings. In 1666, after the fire
 of London, he removed to Westminster, and took a house
 in St. Martin's lane. He rose early in the morning, that he
 might be present at divine service, which he seldom failed
 of attending before he visited his patients, and, for this
 purpose, caused prayers to be read in St. Martin's church,
 at six in the morning in summer, and at seven in the win-
 ter. His practice was greater than that of any of the phy-
 sicians, his contemporaries; and it was always his custom
 to allot a part of his profits to charitable uses; in the latter
 years of his life, he bestowed all his Sunday fees on the
 poor, though these amounted to more than those of any
 other day of the week. He was fellow of the College of
 Physicians of London, and refused the honour of knight-
 hood. He was exact and regular in all his hours, and
 though his table was the resort of most of the great men of
 London, yet he was remarkable for his plainness, and his
 being a man of little discourse, complaisance, or society;
 but he laid a lasting foundation of a body of physic, chiefly
 of his own framing, and was justly admired for his deep in-
 sight and happy researches into natural and experimental
 philosophy, anatomy, and chemistry; for his wonderful
 success in his practice, and for the elegance and purity of
 his Latin style. This great and good man died on the 11th
 of November, 1675, and was interred in Westminster ab-
 bey. He wrote, 1. A treatise in English, intitled A plain
 and easy Method for preserving those that are well from the
 Infection of the Plague, and for curing such as are infected.
 2. Several Latin works, which were collected and printed
 at Amsterdam, in 1682, in two volumes, quarto. This
 collection contains three Dissertations, one on Fermenta-
 tion, another on Fevers, and a third on Urine; the Ana-
 tomy of the Brain, with a Description of the Nerves and
 their Use; a Treatise on the Reason of Muscular Motion;
 another on the Diseases of the Brain, and of the nervous
 Kind, in which he treats of convulsive and scorbutic dis-
 eases; a Treatise on hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases,
 with a Dissertation on the Inflammation of the Blood; an-
 other on the Souls of Brutes, and a rational Pharmacy.
 These several works, which are much esteemed, have been
 translated into English by S. Pordage, esq.

WILLIS (BROWNE) an eminent antiquary, was the grandson
 of the above eminent physician, and was born, in 1682, at
 St. Mary Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and educated at West-
 minster school, at which time the curious monuments in
 the abbey impressed his mind with an early and indelible
 love of antiquities. From thence he removed to Christ-

church college, in Oxford. On his leaving the university,
 he contracted an intimate friendship with Mr. William
 Wootton, an universal scholar, to whom he was obliged
 for his farther improvements; and, in 1705, was chosen to
 represent the town of Buckingham in parliament. In 1749,
 the university of Oxford created him doctor of laws, as a
 reward of his literary merit, and in gratitude for several be-
 nefactions, particularly his fine cabinet of English coins,
 which he had been upwards of forty years in collecting, and
 which was esteemed the most complete collection in Eng-
 land. During the course of his life, he visited almost all the
 cathedrals in England and Wales. He was one of the first
 revivers and most industrious members of the Society of
 Antiquaries, and was one of the first who placed our ec-
 clesiastical history and antiquities upon a firm basis, by
 founding them upon the authority of records and registers.
 He wrote, 1. *Notitia Parliamentaria*, or an History of the
 Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, in England and Wales,
 two volumes, octavo. 2. *Surveys of the four Welsh Ca-
 thedrams*, 4to. 3. *Surveys of the Cathedrals of England*,
 three volumes, quarto. 4. *History and Antiquities of
 Buckingham, &c.* quarto. 5. *History of the mitred Par-
 liamentary Abbeyes, and conventual Cathedral Churches*,
 two volumes, octavo; and he also published a new edition
 of Eton's *Thesaurus*, quarto, and some other works. He
 died in 1760, in the 78th year of his age.

WILLOUGHBY (FRANCIS) a celebrated natural historian,
 was the only son of sir Francis Willoughby, knight. He was
 fond of study from his childhood, and held idleness in ab-
 horrence, he being so great an oeconomist with regard to
 his time, as not willingly to lose or misapply the least part
 of it, by which means he attained great skill in all branches
 of learning, and particularly in the mathematics; but ob-
 serving that the history of animals was in a great measure
 neglected by his countrymen, he particularly applied him-
 self to that province; and for this purpose carefully read
 over what had been written on that subject by others. He
 then travelled several times over his native country, and af-
 terwards into France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the
 Low Countries, attended by his ingenious friend Mr. John
 Ray. It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the advan-
 tages of birth, fortune, and parts, he was as humble as any
 man of the meanest fortune; was sober, temperate, and
 chaste, scrupulously just, so true to his word and promise,
 that a man might venture his estate and life upon it; so
 faithful and constant to his friend, as never to desert him
 when fortune frowned upon him; and remarkably pious,
 patient, and submissive to the divine will. This is the cha-
 racter given of him by Mr. Ray, whose veracity none will
 doubt. This ingenious and learned gentleman died on
 the 3d of July, 1672, at thirty-seven years of age. He
 wrote, 1. *Ornithologie Libri tres*, folio, which was after-
 wards translated into English, with an Appendix by Mr.
 Ray, in folio. 2. *Historie Piscium Libri quatuor*, folio.
 3. A Letter, containing Observations about that Kind of
 Wasps called Ichneumonones in the Philosophical Transac-
 tions. 4. A Letter on the hatching a Kind of Bee lodged
 in old Willows, also in the Philosophical Transactions.
 5. Letters of Francis Willoughby, Esq. added to Philoso-
 phical Letters between the learned Mr. Ray, and several of
 his correspondents, published, in octavo, by William
 Derham.

WILMOT (JOHN) earl of Rochester, a great wit in the reign
 of Charles II. was the son of Henry earl of Rochester, who
 fought in defence of Charles I. in the civil wars, and was
 born in April, 1648. He was taught grammar and classi-
 cal learning at the free-school at Burford, where he obtain-
 ed a quick relish of the beauties of the Latin tongue, and
 afterwards became well versed in the authors of the Augus-
 tine age. In 1659, he was admitted a nobleman of Wad-
 ham college, where he obtained the degree of master of
 arts. He afterwards travelled through France and Italy;
 and, at his return, frequented the court, which not only
 debauched his morals, but made him a perfect Hobbist in
 principle. In the meanwhile, he was made one of the gen-
 tlemen of the bedchamber to the king, and comptroller of
 Woodstock Park. In 1665, he went to sea, and was in
 the Revenge, commanded by sir Thomas Tiddiman, when
 the attack was made on the port of Bergen in Norway; dur-
 ing the whole action he shewed the greatest resolution, and
 gained a high reputation for courage, which he supported
 in a second expedition, but afterwards lost it in an adventure
 with lord Mulgrave. That nobleman hearing the earl had
 said some very malicious things of him, sent colonel Aston
 to call him to an account for it. He, however, denied the
 words, and lord Mulgrave was soon convinced that he had
 never said them, but yet had the folly to imagine that his
 honour required him to go on with the quarrel, and the
 next day was appointed for their fighting on horseback,
 when the lord Rochester's second being an errant life-guard
 man, whom nobody knew, and extremely well mounted,
 exceptions

exceptions were taken against him, and all agreed to fight on foot. But, as the two noblemen were riding for that purpose into the next field, the lord Rochester observed, that he had at first chosen to fight on horseback, because he was so weak with a certain distemper, that he was unfit to fight at all, much less on foot. The lord Mulgrave extremely surprised, represented what a ridiculous story it would make if they returned without fighting, and advised him to consider better of it, since he should be obliged in his own defence to lay the blame on him. To this the lord Rochester answered, that he submitted to it, and hoped he would not take the advantage of having to do with any man in so weak a condition. The lord Mulgrave replied, that by such an argument he had sufficiently tied his hands, upon condition that they might call their seconds to be witnesses, which he consented to; and this being done, they parted. On their return to London, they found it full of their quarrel, and therefore Mr. Aston thought himself obliged to write down every word and circumstance, in order to spread abroad the true reason of their returning without fighting, and this entirely ruined Rochester's reputation for courage, though nobody had still a greater for wit.

Before the earl of Rochester travelled, he had given into the disorderly and intemperate way of living, which had been introduced by the joy of the nation upon the restoration of Charles II. yet he had so far got the better of it at his return, that he hated nothing more. But falling into the company of the courtiers, who continually practised these excesses, he became so sunk in debauchery, that he was for five years together so given up to drinking, that during all that time he was never cool enough to be master of himself. His violent love of pleasure, and his disposition to extravagant mirth, carried him to great excesses. The first involved him in sensuality, and the other led him into many adventures and ridiculous frolics. Once disguising himself so that he could not be known by his nearest friends, he set up in Tower-street for an Italian mountebank, and there dispersed his nostrums for some weeks. He often disguised himself as a porter, or as a beggar, some times to follow a mean amour; at other times, he would go about merely for diversion, in odd shapes, and acted his part so naturally, that he could not be known even by his friends. In short, by his constant indulgence in wine, women, and irregular frolics, he entirely wore out an excellent constitution before he was thirty years of age. In October 1679, when recovering from a violent disease, which ended in a consumption, he was visited by Dr. Burnet, who received an intimation that such a visit would be very agreeable to him, and to that divine he opened all his thoughts both of religion and morality; the doctor waited upon him often, and at different times they canvassed the principles of morality, and of natural and revealed religion, the result of which was, that Rochester, though he had lived the life of an atheist and a libertine, died the death of a penitent and a good Christian; on the 26th of July, 1670, in the thirty-third year of his age. His poems have been frequently printed separately and together; for though he ordered, when dying, all his immoral writings to be burned, the booksellers reprinted them, but it is not easy to say what are his; for, after he had once obtained the character of a lewd and obscene writer, every thing of that cast was fathered upon him. The author of the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, says, he was "a man whom the Muses were fond to inspire, and ashamed to avow, and who practised without the least reserve that secret which can make verses more read for their defects than their merits. Lord Rochester's Poems have much more obscenity than wit, more wit than poetry, and more poetry than politeness. One is amazed at hearing the age of Charles II. called polite; because the presbyterians and religionists had affected to call every thing by a scripture name, the new court affected to call every thing by its own name. The court had no pretensions to politeness, but by its resemblance to another age, which called its own grossness polite, the age of Aristophanes. Would a Scythian have been civilized by the Athenian stage, or a Hottentot by the drawing-room of Charles the Second? The characters and anecdotes being forgot, the state-poems of that time are a heap of senseless ribaldry, scarcely rhyme, and more seldom in metre. When Satyrs were brought to court, no wonder the Graces would not trust themselves there." His writings, besides those already mentioned, are, a Satire against Mankind; Nothing, a poem; Valentinian, a tragedy; Fifty-four Letters to Henry Saville, and others; Seven more to his Wife and Son; a Letter on his Death-bed to Dr. Burnet. He also left behind him several other papers, and a History of the Intrigues of the Court of Charles II. but his mother, a very devout lady, ordered all his papers to be burned.

WILNA, a rich and populous city of Poland, and capital of the great duchy of Lithuania, and of the palatinate of the

same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. The houses are very low, and are all built of wood. It is defended by two forts, whereof one is seated on an eminence, and the other on the same level with the town. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade with the Prussians. It is one hundred and thirty miles south-by-east of Riga, and two hundred north-by-east of Warsaw. Long. 26. 43. E. Lat. 54. 32. N.

WILSON (THOMAS) a most pious, benevolent, and learned bishop of the Isle of Man, was born on the 20th of December, 1663, at Burton in Wirral, near Chester, and studied at the university of Dublin. After having taken orders, he attended the lord Strange, son and heir to the earl of Derby, as his tutor; during three years, when his pupil dying in Italy, he returned home; but his behaviour was so much approved by the earl, his late pupil's father, that his lordship presented him to the bishoprick of Sodor and Man, on which he received the degree of doctor of laws. Soon after his consecration, he repaired to the island, where he diligently applied to the duties of his function. He carefully superintended the several schools in the island, and caused the Whole Duty of Man, and some excellent treatises of his own, to be translated into the Manx language. Not confining his spiritual regards to his diocese, he erected and endowed a school at the place of his nativity; earnestly promoted the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; and wrote an excellent piece on the Duties of a Communicant, for the instruction and edification of the converted Indians. He was a shining example in social life, and distinguished himself by his hospitality and diffusive charity. His servants assembled in his domestic chapel every morning, where he constantly read prayers to them at six o'clock in summer, and at seven in the winter. He regarded the temporal concerns of the islanders with a paternal care. The industrious poor, he assisted with his purse. He imported the choicest grain of all sorts, for seed, and procured the most proper horses, cattle, and sheep, out of England, to improve the breed of them in the little territory allotted for his residence. He not only attended the people, as the physician of their souls, but applied himself to the study of medicine, that he might be serviceable in that capacity, and bring health and comfort to those who stood in need of such assistance; inasmuch, that, in 1744, he had laid out in these and other charities, upwards of 10,000l. sterling. With such piety and beneficence, such humanity, affability, and every amiable quality, it is no wonder he greatly endeared himself to his flock, who endeavoured upon all occasions to shew their reverence and affectionate regard towards him. Yet in the midst of these acts of beneficence, he suffered the most cruel treatment from the governor of Man, with whom he had a dispute, from the year 1713 to 1723, about some matters of right, which the bishop could not conscientiously give up; on which that governor at length stretched forth the hand of power, and committed this worthy prelate to the damp and gloomy prison of castle Rushin, where he remained many weeks, till the affair was determined by king George I. and his council, in the bishop's favour. The people were so affected with this treatment of their patron and benefactor, that they came from all parts of the island to the town, at least once a-week, and kneeling down before the castle walls, expressed their concerns with tears and lamentations, and also attended their pious pastor's prayers and blessings, which he uttered from a grated loop-hole. This excellent bishop acquired the esteem of several eminent personages in this nation, particularly of queen Caroline, who, on seeing him come into her presence-chamber, when several bishops were with her, said: "Here, my lords, comes a bishop whose errand is not to apply for a translation, nor would he part with his spouse (his diocese) because she is poor." This excellent divine lived to the ninety-third year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his consecration; and gently expired in the beginning of March, 1755.

WILTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is now but a mean town, though it sends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is seven miles north-west of Salisbury, and eighty-six west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 51. 12. N.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, is fifty-two miles in length, thirty-four in breadth, and is bounded on the west by Somersetshire, on the north by Gloucestershire, on the east by Berkshire and Hampshire, and on the south by Dorsetshire and Hampshire. It contains three hundred and four parishes, twenty-one market-towns, and sends thirty-four members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, though it is sharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The north part

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is hilly, the south level, and the middle plain, and full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn-fields. Salisbury is the principal town.

WIMONDHAM, or **WINDHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is seated in a bottom, nine miles south-west of Norwich, and one hundred north-east-by-north of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

WIMPFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suebia, and in Craighou. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the river Neckar, five miles north of Hailbron. Long. 9. 9. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

WINBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on Good-Friday, and September 14, for bullocks and cheese. It is seated on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handsome church, called the Minster. It is six miles north of Pool, and one hundred and five south-west of London. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

WINCAUNTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the London road, and the market is considerable for cheese. It is twenty-four miles south of Bath, and one hundred and fifteen west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 38. W. Lat. 51. 2. N.

WINCHCOMB, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs; on May 16, and July 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated in a deep bottom, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is sixteen miles north-east of Gloucester, and ninety-four west-north-west of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, which has a market on Saturdays; and one fair on May 14, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is a mean place, though it sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, two miles south-west of Rye, and forty-seven south-east of London. Long. 0. 50. E. Lat. 50. 58. N.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the river Itching, and has five parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, the college or school, and an infirmary erected here for the county, by voluntary subscription. It has a fair, kept on St. Giles's hill, on September 12, for horses, cheese, and leather; and another on Magdalen hill, on August 2, for the same. It is twenty-one miles north-west of Chichester, and sixty-seven west-by-north of London. The city is governed by a mayor. Long. 1. 24. W. Lat. 51. 6. N.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air; and is a handsome, large, and well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace. It stands on an eminence, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. Here the ceremony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's hall is one of the finest rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the east end of it, is also paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, which is exceeding curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the twenty-six knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the sovereign. It sends two members to parliament, and is twenty-two miles west of London. Long. 0. 37. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the palatinate of Bracław, with a castle. It is seated on the river Bog, thirty-five miles north of Bracław. Long. 29. 16. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, fourteen miles south-east of Groningen. Long. 10. 12. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elb and Ilmenau, twelve miles north-west of Lunenburg. Long. 10. 0. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.

WINSHEIM, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the marquisate of Anspach. It is seated in a country abounding with vineyards, and, though small, is surrounded with a good rampart and double ditch, and thick walls flanked with twenty towers. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is thirty miles north-west of Nuremberg. Long. 10. 24. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

WINSLOW, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and August 21, for cattle. The market is well furnished with corn and provisions. It is eight miles north of Ailesbury, and fifty-two north-west of London. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

WIT

WINTERTHOUR, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. It is seated in an agreeable fertile plain. It has a handsome church, and several fine houses, particularly on each side of the market-place. It is fifteen miles north-east of Zurich. Long. 8. 58. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

WINTERTONNESS, a north cape of the county of Norfolk, four miles north of Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a valley, and is a pretty large and populous place, with a handsome church, a free-school, and alms-houses. The market is large for provisions, but chiefly for lead; it being the greatest lead-market in England. It is eleven miles north-west of Derby, and one hundred and thirty-eight north-north-west of London. Long. 1. 30. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Wetteravia, and county of Nassau. It is famous for its mineral waters, and is five miles from Mentz. Long. 25. 50. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

WISBEACH, a town of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, seated in a fenny part of the county, seventeen miles north of Ely, and ninety north by east of London. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

WISBY, a town of Sweden, and capital of the island of Gothland, with a harbour, defended by a castle. It is seated on the declivity of a rock, on the side of the Baltic Sea, one hundred and ten miles south-east of Stockholm. Long. 19. 21. E. Lat. 57. 40. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector Palatine. It is seated on the river Elfat, eight miles south of Heidelberg. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

WISMAR, a large and strong city in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, but subject to the king of Sweden. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph on the Baltic sea, forty-five miles west of Lubeck. Long. 11. 50. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

WISSLOCK, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seven miles south of Heidelberg. Long. 8. 46. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is a very mean place, though it is governed by a mayor, and the castle is now only the habitation of a private gentleman. It has one fair on November 8, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is twelve miles north of Pembroke, and one hundred and ninety-one west-south-west of London. Long. 4. 50. W. Lat. 51. 54. N.

WIT (**JOHN DE**) a celebrated pensioner of Holland, and one of the greatest politicians of his time, was the son of Jacob de Wit, burgomaster of Dort, and was born on the 25th of September, 1625. He became well skilled in civil law, politics, mathematics, and other sciences, and wrote a Treatise on the Elements of curved Lines, published by Francis Schooten. Having taken his degree of doctor of law, he travelled and visited foreign courts, where he became esteemed for his genius and prudence. At his return to his native country, in 1650, he became pensionary of Dort, then counsellor-pensionary of Holland and West-Friesland, intendant and register of the fiefs, and keeper of the great seal. He was thus at the head of affairs in Holland; but excluding William III. prince of Orange, from the posts his ancestors enjoyed in the republic, and the ill success of the Dutch in 1672 being attributed to him; he, with his brother Cornelis de Wit, was pulled out of his coach at the Hague by four men, and torn in pieces by the populace. Thus died one of the greatest men Holland has produced, but whose character has been differently represented by different authors.

WITEPSKI, a fortified town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dwina, one hundred and seventy miles east of Wilna, and fifty north-east of Polocz. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

WITHAM, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on Monday before Whitsun-tide, and September 14, for toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Blackwater, eight miles east-north-east of Chelmsford, and thirty-eight east-north-east of London. Long. 0. 43. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

WITTEMBERG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a strong castle. It is not very large, but is well fortified. It has a consistory, a civil and a criminal court of justice, and is the place where the general assemblies of the circle are held. Luther was one of the first professors in the university of this town, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the castle, with a plain epitaph on his tomb. It is seated on the river Elb, twelve miles east of Dessau, and forty-five south-west of Berlin. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 51. 56. N.

WITTLESEY-

WITTLESEY-MEER, a lake in the Isle of Ely, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, six miles long, and three broad.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Embden, seated near the German Sea, fifteen miles north of Embden. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 53. 48. N.

WIVELSCOMB, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated among rich and pleasant fields, thirty miles south-west of Wells, and one hundred and sixty west-by-south of London. Long. 3. 28. W. Lat. 51. 6. N.

WLODZIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the rivulet Luy, which falls into the Boug, or Bog, thirty miles west of Luck. Long. 25. 23. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

WOBURN, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on a rising ground. It was formerly of some account for its handsome abbey, which is now a seat of the duke of Bedford. It is twelve miles south of Bedford, and forty-two north-west of London. Long. 0. 40. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, fifty-six miles south of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Long. 4. 46. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, eighteen miles south of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 46 E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

WOLAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of the duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated near the river Oder, twenty miles north west of Breslaw. Long. 16. 41. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

WOLFE (major general JAMES) was the son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, and born at Westerham, in Kent, about the year 1726. He seemed formed for military greatness; his memory was retentive, his judgment deep, his comprehension quick and clear, his courage was uniform, and he had a strength, steadiness, and activity of mind, which no difficulties could obstruct, nor dangers deter; he betook himself, when very young, to the profession of arms, and was at the battle of Lateldt when scarce twenty years of age, on which occasion he behaved so as to obtain the highest encomiums from the great officer at the head of the army. During the whole war, he was present in every engagement, and never passed undistinguished; and even after the peace, cultivated the arts of war, and introduced the utmost regularity and exactness of discipline into his corps. So that as long as the six British battalions on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's, of which he was lieutenant-colonel, stand among the foremost of that day. He was afterwards at the attack of Rochefort, and at the taking of Louisbourg, from whence he was scarcely returned when he was appointed to command the important expedition against Quebec, where, in the spite of many unforeseen difficulties from the nature of the situation, the great superiority of numbers, the strength of the place, and his own bad state of health, he at last formed and executed that great, that necessary plan, which drew out the French to their defeat, and must give him the title of conqueror of Canada. But when the victory was almost obtained, he received a ball through his wrist, which immediately wrapping up with his handkerchief, he went on with his usual alacrity, animating his troops by precept and example: but in a few minutes after, a second ball though his body, obliged him to be carried off to a small distance in the rear; where, roused from fainting by the cry of "They run! They run!" He eagerly asked who ran? and being told the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then I thank God. I die contented;" and almost instantly expired. Thus died the brave general Wolfe, on the 13th of September, 1759. His body was brought to Portsmouth, and from thence carried with great funeral pomp to Greenwich, where it was deposited in the burying-place belonging to the family.

WOLFEMBUTTLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, with a palace or castle where the duke of Brunswick-Wolfembutte resides. It is moderately large, and the castle, though in the antique taste, has all the advantages of a modern structure. The town is one of the strongest places in all Germany. It is seated on the river Ocker, which runs through it, and is five miles south of Brunswick. Long. 10. 41. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

WOLFERDYKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, seated between the islands of North and South Beveland.

WOLFSPERG, a town in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, seated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain, which is greatly infested with wolves, from whence it took its name. It is thirty-six miles east of Clagenfurt. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 47. 8. N.

WOLGA, or **VOLGA**, the greatest river in Europe. It has its source at the lake Rounow in Russia, and runs north-west to the confines of the duchy of Moscow, where it turns directly north till it comes to the duchy of Bielegezero, and from thence runs a little eastward as far as Casan, where it takes its course southward, and crossing the kingdom of Bulgaria and that of Astrachan, falls into the Caspian Sea by a great many mouths, after having run a course of above two thousand miles.

WOLGAST, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the largest and best harbours on the Baltic Sea. It belongs to Sweden and is seated on the river Pnin, twelve miles south-east of Griptwald. Long. 14. 10. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

WOLKOWSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Novogorod, one hundred miles south-east of the town of that name. Long. 35. 18. E. Lat. 57. 30. N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck, thirty-two miles south of Grodno. Long. 24. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

WOLLASTON (WILLIAM) a learned divine and philosopher, was born at Cotton-lantord, in Staffordshire on the 26th of March, 1659. He was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, after which he, in 1682, accepted of the place of assistant to the head-master of Birmingham free-school, and afterwards of that of second master, upon which occasion he took priest's orders. In 1688, one of his relations dying, left him a very ample estate, on which he came to London, and the following year married Mrs. Catharine Charlton, a fine woman, with a good fortune and a most excellent character. They lived extremely happily till her death left him a mournful widower. He chose a private, retired, studious life, and manifested his dislike of power and dignity by refusing one of the highest preferments in the church, when it was offered him. He published several works, the most celebrated of which is his Religion of Nature delineated, quarto, in 1724, in which the picture of his life is most fully drawn; for he himself steadily practised those duties and obligations, which he so earnestly recommended to others. The demand for this book was so great, that there were more than ten thousand sold in a very few years, and it was also translated into French. He died on the 29th of October, 1724.

WOLLIN, a town in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Pomerania, with a harbour. It belongs to the Swedes, and is seated in an island formed by the rivers Swine, and Diwenow, ten miles south west of Camin. Long. 14. 55. E. Lat. 53. 56. N.

WOLMAR, a town of the Russian empire in Livonia, fifty miles north east of Riga. Long. 25. 10. E. Lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLODIMER, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, where the great dukes of Russia formerly resided. It is seated on the river Clefmareca, one hundred and eighty miles north-east of Moscow. Long. 40. 15. E. Lat. 57. 42. N.

WOLOGDA, a large and strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It contains a great number of churches. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a morass, on the river Wologda, two hundred and fifty miles north of Moscow. Long. 41. 0. E. Lat. 59. 10. N.

WOLSEY (THOMAS) a famous cardinal and archbishop of York, is said to have been the son of butcher at Ipswich. He studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became acquainted with the learned Erasmus, and in the year 1500 became rector of Lymington, in Somersetshire, and at length chaplain to king Henry VIII. and obtained several preferments. At length having acquired an entire ascendancy over the mind of Henry VIII. he successively obtained several bishopricks, and at length was made archbishop of York, lord high-chancellor of England, and prime minister, and was for several years the arbiter of Europe. Pope Leo X. created him cardinal in 1515, and made him legate à latere, and the emperor Charles V. and the French king Francis I. loaded him with favours, in order to gain him over to their interest; but after having first sided with the emperor, he deserted him to espouse the interest of France. As his revenues were immense, his pride and ostentation were carried to the greatest height. He had 500 servants, among whom were nine or ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty esquires. He promoted the divorce of queen Catharine of Arragon; but at length endeavouring to destroy queen Anne Bouleyn, whom he charged with heresy, she so effectually vindicated herself to king Henry, that he confiscated all his riches, deprived him of all his places and benefices, except the archbishoprick of York and bishoprick of Winchester, and gave orders for his being sent to the Tower. He was arrested for high treason on his journey to London, by the earl of Northumberland, when being taken ill, he died on the road at Leicester, in the

the year 1533, aged sixty. It is said, that a little before his death he cried out: "Had I served the God of Heaven, as faithfully as I did my master on earth, he would not have forsaken me in my old age."

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and a fair on July 10, for all sorts of commodities. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and has a fine collegiate church. The chief manufacture is the making of locks, which are accounted the best in the kingdom. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is fourteen miles west-by-south of Litchfield, and one hundred and twenty-three north-west of London. Long. 2. 75. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

WOOD, or **A WOOD**, (ANTHONY) an eminent biographer and antiquarian, was the son of Thomas Wood, bachelor of arts and of the civil law, and was born at Oxford, on the 17th of December, 1632. He studied at Merton college, and in 1655 took the degree of master of arts. He wrote, 1. *The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*; which was afterwards translated into Latin by Mr. Wase and Mr. Peers, under the title of *Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*, two volumes folio. 2. *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, or, an exact Account of all the Writers and Bishops, who have had their Education in the University of Oxford, from the Year 1500 to 1690, two volumes folio; which was greatly enlarged in the second edition. Upon the first publication of this work the author was attacked by the university, in defence of Edward earl of Clarendon, lord high-chancellor of England, and chancellor of the university, and was likewise animadverted upon by bishop Burnet, upon which he published a *Vindication of the Historiographer of the University of Oxford*. He died at Oxford of a retention of urine, on the 29th of November, 1695.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the east side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, about six miles from the sea, of which they have a pleasant prospect at high water. It has a good market on Wednesdays; has a handsome church, and a Quakers as well as a Presbyterian meeting house. The streets are pretty wide, and paved. There is a good corn-trade carried on here, and it is famous for refining salt. It is seven miles north-east of Ipswich, and seventy-seven north-east of London. Long. 1. 25. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and is pleasantly seated on a rising ground. It is a well compacted borough-town, which sends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, which is a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians in August, 1704. It was erected at the public expence. The apartments are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, are surpassingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, and has a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and gloves. It is eight miles north of Oxford, and sixty-three west-north-west of London. Long. 1. 17. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

WOODWARD (Dr. JOHN) an eminent philosopher and physician, was born in Derbyshire, in 1665, and educated in a country school, where he learned Latin and Greek, and afterwards came to London, where he is said to have been put apprentice to a linendraper; but becoming acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick, an eminent physician, that gentleman took him into his family. Here he prosecuted, with great vigour and success, the study of philosophy, anatomy, and physic, as he did afterwards, when he was invited by Sir Ralph Dutton to his seat at Sherborn, in Gloucestershire. In 1692 he was chosen professor of physic in Gresham college; the year following was elected fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1695 obtained the degree of doctor of physic, by patent from archbishop Tenison. In 1696 he was admitted to the degree of doctor of physic at Cambridge, when he was also made a member of Pembroke-hall in that university; and in 1702 he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians. Our author declined in his health some time before his death, which happened at London, on the 25th of April, 1728.

Dr. Woodward, by his last will founded a lecture in the university of Cambridge, to be read there upon his Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth, his Defence of it; his Discourse of Vegetation, and his State of Physic; for which he ordered lands of 150l. per annum to be purchased, and conveyed to that university, and out of this 100l. per annum to be paid to the lecturer. Besides the above works, he wrote, 1. *Remarks upon the ancient and present State of London*. 2. *Natural History Telluris illustrata & aucta*, which is translated into English by Benj. Holloway, LL. B. and after Dr. Woodward's death were published two other of his treatises, viz. *Fossils of all kinds digested into a method*, octavo; and an *Attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England*, in a Catalogue of the

English Fossils in the Collection of John Woodward, M. D. **WOOLWICH**, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the river Thames, and is of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy where the mathematics are taught, and young officers are instructed in the art of navigation. It is nine miles east of London.

WORCESTER, a city of Worcestershire, and capital of that county. It is seated on the eastern bank of the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone bridge; from hence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains nine parish churches, besides the cathedral and St. Michael's, which is without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It is governed by a mayor, has three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Saturday in Easter-week, for cattle, horses, and linen cloth; on August 15, and September 19, for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linen. It is thirty-six miles north-north-east of Bristol, and one hundred and twelve west-north-west of London. It sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. Long. 2. 15. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the east by Warwickshire, on the south by Gloucestershire, on the west by Herefordshire, and on the north by Staffordshire and Shropshire, being about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-seven in breadth. It contains one hundred and fifty-two parishes, twelve market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salworp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pastures, and feed large flocks of sheep; and the principal things more peculiar to this county are, cyder, perry, and very fine salt. The principal town is Worcester.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a harbour, twenty miles south-west of Lewarden. Long. 22. 53. E. Lat. 53. 0. N.

WORKSOP, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, on March 20, June 21, and October 3, for cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware. It stands in the forest of Sherwood, and is chiefly remarkable for the great quantities of excellent liquorice growing near it. It is twenty-four miles north of Nottingham, and one hundred and fifty-one north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 2. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

WORMS, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. Its inhabitants profess the Protestant religion. The French, in 1689, almost reduced the whole town to ashes; but the greatest part of it has since been rebuilt, and the bishop has built a new palace; his authority is very great, notwithstanding their privileges. There is a double wall round it, but no other fortifications worth mentioning. It is seated on the river Rhine, seventeen miles north-west of Heidelberg, and twenty north-west of Spire. Long. 8. 10. E. Lat. 49. 36. N.

WORONITZ, a town of Russia, in the province of Belgorod, seated on the river Veronis, near its confluence with the Don, one hundred and twenty miles south of Moscow. Long. 40. 19. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

WORSTED, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and a fair on May 3, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen. It is seated nine miles north of Norwich, and one hundred and twenty north-east of London. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 52. 52. N.

WOTTON (Sir HENRY) an eminent writer, was the son of Thomas Wotton, esq. and was born at Bocton-hall in Kent, in the year 1568. He studied for some time at New college, Oxford, whence he removed to Queen's college, where he made a great progress in logic and philosophy; wrote a tragedy for the use of that college, called *Tancred*; and afterwards received the degree of master of arts. After this, leaving the university, he travelled into France, Germany, and Italy, and having spent about nine years abroad, he returned to England, and became secretary to Robert earl of Essex, with whom he continued till that earl was apprehended for high-treason, when he retired to Florence, where he became known to the grand duke of Tuscany, who sent him privately with letters to James VI. king of Scotland, under the name of Octavio Baldi, to inform that king of a design against his life. Some months after he went back to Florence; but king James coming to the possession of the crown of England, Mr. Wotton returned home, was knighted by his majesty, and sent ambassador to the republic of Venice; and afterwards was employed in many other embassies to that, and other courts; but

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but the only reward he obtained for these services was his having the provostship of Eton conferred upon him, about the year 1623, which he kept till his death, which happened at Eton college, in December, 1639. He wrote, 1. *The Elements of Architecture*. 2. *The State of Christendom*; and several other works. After his decease some of his manuscripts and printed tracts were published together in a volume, intitled, *Reliquiae Wottonianae*, of which the fourth edition, printed at London in 1685, octavo, is the best.

WOTTON (Dr. WILLIAM) a very learned divine and writer, was the son of Mr. Henry Wotton, B. D. rector of Wrentham, in Suffolk, where he was born on the 13th of August, 1666, and educated by his father, a gentleman well skilled in the learned languages, under whom he made such amazing proficiency, that at five years of age he could render several chapters in the Gospels out of Latin and Greek, and many Psalms in Hebrew into his mother tongue. When he was very young, he remembered the whole of almost every discourse he had heard, and often surprised a preacher by repeating his sermon to him. He was admitted into Catharine-hall in Cambridge, some months before he was ten years old, when the progress he made in learning in that university engaged Dr. Dupont, then master of Magdalen college, and dean of Peterborough, to write an elegant copy of Latin verses in his praise. In 1679 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, when he was but twelve years and five months old; and the winter following he was invited to London by Dr. Gilbert Burnet, then preacher at the Rolls, who introduced him to most of the learned men in this city, and particularly to Dr. William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, to whom he recommended himself by repeating to him one of his sermons, as Dr. Burnet had engaged he should. In 1691 he commenced bachelor of divinity. The same year bishop Lloyd gave him the fine cure of Llandrillo, in Denbighshire, and he was afterwards made chaplain to the earl of Nottingham, then secretary of state, who presented him to the rectory of Middleton Keynes, in Bucks, and to whom he dedicated his *Reflections upon ancient and modern Learning*. In 1705 bishop Burnet gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and in 1707 archbishop Tenison presented him with the degree of doctor of divinity: but in 1714 the difficulties he laboured under with respect to his private fortune, obliged him to retire into South Wales, where he was treated with great kindness and humanity by the gentlemen of that country; and wrote there the *Memoirs of the Cathedral Churches of St. Davids and of Landaff*, and his *Miscellaneous Discourses relating to the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees*, which were afterwards printed. He died on the 13th of February, 1726, in the sixty-first year of his age. This great man was remarkable for his great humanity and friendliness of temper; the narrowness of a party spirit never broke in upon any of his friendships; and his time and abilities were at the service of any person who was making advances in real learning. He wrote, besides the above works, 1. *A History of Rome*. 2. *A Defence of his Reflections upon ancient and modern Learning*. 3. *A Discourse concerning the Languages of Babel*. 4. *Advice to a young Student, with a Method of Study for the first four Years, and other learned pieces*.

WOTTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is a mayor and borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is thirty miles north of Salisbury, and eighty-six west of London. Long. 2. 0. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays; and one fair on September 25, for cattle and cheese. It is seated under the hills, and is a mayor town of some note for the cloathing-trade. It is twenty miles south of Gloucester, and one hundred and eight west-by-north of London. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

WREN (Sir CHRISTOPHER) a great philosopher, and one of the most learned and most eminent architects of his age, was the son of Christopher Wren, dean of Windsor, and was born at London, on the 8th of October, 1632. He studied at Wadham college in Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1653, and was chosen fellow of All Souls college there. When very young, he discovered a surprising genius for the mathematics, in which science he made great advances before he was sixteen years old. In 1657 he was made professor of astronomy at Gresham college, London; which he resigned in 1660, on his being chosen to the Savilian professorship of astronomy in Oxford: he was the next year created doctor of laws, and in 1663 was elected fellow of the Royal Society. He was one of the commissioners for the reparation of St. Paul's, and in 1665 travelled into France, to examine the most beautiful edifices there, when he made many curious ob-

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servations. At his return to England he drew a noble plan for rebuilding the city of London, after the fire, which he presented to parliament, and upon the decease of sir John Denham, in 1668, was made surveyor-general of his majesty's works; and from this time had the direction of a great number of public edifices, by which he acquired the highest reputation. He built the magnificent theatre at Oxford; St. Paul's cathedral, the churches of St. Stephen Walbrook, and St. Mary-le-Bow, the Monument, the modern part of the palace of Hampton-Court, Chelsea college, one of the wings of Greenwich hospital, and many other beautiful edifices. He was president of the Royal Society; one of the commissioners of Chelsea college; and twice member of parliament, first for Plymouth in Devonshire, and then for Melcomb Regis, in the same county. But in 1718 was removed from his place of surveyor-general. He died on the 25th of February, 1723, aged ninety-one, and was interred in the vault under St. Paul's.

This great man also distinguished himself by many curious inventions, and discoveries in natural philosophy, and, among many others, contrived an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls on any space of land for a year: invented many ways of making astronomical observations more accurate and easy; and was the first author of the anatomical experiment of injecting liquors into the veins of animals, &c. He translated into Latin Mr. Oughtred's *Horologographica Geometrica*, wrote a Survey of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and other pieces. Since his death his posthumous works and draughts have been published by his son.

WREXHAM, a town of Denbighshire, in North Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays. It stands on a small river, which falls into the Dee, and is a handsome well inhabited town, adorned with a magnificent church. It is twenty-seven miles south-east of St. Asaph, and one hundred and eighty-four north-west of London. Long. 3. 0. W. Lat. 53. 0. N.

WRINTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated among the Mendip-hills, nine miles north of Wells, and one hundred and twenty-nine west of London. Long. 2. 46. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

WRIGHT (Sir ROBERT) lord chief-justice of England, who tried the seven bishops in the reign of James II. He was descended of a good family at Thetford, in Suffolk, was handsome in his person, of a voluble tongue, and plausible behaviour; but voluptuous, extravagant, and abandoned. Though he had much practice, he was but superficial in the knowledge of his profession. He mortgaged his estate for 1500l. to Mr. North, afterwards lord-keeper, and again to Sir William Plummer for 500l. before he had paid off the former mortgage, making no scruple to swear that the same estate was clear from all incumbrances. He was made a judge by the interest of Jefferies, though the lord-keeper had before told the king, that he was the most unfit person in the kingdom to act in that character. As he was the creature, so he was the tool of Jefferies. He had his share in the Western massacre, in the visitation of Magdalen college, in the ecclesiastical commission, and other arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings. He died miserably in Newgate, where he was confined in the beginning of the reign of king William, for endeavouring to subvert the government. *Granger's Biographical History of England*.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a plain, eleven miles west of Maidstone, and twenty-six south-east-by-east of London. Long. 0. 16. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

WURTEMBERG, or **WIRTEMBERG**, a duchy in Suabia, bounded on the north by Franconia, the archbishoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the east by the county of Oeting, the marquisate of Burgaw, the territory of Ulm, and several other small districts; on the south by the principality of Hohenzollern, Furstenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenberg; and on the west by the palatinate of the Rhine, the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is about fifty-five miles in length, and near as much in breadth. It produces a great deal of corn, has many pastures, and plenty of wine. Here are also mines, salt-springs, much game and fish. They reckon six hundred and forty-five villages, eighty-eight towns, and twenty-six cities, of which the principal is Sturgard. The river Neckar runs almost through the middle of it from north to south.

WURTZBURG, a city, the capital of the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, with a bishop's see, and a good castle, or palace, where the bishop resides; as also an university. They have an hospital, which is very handsome, wherein they generally keep four hundred poor people, as well women as men. This town is seated on the river Main, forty miles south-west of Bamberg, and sixty-two east-by-south of Franckfort. Long. 9. 48. E. Lat. 49. 39. N.

WURTZBURG, one of the largest countries in the circle of Franconia,

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Franconia, is bounded on the north by the abbacy of Fuld, the counties of Reinak and Wurtheim, and a small part of the territory of Mentz; on the south by the territory of the Teutonic Knights and the marquisate of Anspach; on the east by the bishoprick of Bamberg; and on the north by the county of Henneberg, being fifty-eight miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. The capital town is Wurtzburg, and the bishop is one of the most powerful princes of Franconia; he bearing the title of duke of Franconia, and having an absolute power, both in temporals and spirituals.

WYCHERLEY (WILLIAM) an eminent comic poet, was the son of Daniel Wycherley of Cleve, in Shropshire, esq. and was born about the year 1640. At about fifteen years of age he was sent to reside in France, and a little before the Restoration became a gentleman commoner of Queen's college, Oxford; but left that university without being matriculated. He afterwards entered into the Middle Temple; but soon left the dry study of the law, and engaged in pursuits more agreeable to his own genius, as well as to the corrupt taste of the age. Upon writing his first play, intitled *Love in a Wood*, he became acquainted with several of the celebrated wits, both of the court and city. He had an intrigue with the duchess of Cleveland, king Charles the Second's mistress, and though the duke of Buckingham considered him as his rival, he was so pleased with him on being introduced into his company, as to forget his resentment, and being master of the horse to the king, and colonel of a regiment, soon after made him one of his equerries, and captain-lieutenant of his own regiment. Mr. Wycherley, who before this time had written *The Gentleman Dancing-master*, his *Plain Dealer*, and his *Country Wife*, was also in such favour with king Charles, that at length happening to fall sick, his majesty did him the honour to visit him, when finding his fever abated, but his body extremely weakened, he ordered him, as soon as he was able, to go to the south of France for the recovery of his health, and assured him, that he would order him 500l. to be paid him to defray his expences. Mr. Wycherley accordingly went to Montpellier, and returned to England in the latter end of the spring following, entirely restored to his former vigour, both of mind and body. The king received him with the utmost marks of favour, and shortly after his arrival, told him, that he had a son, who he was resolved should be educated like the son of a king, and that he could make choice of no man so proper to be his governor as Mr. Wycherley; that for that service he should have 1500l. a-year paid him, and that, when his office was expired, he would set him above the malice of the world and fortune. Immediately after these gracious offers, Mr. Wycherley went down to Tunbridge, where he became acquainted with the countess of Drogheda, a rich and beautiful widow, and on their return to town married her, without acquainting the king; this brought him into disgrace with his majesty. The countess of Drogheda settled her whole fortune upon him; but his title being disputed after her death, he was so reduced by the expences of the law, and other incumbrances, as to be unable to satisfy the impatience of his creditors, who threw him into prison; and the bookseller who printed his *Plain Dealer*, by which he got almost as much money as the other gained reputation, was so ungrateful as to refuse to lend him 20l. in his extreme necessity. In that confinement he languished seven years: but at length king James going to see the above play, was so charmed with it, that he gave immediate orders for the payment of his debts, and even granted him a pension of 200l. a-year per annum. But that prince's bountiful intentions were in a great measure defeated merely through Mr. Wycherley's modesty, he being ashamed to tell the earl of Mulgrave, whom the king had sent to demand it, a true state of his debts. He laboured under the weight of these difficulties till his father died, who left him 600l. a-year, but this estate was under uneasy limitations, he being only a tenant for life, and not being allowed to raise any money for the payment of his debts. Yet as he had power to make a jointure, he married in his old age, a young gentlewoman of 1500l. fortune, and died eleven days after the celebration of his nuptials, in December, 1715. His gaiety and humour continued with him till the last, and a little before his death he sent for his bride to come to him, and then told her with great solemnity, that he had one request to make, which he desired she would not refuse him, since it should be his last. The lady promised, that she would not, upon which he told her, "He desired she would never marry an old man again." Besides his plays above mentioned, he published a volume of Poems in folio; but it met with no great approbation from the public: in 1728 his *Posthumous Works* in prose and verse were published by Mr. Theobald. He was intimate with Mr. Pope, Mr. Gay, and the other great poets

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of his time, and the lord Lansdowne observes, that as pointed and severe as he was in his writings, he had all the softness of the tenderest disposition, and was gentle and inoffensive to every man.

WYCK (THOMAS VAN) an admired painter of sea-ports, shipping, and small figures, was born at Haerlem, in 1616, and spent some years in Italy, where he imitated the manner of Bamboccio. He came to England about the time of the Restoration, and performed here many large pieces of different kinds. He painted the fire of London more than once; but his best pieces were representations of chemists and their laboratories, which Vertue supposed were in compliment to the fashion at court, Charles II. and prince Rupert, having each their laboratory. Wyck died in England, in 1682.

WYCK (JOHN VAN) the son of the former, was an excellent painter of battles and hunting-pieces. His small figures, and particularly his horses, have a spirit and neatness scarce inferior to Wouverman's. The colouring of his landscapes is warm and cheerful. Sometimes he painted large pieces; as the battle of the Boyne, the siege of Namur, &c. but the smaller his pictures, the greater was his merit. He died at Mortlake, in 1702. Mr. Wootton was his most eminent disciple. *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

WYE, a town in the county of Kent, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and was formerly much more considerable than it is at present. It is ten miles south of Canterbury, and fifty-seven south-east of London. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganhire, and, running south-east, divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and then crossing Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and turning directly south, runs by Monmouth, falling into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYKEHAM (WILLIAM DE). See the article **WICKHAM** (WILLIAM OF)

WYNDHAM (SIR WILLIAM) bart. chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of queen Anne, was the eldest son of sir Edward Wyndham, bart. He was born about the year 1687, and upon the decease of his father, while he was very young, succeeded to the title and estate. He was educated at Eton-school and Christ church college, Oxford, and afterwards travelled abroad. Upon his return to England, he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Somerset, in which station he served till his death. In 1710 he was appointed master of her majesty's buckhounds, then secretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. In 1714 he distinguished himself by bringing into the house of commons the schism-bill, which he supported with great zeal, in opposition to the objections urged against it by Mr. Robert Walpole, general Stanhope, Mr. Lechmere, sir Joseph Jekyll, and sir Peter King. Upon the breach between the earl of Oxford, lord high-treasurer, and the lord viscount Bolingbroke, secretary of state, he adhered to the interests of the latter: but upon the death of queen Anne he signed king George the First's proclamation, and seconded a motion made in the house of commons by Horatio Walpole, esq. for the payment of the arrears due to the Hanover troops in the English service. Notwithstanding this, he was the same year removed from his post of chancellor of the exchequer. From this time he vigorously opposed the measures of the administration. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, under the earl of Mar, in August 1715, sir William falling under suspicion, was seized on the 21st of September, at his house at Orchard-Wyndham, in Somersetshire, by colonel Huske, and one of his majesty's messengers; from whence making his escape, a proclamation was issued for apprehending him: but he soon after surrendered himself to the government, when being examined by the privy-council, he was committed to the Tower, but was never brought to a trial. After he had regained his liberty, he continued his opposition to the several administrations under which he lived, whether the measures were good or bad. With respect to his private conversation, he was distinguished by his civility and politeness, enlivened by an easy flow of wit, which was supported by a fund of useful knowledge. He died at Wells, in Somersetshire, after a few days illness, on the 17th of June, 1740.

WYNENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, eleven miles south-west of Bruges, and twelve south-east of Ostend. Long. 3. 0. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

WYNOXBERG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, six miles south of Dunkirk. Long. 2. 20. E. Lat. 50. 54. N.

X.

XACCA, or **SACCA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, with a strong castle, and a harbour. It is on the west side of the island, at the foot of a mountain, twenty miles south-east of Mazara. Long. 13. 12. E. Lat. 37. 41. N.

XAGUA, a sea-port town of America, on the south coast of the island of Cuba, between the Isle of Pines and Spiritu-Santo. It has one of the finest harbours in America.

XATIVA, formerly a very flourishing city of Spain, in the province of Sagura. It is seated on the declivity of a high hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, thirty-two miles south-west of Valencia. Long. 0. 52. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

XAVIER (St.) a town of the province of La-Plata, in South America, seated on the confines of Brasil, two hundred miles west of Rio-Janeiro. Long. 46. 0. W. Lat. 24. 10. S.

XAVIER. See **FRANCIS XAVIER**.

XENOCRATES, one of the most illustrious philosophers of ancient Greece, was born at Chalcedon, and became very early a disciple of Plato, for whom he always shewed the highest reverence. He accompanied him in a voyage to Sicily, and Dionysius the Tyrant one day threatening Plato, that somebody should cut off his head: "Nobody," replied Xenocrates, shall do it, before he has cut off mine." He studied under his great master at the same time with Aristotle; but had not the same talents; for he had a slow conception, while Aristotle had a lively and penetrating genius. But though Xenocrates was inferior to Aristotle in respect to genius, he greatly surpassed him in the practice of moral philosophy. He was grave, sober, austere, and of a temper so serious, and so far from the politeness of the Athenians, that Plato frequently exhorted him to sacrifice to the Graces. He acquired such reputation for sincerity and probity, that he was the only person in Athens who was allowed to confirm his testimony without an oath. The Athenians sent him on an embassy to Philip king of Macedonia, and a long time after to Antipater; those princes could never corrupt him by their presents. Xenocrates died about the 314th year before the Christian era, at about ninety years of age, by accidentally striking his forehead against a kettle in the night. He composed, at Alexander's desire, a Treatise on the Art of Reigning; six books on Nature; six books on Philosophy; one on Riches, &c. but none of these works have been handed down to us. It is astonishing, that a philosopher of such excellent morals should have such a pitiful system of divinity. He acknowledged no other god but those which he supposed resided in the seven planets, and the heaven of fixed stars, of which he made eight deities. Cicero refutes his absurd and ridiculous doctrine in the first book of the Nature of the Gods.

We ought not to confound with that celebrated philosopher several other persons of the name of Xenocrates, mentioned in history.

XENOPHON, a celebrated general, philosopher, and historian, born at Athens, was one of the most illustrious disciples of Socrates, under whom he learned philosophy and politics. Having taken the profession of arms, he entered Byzantium, in the 400th year before the Christian era, and by his eloquence hindered that city from being plundered. He at length marched with 10,000 Greeks to the assistance of Cyrus the Younger, and accompanied that prince in his expedition into Persia, against his brother Artaxerxes. Cyrus being defeated and slain, Xenophon had the command in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, so often mentioned in history, of which he had almost the whole honour. When he had brought them back, and delivered them to the Lacedæmonians, he followed Agesilaus into Asia. Some time after being banished Athens, at the desire of Artaxerxes, he retired to Scillonta, where he applied himself to the study of philosophy, diverting himself with hunting, conversing with his friends, and composing moral and historical treatises. He published Thucydides's History, and wrote the Continuation of it. After the taking of Scillonta by the Spartans, he retired to Corinth: and one day when he was sacrificing, news was brought him of the death of his son, on which he took off the chaplet of flowers he wore on his head; but on its being added that he had killed Epaminondas, at the battle of Mantinea, and died like a man of courage, he instantly replaced the chaplet on his brows. Xenophon died at Corinth, about the 360th year before the Christian era, aged ninety. The best editions of his works are those of Franck-

fort in 1674, and of Oxford, in Greek and Latin, in 1703, five volumes octavo. Separately have been published his *Cyropædia*, Oxon. 1727, quarto, and 1736, octavo. *Cyri Anabasis*, Oxon. 1735, quarto, and 1747, octavo. *Memorabilia Socratis*, Oxon. 1741, octavo. The Greeks set such a value on the writings of Xenophon, that they gave him the surname of the Grecian Bee, and the Athenian Muse.

XENOPHON the Younger, a Greek writer, so called to distinguish him from the celebrated Xenophon, the subject of the preceding article, was born at Ephesus, and lived, according to some authors, before Heliiodorus, that is, at the latest, about the beginning of the 4th century. He is only known by his *Ephesiaca*, a Greek romance, in five books, which is esteemed, and contains the amours or adventures of Abracomes and Anthia. This romance was printed at London, in Greek and Latin, in 1724, quarto.

XERES-DE-BAJADOZ, a considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, and in the district called Tra-los-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet Ardilla, twenty-seven miles south of Badajoz. Long. 6. 55. W. Lat. 38. 4. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, and the diocese of Seville; has fine streets, a large square, and is surrounded by strong walls. It is seventeen miles north of Cadiz. Long. 6. 0. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, twenty miles north of Ayamonte. Long. 8. 16. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

XERXES I. king of Persia, was the second son of Darius, and succeeded that prince in the 485th year before the Christian era. He was preferred to Artabazanes, his elder brother, because the latter was born when Darius was only a private man, while Xerxes was brought into the world by his mother Atossa, when Darius was king. At the beginning of his reign he reduced Egypt under his obedience, and left his brother Achemenes governor there. He at length resolved to revenge the overthrow the Persians had suffered at Marathon, by making war on the Greeks, and marched against them with an army of 800,000 men, or as some historians say, 3,000,000, and a fleet of 1000 sail. He threw a bridge over the strait of the Hellespont, and cut a passage through the isthmus of Mount Athos: but being arrived at the strait of Thermopylae, he found that the greatest armies are not always the most formidable; for Leonidas, king of Sparta, with only 300 Lacedæmonians, for a long time disputed that pass with him, and was killed with his brave troops; but not till he had made prodigious slaughter of the Persians. The Athenians at length defeated Xerxes at the famous naval battle of Salamis, and this loss being followed by several of the Persian ships being cast away, Xerxes was obliged to retire with disgrace to his dominions, leaving his general Mardonius in Greece, with the feeble remains of his prodigious army. At last Xerxes was killed by Artabanus, an Hyrcanian, in the 464th year before the Christian era, and was succeeded by Artaxerxes.

XERXES II. king of Persia, succeeded his father Artaxerxes Longomanus in the 425th year before the Christian era: but was assassinated in his chamber, where he had fallen asleep after a drunken debauch, by his brother Sogdianus, who seized the throne.

XICONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura, with a strong castle, standing above the town, near a pass so narrow, that a handful of men may easily stop a whole army. It is seated among the mountains, fifteen miles south-west of Alicante. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 38. 0. N.

XIMENES (FRANCIS) a justly celebrated cardinal, bishop of Toledo, and prime minister of Spain, was born at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile, in 1437, and studied at Alcalá and Salamanca. He then went to Rome, and being robbed on the road, brought nothing back but a bull for obtaining the first vacant prebend: but the archbishop of Toledo refused it him, and threw him in prison. Being at length restored to liberty, he obtained a benefice in the diocese of Sigüenza, where cardinal Gonzales de Mendoza, who was the bishop, made him his grand vicar. Ximenes some time after entered among the Franciscans of Toledo; but being there troubled with visits, he retired to a cell named Calancl, and applied himself to the study of divinity and the Oriental tongues. At his return to Toledo, queen

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Isabella of Castile chose him for her confessor, and afterwards nominated him archbishop of Toledo, which next to the papacy is the richest dignity in the church of Rome. "This honour," says that excellent historian Dr. Robertson, he declined with a firmness, which nothing but the authoritative injunction of the pope was able to overcome. Nor did this height of promotion change his manners. Though obliged to display in public that magnificence which became his station, he himself retained his monastic severity. Under his pontifical robes he constantly wore the coarse frock of St. Francis, the rents of which he used to patch with his own hands. He at no time used linen; but was commonly clad in hair-cloth. He slept always in his habit, most frequently on the floor, or on boards, and rarely in a bed. He did not taste any of the delicacies which appeared at his table, but satisfied himself with that simple diet which the rule of his order prescribed. Notwithstanding these peculiarities, so opposite to the manners of the world, he possessed a thorough knowledge of its affairs, and discovered talents for business which rendered the fame of his wisdom equal to that of his sanctity." His first care was to provide for the necessities of the poor; to visit the churches and hospitals; to purge his diocese of usurers and places of debauchery; to degrade corrupt judges, and place in their room persons whom he knew to be distinguished by their probity and disinterestedness. He erected a famous university at Alcala, and in 1499 founded the college of St. Ildephonso. Three years after he undertook the Polyglot Bible, and for that purpose sent for many learned men to come to him at Toledo; purchased seven copies in Hebrew for 4000 crowns, and gave a great price for Latin and Greek manuscripts. At this Bible they laboured above twelve years. It contains the Hebrew text of the Bible, the version of the Septuagint, with a literal translation; that of St. Jerom, and the Chaldee paraphrases of Onkelos; and Ximenes added to it a dictionary of the Hebrew and Chaldee words contained in the Bible. This work is called Ximenes's Polyglot. In 1507 pope Julius II. gave him the cardinal's hat, and king Ferdinand the Catholic entrusted him with the administration of affairs. Cardinal Ximenes was from this moment the soul of every thing that passed in Spain. He distinguished himself at the beginning of his ministry by discharging the people from the burthensome tax called *Acavale*, which had been continued on account of the war against Granada; and laboured with such zeal and success in the conversion of the Mahometans, that he made 3000 converts, among whom was a prince of the blood of the kings of Granada. This great multitude he baptized in a spacious square, where having made them bring all the books of the Koran, he had them publicly burnt. The day in which this was performed is annually solemnized as a festival in Spain. In 1509 cardinal Ximenes extended the dominions of Ferdinand, by taking the city of Oran in the kingdom of Algiers: he undertook this conquest at his own expence, and marched in person at the head of the Spanish army, clothed in his pontifical ornaments, and accompanied by a great number of ecclesiastics and monks. Some time after, foreseeing an extraordinary scarcity, he erected public graneries at Toledo, Alcala, and Torrelaguna, and had them filled with corn at his own expence, which gained the people's hearts to such a degree, that to preserve the memory of this noble action they had an elogium upon it cut on marble, in the hall of the senate-house at Toledo, and in the market-place. King Ferdinand dying in 1516, left cardinal Ximenes regent of his dominions, and the archduke Charles, who was afterwards the emperor Charles V. confirmed that nomination. The cardinal immediately made a reform of the officers of the supreme council, and of the court, and put a stop to the oppression of the grandees. He vindicated the rights of the people against the nobility, and as by the feudal constitution the military power was lodged in the hands of the nobles, and men of inferior condition were called into the field only as their vassals, a king with scanty revenues depended on them in all his operations. It was with their forces he attacked his enemies, and with them he defended his own kingdom; and while at the head of troops attached only to their own lords, and accustomed to obey no other command his authority was precarious, and his efforts feeble. From this state Ximenes resolved to deliver the crown, and issued a proclamation, commanding every city in Castile to enroll a certain number of its burgesses, and teach them military discipline, he himself engaging to provide officers to command them at the public expence. This was vigorously opposed by the nobles; but by his intrepidity and superior address he carried his point. He then endeavoured to diminish the possessions of the nobility by reclaiming all the crown-lands, and putting a stop to the pensions granted by the late king Ferdinand. This addi-

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tion made to the revenues enabled him to discharge all the debts of Ferdinand, and to establish magazines of warlike stores. The nobles alarmed at these repeated attacks, uttered loud complaints; but before they proceeded to extremities, appointed some grandees of the first rank to examine the powers, in consequence of which he exercised acts of such high authority. Ximenes received them with cold civility, produced the testament of Ferdinand, by which he was appointed regent, together with the ratification of that deed by Charles. To both those they objected, and he endeavoured to establish their validity. As the conversation grew warm, he led them insensibly to a balcony, from which they had a view of a large body of troops under arms, and of a formidable train of artillery. "Behold," says he, pointing to these, and raising his voice, the powers which I have received from his catholic majesty. With these I govern Castile; and with these I will govern it, till the king, your master and mine, takes possession of his kingdom." A declaration so bold and haughty silenced them, and astonished their associates. They saw that he was prepared for his defence, and laid aside all thoughts of a general confederacy against his administration. He also founded two magnificent monasteries, one for the pious education of a great number of ladies of quality, who had no fortunes, and the other an asylum for poor girls. He was at great expence in embellishing his native town Torrelaguna, with a fountain of running water, which he caused to be brought through rocks and mountains, and with several other public works. At length, from the repeated intreaties of Ximenes, and the impatient murmurs of the Spanish ministry, Charles V. embarked and landed in Spain, accompanied by his favourites. Ximenes, who considered the presence of the king as the greatest blessing to his dominions, was advancing to the coast to meet him; but at Bos Equillos was seized with a violent disorder, which his followers considered as the effects of poison, but could not agree whether the crime ought to be imputed to the hatred of the Spanish nobles, or to the malice of the Flemish courtiers. This accident obliging Ximenes to stop, he wrote to the king, and with his usual boldness advised him to dismiss all the strangers in his train, whose number and credit already gave offence to the Spaniards, and earnestly desired to have an interview with him, that he might inform him of the state of the nation, and the temper of his subjects. To prevent this, not only the Flemings, but the Spanish grandees employed all their address to keep Charles at a distance from Aranda, the place to which the cardinal had removed. His advice was now slighted and despised. Ximenes conscious of his own integrity and merit, expected a more grateful return from a prince, to whom he delivered a kingdom more flourishing than it had been in any former age, and a more extensive authority than the most illustrious of his ancestors had ever possessed, and lamented the fate of his country, about to be ruined by the rapaciousness and insolence of foreign favourites. While his mind was agitated by these passions he received a letter from the king, in which, after a few cold and formal expressions of regard, he was allowed to retire to his diocese, and he expired a few hours after reading it, on the 8th of November, 1517, in the eighty-first year of his age. *Dictionnaire Historique, par l'Abbé l'Advocat. Robertson's Hist. of the Emperor Charles V.*

This famous cardinal ought not to be confounded with Roderic Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo, in the 13th century, who wrote a History of Spain, in nine books; nor with several other Spanish writers of the name of Ximenes.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza, and having run south-east through the province, turns due east, and crossing the kingdom of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

XUDNOGROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Dalmatia, twenty-seven miles north of Sebenico. Long. 19. o. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

XYLANDER (WILLIAM) a laborious and learned writer, was born at Augsburg, of poor parents, on the 26th of December, 1532. He studied in several of the universities of Germany, and became well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He was also well versed in philosophy and mathematics, and at length became Greek professor at Heidelberg; but his extreme poverty, and great application to study, made him contract a disease of which he died at Heidelberg in 1579, at forty-four years of age. He wrote a Latin translation of Dion Cassius, Plutarch, &c. and many other works. The faults that are to be found in his performances, ought to be attributed to his poverty; for being obliged to write for bread, he had neither time to perfect his works, nor to revise them with that attention and care of which he was capable.

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YABAQUE, one of the Bahama islands to the north-west of the Isle of Maguana, and to the south of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 30. N.

YALDEN (Dr. THOMAS) an ingenious poet and polite writer, was born at Exeter, in 1671, and studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became a fellow-pupil with Mr. Addison and Dr. Sacheverel, with whom he contracted a particular friendship, he having recommended himself to their notice by his Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, set to music by Dr. Purcell, and by his Poem on the Conquest of Namur in 1695. Having entered into holy orders, he succeeded Dr. Atterbury in the lecture of Bridewell hospital, and in 1700 published in folio his Temple of Fame. The same year he was made perpetual fellow of his college, and was soon after presented by that society to a living in Warwickshire, and elected reader of moral philosophy. When queen Anne ascended the throne, he wrote a poem upon the occasion; and from this time he shewed himself on the side of what is called the High Church. In 1706 he was received into the patronage of the duke of Beaufort, who took him into his family, and gave him many proofs of his bounty and generosity. The following year he was made doctor of divinity, and afterwards preferred to the rectories of Chalton and Cleanville, in Hampshire. Upon the discovery of what is called the Bishop of Atterbury's Plot, he was taken up, and his papers seized; but no evidence appearing against him, he was soon released. The duke of Beaufort still continued his favours to him, and his residence in that noble family recommended him to the acquaintance of many of the first quality and characters in the kingdom; and as he was of a cheerful temper, and of a pleasing and instructive conversation, he retained their friendship and esteem till his death, which happened on the 16th of July, 1736, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Besides the above poems, he wrote, 1. *Æsop at Court*, or *State Fables*. 2. *An Essay on the Character of Sir William Ashton*, a poem. 3. *On the Mines of Sir Carbary Price*, a poem. 4. *A Hymn to the Morning*. 5. *Against immoderate Grief*. 6. *A translation of the second book of Ovid's Art of Love*, with other occasional poems and translations, published in the third and fourth volumes of *Tonson's Miscellanies*.

YAMBO, a town in Arabia, seated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, and on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and castle. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, from whence it runs east to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean.

YARMOUTH, a sea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and a fair on Friday and Saturday in Easter-week, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Yare, where it falls into the sea, and is a place of great strength, both by art and nature, being almost surrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is esteemed the key of this coast, and is a clean handsome place, whose houses are well built, it being a considerable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the steeple of St. Nicolas's is so high, that it serves for a sea-mark. It is governed by a mayor. The harbour is a very fine one, though it is very dangerous for strangers in windy weather; and it has for its security a pretty strong fort. It is twenty-seven miles east of Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-three north-east of London. Long. 2. 0. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

YARMOUTH, a town of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays; and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated on the western part of the island, on the sea-shore, and is encompassed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninsula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a strong castle on the key. It is a handsome place, whose houses are chiefly built with stone, and covered with slate; and it sends two members to parliament. The market is now disused. It is eight miles west of Newport, and one hundred and one south-west of London. Long. 1. 37. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

YARUM, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays; and four fairs, on Thursday before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, and October 9, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Tees, over which it has a stone bridge. It is thirty-four miles north of York, and two hundred and thirty-

eight north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 0. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

YAXLEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Tuesdays; and a fair on Holy Thursday, for horses and sheep. It is seated near the fenny part of the county, and the market is almost disused. It is fourteen miles north of Huntingdon, and seventy-six north-by-west of London. Long. 0. 20. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

YEOVIL, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on June 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and lambs. It is a borough-town, seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge; the market is very considerable for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions of all sorts. It is twenty miles west-by-south of Salisbury, and one hundred and twenty-three west-by-south of London. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 51. 0. N.

YONNE, a river of France, which rises in the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, passes by Chateau Chinon, and Clamecy, and falls into the river Seine a little above Montereau-sur-Yonne.

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, and four markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; as also four fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22, and every other Thursday in the year, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally accounted the second city in England. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions. It is still a large and handsome city, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; and is very populous, being inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains thirty parish churches and chapels, besides its cathedral, or minster, which is a magnificent Gothic structure. It is divided into two parts by the river, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses; and there are four gates and five posterns. It is a city and county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a lord-mayor and twelve aldermen; and its county contains thirty-six villages and hamlets. It is sixty-five miles south-by-east of Durham, and one hundred and ninety-seven north-by-west of London. Long. 1. 3. E. Lat. 53. 58. N.

YORK (NEW) one of the British colonies in North America, is bounded by Canada on the north, New England on the east, the sea on the south, and Pennsylvania on the west, being two hundred miles in length from north to south, and scarce sixty in breadth in the broadest part. This country produces corn, and abounds in cattle and a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fishery of cod-fish and whales. They supply the Caribbee Islands with salt-beef, pork, salt-fish, horses, and timber; likewise they export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe, and bring logwood, train-oil, and whale-bone to England; from whence they are supplied with most of their cloathing, furniture, and tools. The governor and council are appointed by the king; but they elect their own representatives. The established religion is the same as the Church of England, though other persuasions are tolerated, and have their respective places of worship allowed them.

YORK (NEW) the capital of the province of New York, in America, is seated on an island in the mouth of Hudson's river. It stands on an eminence, surrounded with a wall, and other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour, with commodious quays. Long. 74. 15. W. Lat. 41. 5. N.

YORKE (PHILIP) earl of Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of England, was born at Dover, in Kent, on the 1st of December, 1690, and having obtained a classical education, studied the law in the Middle-Temple. In 1714, being called to the bar, he soon became eminent in his profession. In 1718 he sat in parliament as member for Lewes in Sussex, and in the two successive parliaments for Seaford. In 1719-20 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1723-4 was appointed attorney-general, in the execution of which important office he shewed remarkable candour and lenity. In 1733 he was appointed lord chief-justice of the king's bench, and was soon raised to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, with the title of lord Hardwicke, baron Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester, and called to the cabinet-council. In the midst of the general approbation with

with which he discharged his office, he was called to that of lord high-chancellor, on the death of lord Talbot, in 1736-7, and presided in the court of chancery during the space of almost twenty years, with such integrity and abilities, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even those were afterwards confirmed by the house of lords. After he had executed that high office about seventeen years, and had twice been called to the exercise of the office of lord high-steward, on the trials of peers concerned in the rebellion, he was, in 1754, advanced by his late majesty to the rank of an earl of Great Britain, with the titles of viscount Royston and earl of Hardwicke, a favour conferred by his sovereign unasked, who treated him with particular esteem and confidence, through the whole of his reign. His resignation of the great seal, in 1756, gave an universal concern to the nation; but he still continued to serve the public in the council, at the house of lords, and upon every occasion where the course of public business required it. He always felt and expressed the truest affection and reverence for the laws and constitution of his country; and this rendered him as tender of the just prerogatives invested in the crown for the benefit of the whole, as watchful to prevent the least incroachment upon the liberty of the subject. His talents as a speaker in the senate, as well as on the bench, were universally admired. He died on the 6th of March, 1764, at his house in Grosvenor-square, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

YORKSHIRE, the largest county of England, being ninety miles in length, and seventy-five in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the north by the county of Durham, on the west by Lancashire and Westmorland, and on the south by the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby. The air is generally temperate and wholesome, and the soil is tolerably fertile; for if one part of it is stony, sandy, and barren, another richly abounds in corn-fields and pasture. The principal rivers are, the Tees, the Swale, and the arm of the sea called the Humber. It contains fifty-seven market-towns, five hundred and sixty-three parishes, and sends thirty members to parliament. It is divided into three Ridings, namely, North, East, and West, besides Richmondshire, which makes part of the North Riding.

YOUGHALL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and county of Cork; seated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, with a pretty good harbour. Long. 7. 45. W. Lat. 51. 51. N.

YOUNG (Dr. EDWARD) a celebrated poet, was the son of a divine of the church of England of the same name, and received the first part of his education from his father. He afterwards studied in All Souls college at Oxford, when designing to follow the civil law, he took a degree in that profession. While in this situation, he wrote his poem on the Last Day, and this was soon after followed by his poem intitled the Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love. These two poems are, however, stiff and unpleasing, but they occasioned his being taken particular notice of by several of the nobility; and on his entering into orders, he was made one of the king's chaplains, and afterwards obtained the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, worth about 500l. per annum, but he never rose to higher preferment. For some years before the death of the late prince of Wales, Dr. Young attended his court pretty constantly, but upon his decease all his hopes of church preferment, vanished; however, upon the death of Dr. Hales, he was taken into the service of the princess dowager of Wales, and succeeded him as her privy chaplain. When pretty far advanced in life, he married the lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the late earl of Litchfield. This lady was a widow, and had an amiable son and daughter, who both died young. What he felt for their loss, as well as for that of his wife, is finely expressed in his Night-Thoughts, in which the young lady is characterized under the name of Narcissa; her brother by that of Philander, and his wife, though nameless, is frequently mentioned; and he thus, in an apostrophe to death, deploras the loss of all the three:

Infatiate archer, could not once suffice!

Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was slain,
And thrice ere thrice yon moon renew'd her horn.

His satires intitled Universal Passion, are admired, and were written early in life. He also wrote a Paraphrase of the Book of Job; but his Night-Thoughts are justly esteemed his master-piece. He likewise wrote three tragedies, Busiris, the Revenge, and the Brothers, with several compositions in prose, as the Centaur not fabulous, Conjectures on original Composition, and a work intitled Refutation.

YPRES, a city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Flanders, with a bishop's see. It is a large city, and re-

gularly fortified, having the advantage of sluices, by which the neighbouring country may be laid under water. The streets are generally broad and well paved; and the market-place, which is the largest in Flanders, is surrounded by a piazza; but the houses are generally built of timber. The cathedral is a noble Gothic structure, whose side-altars are all encompassed with pillars of brass. The choir is very noble, and the painting through the whole is exceeding good. There are six other large parish churches, and a great number of convents of all orders. The Jesuits have a good college here, and a very handsome church. The town-house, which was built for the English, and was the staple-hall for wool, is of free-stone, and six hundred feet in front. It has a very handsome tower, wherein the archives of the city are kept. In the market-place there is a fine fountain erected by Lewis XIV. They have a pretty good trade in linen and woollen manufactures. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the rivulet Yper, twelve miles south-west of Courtray. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

YSE (ALEXANDER D') minister of Grenoble, and afterwards professor of divinity at Die, in Dauphiné, composed a discourse designed to reconcile and unite the Protestant and Popish religions: but as in that piece he seemed to favour pretty much the principles of the church of Rome, he was obliged to resign his professorship, though he was allowed to enjoy the stipend. He then went to Piedmont, and was sent by the churches in the vallies of that country to England, in Cromwell's time, to remove some difficulties relating to the money collected for the use of the Waldenses, and some time after assisted at the national synod of the Protestants, held at Loudun, being sent thither as a deputy from the province of Dauphiné.

YSENDICK, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, near the sea, on low ground, may be overflowed on all sides. It is ten miles east of Sluys, and nineteen north-west of Ghent. Long. 3. 18. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

YSSEL, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and falls into a branch of the Rhine, and discharges itself into the Zuider-Zee.

YSSELBURG, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, on the confines of the county of Zutphen. It is seated on the river Yssel, twelve miles east of Cleves. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 51. 52. N.

YSSELSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and the district of Rhinland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Yssel, five miles south-west of Utrecht. Long. 4. 55. E. Lat. 52. 3. N.

YVAN, priest of the Oratory, and founder of the religious order of our Lady of Mercy, together with Mary Magdalen of the Trinity, was born at Rians, a small town of Provence, on the 10th of November, 1576. After having studied under great disadvantage, on account of his poverty, he entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and went to live at Aix, where he became acquainted with Mary Magdalen of the Trinity, and in 1637 joined with her in founding the religious order of our Lady of Mercy, of which he was the first director, and the first confessor. He died on the 8th of October, 1653. There have been published his Letters, and a book of his intitled a Guide to Christian Perfection, in French.

YVERDUN, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the territory of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated on the lake of Neufchatel, on the rivers Orb and Thiele, thirty-five miles south-west of Bern. Long. 9. 57. E. Lat. 46. 45. N.

YVES DE PARIS, a pious and celebrated Capuchin, of the 17th century. After having exercised the office of an advocate at Paris, he became a Capuchin, and laboured above sixty years in the conversion of sinners. He died in 1678, at eighty-five years of age. He wrote many works in French, the principal of which are, 1. The Conduct of the Religious. 2. Natural Theology. 3. The Practice of Piety and Divine Love. 4. Christian Maxims and Morals. 5. The Christian Gentleman. 6. The Agent of God in the World. 7. The false Opinions and vain Excuses of the Sinner. 8. The worthy Magistrate. 9. The happy Success of the Piety and Triumph of the Religious Life. This last work, in which he expresses great contempt for the clergy, and bestows extravagant praise on the religious, was censured by the clergy; but that censure was not published.

YVOI, a town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chier, twelve miles south of Sedan, ten north-west of Montmedi, and thirty-two west of Luxemburg. Long. 5. 19. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

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ZAARA, or SAHARA. See SAHARA.

ZABARELLA, or DE ZABARELLIS (FRANCIS) a celebrated cardinal, and one of the most learned Canonists of his time, was born at Padua, in 1339, and studied canon law at Bologna, which he afterwards taught at Padua with great applause. That city was then under the power of Francis Carrari, and being attacked by the Venetians in 1406, the citizens deputed Zabarella to the French king to implore his aid, but that not being granted them, they were obliged to submit to the republic of Venice, on which occasion Zabarella, at the head of fourteen other deputies, delivered up to the senate, in the great square of Venice, the banner of Padua, and made a fine speech. Some time after he went to Florence to teach the canon law in that city, and was so much beloved in it for his virtue, his eloquence, and learning, that the archiepiscopal see becoming vacant, he was appointed to fill it; but this election proved ineffectual, the pope having already given it to another. Zabarella afterwards returned to Padua, whence he was sent upon several important deputations. Pope John XXIII. being desirous of obtaining the assistance of several learned men, sent for him to his court, gave him the archbishoprick of Florence, and made him cardinal: from which time Zabarella was called the Cardinal of Florence. He was now employed in many important affairs, and died on the 26th of September, 1417, aged seventy-eight, six weeks before the election of Martin V. The emperor and the whole council assisted at his funeral, and Poggius pronounced his funeral oration. Zabarella wrote, 1. Commentaries on the Decretals and Clementines, six volumes. 2. A volumes of Councils. 3. A volume of Orations and Letters. 4. A treatise de *Horis Canonis*. 5. De *Felicitate*, Lib. III. 6. *Variae Legum Repetitiones*. 7. *Opuscula de Artibus Liberalibus*. 8. De *Natura Rerum diversarum*. 9. *Commentarii in Naturalem & Moralem Philosophiam*. 10. *Historia sui Temporis*. 11. *Acta in Concilio Pisano & Constantiensi*. 12. *In Vetus & Novum Testamentum*. 13. De *Schismate*. This last work did not please the court of Rome; for Zabarella there treats the popes with great freedom, on which account it has been several times reprinted by the protestants.

ZABARELLA (JAMES) one of the greatest philosophers of the 16th century, was born at Padua, on the 5th of September, 1533, and having learnt rhetoric and the Greek tongue under excellent professors, applied himself to the study of logic and mathematics, in which he made very great progress. He, however, took a prodigious delight in astrology, and weakly amused himself in calculating nativities. He became perfectly skilled in Aristotle's Physics and Ethics, and became professor in the university of Padua in 1564. He taught logic there fifteen years, and afterwards philosophy till his death. Being frequently deputed to Venice on affairs of consequence, he harangued the senate with great eloquence. He refused the offers made by Sigismund king of Poland, to induce him to come into his kingdom; and died at Padua, in October 1589, aged fifty-six. He bore the title of count Palatine, which belonged to the eldest sons of his family. Zabarella published Commentaries on Aristotle, which shewed that he had a genius capable of unravelling the most knotty difficulties, and of comprehending the most obscure questions.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, fifteen miles west of Philippsburg. Long. 8. 15. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in Alsace, fifteen miles north-west of Strasburg, and the usual residence of the bishop of Strasburg; it had formerly a citadel, which is demolished. Long. 7. 15. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

ZACATULA, a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, with a harbour at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the South Sea. Long. 114. 35. W. Lat. 17. 20. N.

ZACCHIAS (PAUL) physician to pope Innocent X. and one of the most learned men of the 16th century, was born at Rome, and cultivated polite literature, poetry, music, painting, and all the sciences, which did not prevent his being one of the most excellent physicians of his age. He died at Rome, in 1659, aged seventy-five. He wrote, 1. A book intitled *Quaestiones Medico Legales*, an excel-

lent work, of which there have been several editions, and particularly one printed at Lyons in 1726, in three volumes folio. 2. A treatise in Italian, intitled *La Vie Quadragesimale*. 3. Three books in Italian on Hypochondriac Diseases, &c.

ZACHARY, a Greek, succeeded pope Gregory III. in December, 741. He held several councils, and advised Rachi, king of the Lombards, to abdicate the crown, and do penance in a monastery; with which advice that prince complied. Zachary died on the 15th of March, 752. There are still extant his Epistles, and a Greek translation of St. Gregory's Dialogues, the most beautiful and complete edition of which is that of Canisius.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, five miles from Medina. Long. 5. 27. W. Lat. 38. 20. N.

ZAGRAB, a strong and populous town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Save, on the confines of Croatia, thirty miles north-east of Carlostadt, seventy-two south-west of Caliska, and one hundred and thirty-seven south-west of Rada. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 46. 31. N.

ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the river Guadaleta, thirty-seven miles south-east of Seville. It has a castle on an eminence, which is looked upon as impregnable. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 36. 55. N.

ZAIRE, a great river of Africa, which has its source in the lake Sambia, and falls into the Western Ocean.

ZALEUCUS, a famous legislator of the Locrians, a people of Italy, and the disciple of Pythagoras, lived about 500 years before the Christian era. He made a law, by which he punished adulterers with the loss of both their eyes. However, his son committing that crime, the people were filled with compassion, and besought his pardon; but Zaleucus, who was absolutely resolved to have the law maintained with rigour, would agree to no other alleviation but that of sharing the penalty with him, and had his own right eye put out, and his son's left: by which he shewed that he was equally a good father, and a just legislator. This example of justice and severity made so strange an impression on the minds of his subjects, that no instance was found of the commission of that vice, during the reign of that legislator. It is added, that Zaleucus forbade any wine being given to the sick on pain of death, unless it was prescribed by the physicians; and that he was so jealous of his laws, that he ordered that whoever was desirous of changing them, should be obliged, when he made the proposal, to have a cord about his neck, in order that he might be immediately strangled, if those alterations were esteemed no better than the laws already established. Diodorus Siculus attributes the same thing to Charondas, legislator of the Sybarites.

ZALUSKI (ANDREW CHRYSOSTOM) bishop of Plocko, and afterwards of Varnia, and grand chancellor of Poland, was the son of Alexander Zaluski, waiwode of Rava. He had a great share in all the important affairs of the state, and died on the 1st of May, 1711, aged sixty-one. His principal work is a curious collection of Latin Letters, printed in 1709, and 1711, in three volumes folio. These letters contain an infinite number of interesting facts relating to the history of Poland.

ZAMOLXIS, the slave and disciple of Pythagoras, was born in Geta, and accompanied his master into Egypt: but at length returned into his own country, and civilized the Getae and Tartars, who deified him after his death.

ZAMORA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Douero, over which there is a very handsome bridge, and is thirty-five miles from Salamanca. There are mines of Turkey-stone in the neighbourhood. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 41. 28. N.

ZAMORA, a handsome town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, seated near the mountains called the Andes, one hundred and seventy miles from the South Sea. In the neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold, and it belongs to the Spaniards. Long. 76. 35. W. Lat. 5. 6. S.

ZAMOSKI,

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ZAMOSKI, a strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, and in the palatinate of Belz, with the title of a principality. It is seated in a marshy country, thirty-seven miles from Lemberg, and seventy-two from Lublin. Long. 24. 0. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

ZAMOSKI (JOHN) great chancellor of Poland, general of the armies of that kingdom, and one of the greatest commanders, and most able ministers of the 16th century, was the son of Stanislaus castellan of Chelm, a town in Red Russia. He was carefully educated by his father, and sent to Paris, where he learnt rhetoric, philosophy, and mathematics. He went at length to Padua, where he distinguished himself in such a manner, that he was elected rector of the university; and while he continued in that honourable post, composed in Latin his book on the Roman Senate, and the Perfect Senator. At his return to Poland, he was raised to the most considerable posts in the government, and was one of the ambassadors sent to the duke of Anjou at Paris, in 1573, to carry to that prince the act of his election to the crown of Poland. The following year Stephen Battori, prince of Transilvania, ascending the throne of Poland, had so great an esteem for Zamoski, that he gave him his niece in marriage, made him grand chancellor of the kingdom, and a short time after general of his forces. Zamoski discharged the duties of these great posts in the most glorious manner. He put a check to the arrogance of Basilides, czar of Moscow; delivered Polesia, Volesia, and Livonia, from the yoke of that formidable neighbour; and invested, in the coldest part of a very severe winter, the city of Pleskow in Moscow. During this siege some Polish lords having travelled to a distant and retired part of the country, are said to have found Cicero's books of the Commonwealth, written in letters of gold; and six days journey from thence, the tomb of Ovid, in an agreeable valley, near a fountain. However this be, Stephen Battori dying in 1586, a great number of the Polish lords resolved to give the crown to Zamoski; but he refused it, and caused Sigismund, prince of Sweden, to be raised to the throne, in spite of the opposition of the archduke Maximilian. Zamoski was a zealous protector of the sciences, and of learned men. He founded several colleges in Poland; drew thither by pensions the most learned men in Europe, and founded a fine university in a city he caused to be built, and which bears his name. He died in 1605, aged sixty-three, after having merited by his heroic virtues the glorious titles of the Defender of his Country, and the Protector of the Sciences.

ZAMPIERI, a celebrated painter. See DOMINICHINO.

ZANCHIUS, or **ZANCUS (BASIL)** one of the most learned men of the 16th century, was born in Bergamo. He assumed the habit of a Regular Canon, and applied himself with extraordinary assiduity, not only to the study of philosophy and divinity, but also to polite literature. He at length became keeper of the Vatican library, and exercised that employment with reputation, and to the satisfaction of the learned; but towards the end of his days was cruelly persecuted, and died at Rome, with great sentiments of devotion, in 1560. He wrote several works in verse and prose that are a proof of his erudition.

ZANCHIUS (JEROM) a famous Protestant divine, was born at Alzano, in Italy, on the 2d of February, 1516. He entered into the congregation of the Regular Canons of Lattran at fifteen years of age, and there applied himself to the study of philosophy, and school of divinity; but Peter Martyr, canon of the same congregation, having embraced the Protestant religion, communicated his sentiments to his brethren, before he threw off the monkish habit, and made so strong an impression upon them, that in the space of a year Zanchius, and seventeen other regular canons, abjured the Romish religion, and Zanchius left that order in 1550, after he had continued in it about nineteen years. He then left Italy, and staid some time among the Grisons, and afterwards at Geneva, whence he intended to come to London, upon the invitation of Peter Martyr, in order to obtain a professorship of divinity; but being invited to accept of the post of divinity professor at Strasburg, he accepted of that employment in 1553, and two years after was made one of the canons of St. Thomas. Zanchius was a lover of peace, and very averse to civil wars among divines; but could not avoid them. He was accused of holding some errors, and required to sign a confession of faith, which he did with some restrictions; but this did not prevent his adversaries exclaiming against him, and taking every method to deprive him of his employment: but at length the church of Chiavenna, in the country of the Grisons, inviting him to be their minister, he desired leave to retire in 1563, and was very serviceable to the church of Chiavenna from that time till the year 1568; but was also involved in some trouble there. He was then offered a professorship of divinity at Heidelberg, which he accepted, and entered upon his employment in February 1568, and was the same year ad-

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mitted to his doctor's degree in the presence of Frederic III. the elector Palatine. At the solicitation of this prince he wrote a large work against the anti-trinitarians: he also wrote many other books, and died at Heidelberg in 1590.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the west of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are of a tall stature, and of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and most savage and brutish dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country in Africa, lying on the eastern coast between three degrees of north latitude, and eighteen south. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are all Mahometans, or idolaters: and the last are much the most numerous. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamton, Melinda, Quiloa, and Mofambique. The Portuguese have built several forts in Mombaza and Mofambique, and have settled several colonies there. They trade with the negroes for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the western coast of the Morea, seventeen miles south-east of the Isle of Cephalonia, and twelve west of the Morea, being twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It is famous for a small sort of grapes, which being dried, are what we call currants, because they were formerly cultivated at Corinth, where the cultivation is now neglected, because they had no sale for them among the Turks. Most of the countries in Europe are now supplied with them from this island, particularly the English, who consume more than other country besides. They sometimes make wine of these grapes, but it is so heady that it may be mistaken for brandy. In this island they have the finest peaches in the world, and they each of them generally weigh from eight to sixteen ounces. They have also cucumbers, and excellent figs, with plenty of oil, which is very good. In short, it is a kind of terrestrial paradise, as it produces all things, as well for pleasure as the necessities of life. The principal town is of the same name, and may contain near 20,000 inhabitants. It is not walled, but it has a fortress on an eminence, planted with cannon. The houses are low, on account of the earthquakes, for seldom a year passes without them; but they do but little damage. The Italian language is spoken here as well as the Greek, though there are but few of the Latin church. On one place of the island the earth trembles under foot, like a quagmire; which is owing to a spring which throws out bitumen that falls upon the surface of the ground, and there grows hard. The inhabitants are so foolish to imagine that, if any person was to leap on the place, he would excite an earthquake in the island. This spring yields about one hundred barrels of bitumen every year, which is used to pay ships bottoms withal. This island is subject to the Venetians, and they have always a governor here, who must be a nobleman of the first rank. Long. 21. 15. E. Lat. 37. 57. N.

ZARA, an ancient and considerable town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. There is an antique inscription here, wherein Augustus is said to have planted this colony, and that he built the walls and towers. It is seated on a slip of land in a plain, almost surrounded by the sea; being only joined to the continent of Dalmatia on the eastern side: and there is a ditch cut through it, from one end to the other. The harbour is to the north of the town, and serves instead of a mole to defend the ships from the south wind, which is the only one dangerous here. The garrison consists of Morlaguans, Slavonians, Croats, and Fremontanes from the north of Dalmatia, who are of a large stature, strong, active, and hardy, especially the Morlaguans, who are accustomed to cold, and to live in a barren country. They are inveterate enemies to the Turks, ravage their frontiers, and always return laden with booty. They are so strong that four of them will take a man on horseback on their shoulders, and carry him twenty or thirty paces in the most dangerous passes of the mountains. Their habit is of divers colours, and their shoes are nothing but a piece of dried skin fastened with thongs to their feet. Their legs are covered with cloth, or leather, which reach just as high as their red breeches. Their waistcoats are without sleeves, which are supplied by those of their shirts, which are long and wide, and open like a surplice. Their high caps are of red cloth, and adorned with a stone, wherein are fixed three plates of iron, like so many feathers. The peasants are commonly armed with a hatchet, but the soldiers carry a scymetar. One of the churches is said to contain the body of St. Simon, who is the patron of the town. His shrine is covered with crystal, to preserve him from the injuries of time. He is of a whitish colour, like the bodies at Teulouie, where all the

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that are buried become dry in a year's time, nothing remaining but the skin, nerves, and muscles, which preserve their consistence so far that when they are pressed with the finger, they return to their former position; four or five hundred of these may be seen in one charnel-house. In several of the churches at Zara there are excellent paintings, by the best hands. The neighbouring country is well cultivated and planted; but there are no trees, since they have had frequent skirmishes with the Turks. It is seventy miles south-west of Jaicza, and one hundred and thirty south-east of Venice. Long. 17. 21. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

ZARATE (AUGUSTIN DE) a Spanish writer, was sent to Peru in 1543, in quality of treasurer-general of the Indies. At his return he was employed in the Netherlands in money-affairs. He wrote a History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru, the best edition of which, in Spanish, is that of Antwerp in 1555, octavo. This history was translated into French, and printed at Amsterdam in 1700, in two volumes duodecimo.

ZARINA ascended to the throne of the Scythes-Saces after the death of Marmares, whom Cyaxares, king of the Medes, caused to be murdered at a festival, to shake off the yoke of the Scythes, to whom the Medes had been subject twenty-eight years. That queen was as famous for her courage and her virtue, as for her wit and beauty; and commanded her army in person against that of Cyaxares, conducted by the son-in-law of that prince, who was named Stryangeus, and was a young lord well made, generous, and a good captain. After the war had continued two years, in which the fortune of the parties, and the ability of the chiefs, rendered the success doubtful, Zarina was at length defeated by Stryangeus, who seeing her struck down from her horse, gave her her life, restored her dominions, and became passionately in love with her. Zarina loved him in her turn; but, though she felt a violent passion for him, she resolved to conceal it. On which Stryangeus being reduced to despair, put an end to his life. Zarina governed her subjects like a great princess. She increased their happiness, subdued those of her neighbours who made war upon her, was at peace with the Medes, caused the land to be cultivated, savage nations to be civilized, built many cities, and was the heroine of her age.

ZARLINO (JOSEPH) one of the most excellent musicians of the 16th century, was a native of Chioggia, and became president and director of the chapel of the government of Venice. He composed some airs which were sung and applauded in Venice, when rejoicings were made for the victory of Lepanto in 1571. He published several works, which maintained and spread his reputation, particularly 1. *Demonstrazioni Harmoniche*, in folio; the most complete editions of which are those of 1573, and the following. 2. *Supplementi Musicali*, in folio. 3. *Tutte le Opere di Zarlino*, &c.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Sandomir, sixty-three miles north of Cracow. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 51. 36. N.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the river Horan, with the title of a principality.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Transilvania. The rebels attempted to surprise it in 1681, but were prevented, and severely punished. It is seated on the river Samos, which furrounds it on all sides, fifty miles east of Tokay, sixty-two north-by-east of Waradin, and one hundred and thirty east of Buda. Long. 22. 24. E. Lat. 47. 55. N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a fortified castle. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, seventeen miles south-west of Cracow, and fifty south-east of Ratibor. Long. 19. 58. E. Lat. 49. 59. N.

ZBOROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the confines of Volhinia and Podolia. Long. 26. 21. E. Lat. 49. 52. N.

ZEALAND, one of the seven United Provinces. It consists of eight islands, which lie in the mouth of the river Scheld, and is bounded on the north by the province of Holland, from which the yare separated by a narrow channel; by Brabant on the east; by Flanders, from which it is separated by one of the branches of the Scheld, on the south; and by the German Sea on the west. The chief of these islands is Walcheren, whereon Middleburg is seated, which is the capital of the province. It abounds in pastures; and to prevent inundations from the sea, they have been obliged to raise banks, or dykes, without which it would always be in danger of being lost in the sea. It is governed like Holland, and the assembly of the states is composed of the deputies of the nobility, and those of the principal towns; notwithstanding the disadvantage of maintaining their dykes, they have become exceeding rich by their fisheries and foreign trade, for they have not many manufactures among them.

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ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, being about seventy miles in diameter, and two hundred in circumference. It is seated on the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and is bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the north, by the Sound on the east, by the Baltic Sea on the south, and by the Great Belt on the west. The soil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, because it is sandy; and there are few streams, but there many lakes abounding in fish. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common sort make their bread. A fourth part of this island consists in a forest, in which there is plenty of game; and there are a great many deer and wild boars, which are reserved for the king's own hunting. It is divided into twenty-six bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herrit, and it contains thirteen towns, twelve castles, and three hundred and forty-seven parishes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of cattle they feed. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

ZECHARIAH, king of Israel, succeeded his father Jeroboam II. in the 773d year before the Christian era. He was a vicious and impious prince, and was killed after his ascending to the throne by Shallum, who succeeded him.

ZECHARIAH, the eleventh of the twelve lesser prophets, began to prophesy in the second year of Darius, the son of Hytaspes, in the 520th year before the Christian era. His prophecies were written in Hebrew, and contain fourteen chapters. He exhorts the Jews to rebuild the temple; to fly from idolatry, and other vices, and assures them of the protection of the Lord; the blessings the people of God should receive, and the miseries that should befall other nations.

There are several other persons of the same name mentioned in the Scripture.

ZEDECHIAH, that last king of Judah, was the son of Josiah, and Amital, the daughter of Jeremiah. He was placed on the throne by Nebuchadnezzar, in the room of Jehoiakin, his nephew, at twenty-one years of age, and in the 599th year before the birth of Christ. He despised the counsel of Jeremiah, lived in impiety and idolatry, and at length revolted against Nebuchadnezzar, his benefactor. But the last mentioned prince having taken Jerusalem after a long siege, reproached Zedechiah with his infidelity and ingratitude, caused his children to be murdered in his presence, and then putting out his eyes, carried this miserable prince loaded with chains to Babylon, where he died in prison. Thus ended the kingdom of Judah, in the 588th year before the incarnation, and the 387th year after its separation from that of Israel.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated from the kingdom of Cassena; on the east it has that of Zanfara, on the south Benin, and on the west the deserts. It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous; the latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceeding fruitful.

ZEIGENHEIM, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, and landgrate of Hesse, being subject to the prince of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the river Schwalm, twelve miles south-west of Cassel, and ten north-east of Fritzlaw. Long. 9. 35. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ZEIGNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, thirty miles west of the city of Hesse-Cassel. Long. 9. 10. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

ZEILLER (MARTIN) a laborious German geographer, was born in Styria. His father was a disciple of Melancthon, and minister of Ulm. Martin Zeiller became inspector of the schools of Germany; and though he was blind of one eye, applied close to his studies, and wrote a great number of works, the most esteemed of which are those, which he composed on the modern geography of Germany, viz. The Itinerary of Germany, the Topography of Bavaria, that of Alsace, that of the States of Brunswick and the country belonging to Hamburg, the Itinerary of Italy, &c. These works are all in German. He also wrote two volumes of Historians, Geographers, and Chronologists, and died at Ulm in 1661, at seventy-three years of age.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia. It is seated on the river Ester, thirty-five miles south-west of Leipzig, and forty-five east of Erford. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ZELL, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, and capital of the duchy of Zell, which belongs to the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover. The houses are well built, and the inhabitants are polite, and well behaved. The town is defended by ditches and ramparts, on which chestnuts and lime-trees are planted. The church is very handsome, being adorned with stucco-work, and the house of the menage surpasses all the rest. In the new town the counsellors of the superior appellation have their

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their houses, where they live. It is surrounded with fertile fields, and beautiful forests; and the river Aller, on which it stands, is navigable as far as Verden. It is thirty-five miles north-west of Brunswick, thirty-seven north of Hildesheim, and forty-eight south-by-west of Luncenburg. Long. 10. 22. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

ZELL, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Nagolt, fifty miles south of Baden. Long. 8. 12. E. Lat. 44. 19. N.

ZEMBLA (NOVA) a large country, seated in the northern ocean, to the north of the province of Pettrera, in Moscovy, from which it is separated by the strait called Weigats. Whether it be an island, or part of some great continent is uncertain; for no ships have ever passed to the northward of it, though many attempts have been made to find out the north-east passage to China that way. There are no constant inhabitants here, but the Samoides and Ostiaks, who climb over the mountains of ice in the straits, when they are frozen over, and hunt elks and rein-deer there in the proper season.

ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Bodrog, twenty-five miles south-east of Calovia, and twenty-seven north east of Tokay. Long. 21. 35. E. Lat. 48. 38. N.

ZENO ELEATES, or of **ELEA**, one of the greatest philosophers among the ancients, flourished about the 504th year before the Christian æra. He was the disciple of Parmenides, and even, according to some writers, his adopted son. Aristotle asserts, that he was the inventor of logic; but his logic seems to have been calculated to perplex all things, and not to clear up any thing. For Zeno employed it only to dispute against all comers, and to silence his opponents, whether they argued right or wrong. He had nearly the same sentiments as Xenophanes and Parmenides, with respect to the unity, incomprehensibility, and immutability of all things; and, according to some writers, he maintained that there was no such thing as matter in the universe. However, whether this be true or not, he proposed very embarrassing arguments with respect to the existence of motion; and Aristotle, in the sixth book of his *Physics*, has preserved some of them, which are extremely subtil, especially the famous argument named *Achilles*. It is very probable that he also composed many others against the existence of extension, motion, a vacuum, time, &c. As he lived long before Diogenes the Cynic, it is certain that those who have said that this last philosopher refuted Zeno's arguments against motion, by taking a turn or two up and down his school, are mistaken. It is not at all probable that Zeno taught, as some have asserted, that matter is composed of mathematical points; it is on the contrary more probable, that he affirmed it could not be composed of them. Arriaga, and an hundred other Spanish schoolmen, call those indeed Zenonists who maintain that matter is composed of indivisible and unextended parts; but they alledge no solid proof to shew that Zeno Eleates was really of this opinion. He flew into a great passion with a man who railed at him, and it being thought strange that he should feel such indignation, he replied, "Were I insensible to censure, I should be equally so with respect to praise." He shewed great courage in suffering pain; for having undertaken to restore liberty to his country, which groaned under the oppression of a tyrant, and that enterprise being discovered, he supported with extraordinary firmness the sharpest torments: but the particulars of those torments are mentioned so variously by both ancient and modern authors, that it would here take up too much room to particularise them. It is, however, in general agreed, that Zeno had the courage to bite off his tongue, and spit in the tyrant's face, for fear of being forced, by the violence of his torments, to discover his accomplices. Some say that he was pounded alive in a mortar.

ZENO, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was born at Citium, in the Isle of Cyprus, and was the founder of the sect of the Stoics. This sect had its name from that of a portico at Athens, where this philosopher chose to hold his discourses. He was cast upon that coast by shipwreck, and he ever after regarded this as a great happiness, praising the winds for having so happily driven him into the port of Piræum. It is said that an oracle having recommended to him the colour of the dead, he applied himself to study, imagining that by that colour was meant the paleness generally contracted by learned men. Zeno was the disciple of Crates, and had a great number of followers. He made the sovereign good consist in living in conformity to nature, or the dictates of right reason. He acknowledged but one God, and admitted an inevitable destiny over all events. His servant taking advantage of this last opinion, cried while he was beating him for his dishonesty, "I was destined to steal." To which Zeno replied, "Yes,

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"and to be beaten." This philosopher was accustomed to say, "That if a wife man ought not to be in love, as some pretended, none would be more miserable than beautiful and virtuous women, since they would have none for their admirers but fools." He also said, "That a part of knowledge consists of being ignorant of such things as ought not to be known: that a friend is another self: that a little matter gives perfection to a work, though perfection is not a little matter." He compared those who spoke well and lived ill, to the money of Alexandria, which was beautiful, but composed of bad metal. It is said, that being hurt by a fall, he laid violent hands on himself about the 264th year before the Christian æra; Cleanthes, Crispinus, and the other successors of Zeno maintained, that with virtue we might be happy in the midst even of disgrace and the most frightful torments. They admitted the existence of only one God, the soul of the world, which they considered as his body, and both together forming a perfect being. It must be confessed, that of all the sects of the ancient philosophers, this was one of those which produced the greatest men.

We ought not to confound the two Zenos already mentioned, with Zeno the celebrated Epicurean philosopher, born at Sidon, who had Cicero and Pomponius Atticus for his disciples, and who wrote a book against the mathematics, which, as well as that of Posidonius's refutation of it, is lost; nor with several other Zenos mentioned in history.

ZENO, surnamed *Isauricus*, or the *Isaurian*, emperor of the East, married in the year 458 *Ariadne*, the daughter of the emperor *Leo I.* and by her had a son named *Leo the Younger*, who succeeded his mother's father in 473; but dying ten months after, Zeno took the purple, and caused himself to be declared emperor in 474. However, his vices rendered him so odious, that *Verina*, his mother-in-law, and *Basiliscus*, the brother of *Verina*, drove him from the throne towards the end of the year 475. He then fled into *Isauria*, and *Basiliscus* was declared emperor; but that debauched prince was in his turn dethroned by Zeno in 477, who caused him to be shut up with his wife and children in a tower, where they died of hunger. Zeno being restored, persecuted those who were of different sentiments from himself, and published a famous edict called the *Henoticon*, which was contrary to the council of *Chalcedon*. He died in 491, aged sixty-five. It is said, that falling into a deep sleep, *Ariadne*, his wife, who did not love him, caused him to be interred as if he had been dead. He was succeeded by *Anastasius*.

ZENOBIA, queen of *Palmyra*, and one of the most illustrious women that have swayed the sceptre, declared herself to be descended from the *Ptolemys* and *Cleopatras*. She was instructed in the sciences by the celebrated *Longinus*, and made such progress, that she spoke the Egyptian tongue in perfection, as well as the Greek. She also understood the Latin, but durst not speak it. She protected learned men, and was so well acquainted with the history of Egypt, and that of the East, that she wrote an epitome of it. This princess had also read the Greek and Roman history, and was justly admired for her beauty, chastity, sobriety, and extraordinary courage. She married *Odenatus*, a *Saracen* prince, and contributed greatly to the most signal victories he gained over the *Persians*, which preserved the East to the *Romans*, when, after the taking of *Valerian*, it was highly probable that *Sapor* would dispossess them of all that country. *Gallienus*, in return for such important services, declared her *Augusta*, and in 264 created *Odenatus* emperor. After her husband's death *Zenobia* reigned with great bravery and glory; for her sons *Herennianus* and *Timolaus*, on account of their tender age, had only the name and ornaments of emperor. She preserved the provinces that had been under the obedience of *Odonatus*; conquered Egypt, and was preparing to make other conquests when the emperor *Aurelian* made war against her, and having gained two battles, besieged her in *Palmyra*, where *Zenobia* defended herself with great bravery; but at length finding that the city would be obliged to surrender, she quitted it privately; but the emperor, who had notice of her escape, caused her to be pursued with such diligence, that she was overtaken, just as she got into a boat to cross the *Euphrates*. This happened in the year 272. *Aurelian* spared her life, made her serve to adorn his triumph, and gave her a country-house near *Rome*, where she spent the remainder of her life in tranquility with her children. All historians bestow the most magnificent praises on this princess; and yet they suspected her of having contented, that *Meconius* should assassinate *Odenatus* her husband, for shewing less fondness for her sons, than for *Herod*, his son by another wife. She has also been censured for protecting *Paulus Samosatenus*, who had been condemned in the council of *Antioch*, and by that means preventing his being driven from his church. But she has been vindicated,

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cated, and it has been proved that she did not deserve these reproaches.

We ought not to confound with this princess Zenobia, the wife of Rhadamistus, king of Iberia, who flying before the Armenians, carried Zenobia with him; when that princess being ready to be delivered, begged of Rhadamistus to put an end to her life. He was at length prevailed upon by her intreaties, and wounding her with her sword, left her; but she being found by some shepherds, they saved her life in the year 51.

ZENODORUS, an able Greek statuary, who flourished in the time of Nero. He made the colossian statue of that prince, which was one hundred and ten feet high, and that of Mercury.

ZEPHYRINUS, succeeded Victor, bishop of Rome, on the 8th of August, 201, and died on the 26th of August, 219. The two epistles attributed to him are spurious. He was succeeded by Calixtus I.

ZEPHYRUS, in pagan theology, one of the pagan deities, was represented as the son of Aurora, and the lover of the nymph Chloris, according to the Greeks, or of Flora, according to the Romans; and as presiding over the growth of fruits and flowers. He is described as giving a refreshing coolness to the air by his soft and agreeable breath, and as moderating the heat of summer by fanning the air with his filken wings. He is depicted under the form of a youth, with a very tender air, with wings resembling those of the butterfly, and with his head crowned with a variety of flowers. As the poets of Greece and Rome lived in a warm climate, they are lavish in the praise of this beneficent deity, and under his name describe the pleasure and advantage they received from the western breezes.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the province of Anhalt, and the chief place of a lordship of the same name, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, with a handsome castle. The beer that is brewed here is in high esteem. It is twenty-five miles north-west of Wittenberg, and is subject to the prince of Anhalt. Long 12. 40. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

ZETHEUS and **CALAIS**, in fabulous history, twin-brothers, the sons of Boreas and Orithyia. They were extremely beautiful; had all the strength and vigour of their father, and when their beards began to bud on their chins, wings sprouted on their shoulders. They sailed with Jason in search of the golden fleece, and being hospitably received by Phineus, in their voyage, freed him from the harpies, whom they pursued to the islands of Strophades: but at length offending Hercules, he changed them into the winds that blow eight days before the Dog-days, whence the Grecians call them *Prodrames*, or Forerunners.

ZEUXES, a celebrated painter of antiquity, flourished about 400 years before Christ. He was born at Heraclea; but as there have been many cities of that name, it cannot be certainly determined which of them had the honour of his birth. Some learned men however conjecture, that it was the Heraclia, near Crotona, in Italy. He carried painting to a much higher degree of perfection than Apollodorus had left it: discovered the art of properly disposing of lights and shades, and particularly excelled in colouring. He amassed immense riches; and then resolved to sell no more of his pictures; but gave them away, saying very frankly, "That he could not set a price upon them equal to their value." Before this time he made people pay for seeing them, and nobody were admitted to see his Helena without ready money; which occasioned the wags calling his picture Helen the Courtesan. It is not known whether this Helen of Zeuxes was the same with that which was at Rome in Pliny's time, or that which he painted for the inhabitants of Crotona, to be hung up in the temple of Juno: this last he painted from five beautiful girls of that city, copying from each her greatest excellencies. Pliny observes, that this admirable painter disputing for the prize of painting with Parrhasius, painted some grapes so naturally, that the birds flew down to peck them. Parrhasius on the other hand, painted a curtain so very artfully, that Zeuxes mistaking it for a real one that hid his rival's work, ordered the curtain to be drawn aside, to shew what Parrhasius had done; but having found the mistake, he ingenuously confessed himself vanquished, since he had only imposed upon birds, while Parrhasius had deceived even a master of the art. Another time he painted a boy loaded with grapes: when the birds also flew to this picture, at which he was vexed; and frankly confessed, that this work was not sufficiently finished, since had he painted the boy as perfectly as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him. It is related that he expunged the grapes, and preferred only the figure in which he had least succeeded. Archelaus, king of Macedon, made use of Zeuxes's pencil for the embellishment of his palace. One of this painter's finest pieces was a Hercules strangling some serpents in his

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cradle, in the presence of his affrighted mother: but he himself chiefly esteemed his *Athleta*, or Champion, under which he placed a Greek verse, that afterwards became very famous, and in which he says, "That it was easier to criticise, than to imitate the picture." He made a present of his *Alcmena* to the *Agregetines*. Zeuxes did not value himself on speedily finishing his pictures; but knowing that Agatharchus gloried in his being able to paint with ease, and in a little time; he said, "That for his part he, on the contrary, gloried in his slowness; and if he was long in painting, it was because he painted for eternity." Verrius Flaccus says, that Zeuxes having painted an old woman, he laughed so very heartily at the sight of this picture, that he died: but as no other of the ancients have mentioned this particular, there is the greatest reason to believe it fabulous. Carlo Dati has composed in Italian the Life of Zeuxes, with those of Parrhasius, Apelles, and Protogenes; this work was printed at Florence in 1667.

ZIA, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, is seated to the north of Thernia, to the south-west of Negropont, and twelve miles from Cape Colona, which terminates Lybadia on that side. It is about fifteen miles long, and eight broad, and is subject to the Turks. Of the famous cities which were in this island, none but Carthea remains, on whose ruins the town of Zia is built. It stands on an eminence, three miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a disagreeable valley, and is a kind of theatre, consisting of two thousand five hundred houses built with flat roofs, as firm and strong as the high road. To the left is an empty citadel, where sixty Turks made a brave defence against an army of Venetians, but were forced to surrender for want of water. Here are many remains of antiquity, particularly the ruins of a town, which take up a whole mountain, and near it is a temple, which was formerly very magnificent, as appears from its beautiful ruins. This island is at present well manured, and abounds in barley, wine, and cattle. They have a pretty deal of silk, and here are oaks of the finest kind in the world. The acorns are very different from those of the common oak, being about an inch in diameter, flat before, and hollow like a navel, but open enough to shew the point of the fruit within its wrappers. The harbour admits the largest vessels, and the road for ships is on the left hand. This island produces lead, but is destitute of oil and wood. The burghers of Zia generally get together in company when they spin their silk, and sit on the tops of their houses. The short clothes of goats-hair, wrought in this island, are very commodious, and keep out the rain a long while.

ZIBIT, a territory of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, which extends from north to south from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the east by the principality of Tehama, and on the west by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

ZIBIT, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and capital of a principality, or territory, of the same name, and seated on the river Zibit, one hundred and fifty miles north-west of Aden. It is a large trading place, and some have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

ZIEGLER (*JAMES*) an able philosopher, mathematician, and divine, in the 16th century, was born at Landau in Bavaria, and taught for a long time at Vienna; but at length the terror of the Turkish arms obliged him to leave that city, when he retired to his Meccenas, the bishop of Passau. He had a strong inclination to turn a Protestant, as appears by his book in favour of Erasmus. He died in August 1549. He wrote several other works in Latin, among which are, 1. *Notes on some select Passages in the Holy Scriptures*. 2. *A Description of the Holy Land*. 3. *A Commentary on the second Book of Pliny*, &c.

ZIEGLER (*GASPARD*) a famous civilian, was born at Leipzig, on the 6th of September, 1621. He studied polite literature and the sciences, and became professor of law at Wittenberg, and afterwards counsellor of the appeals and consistories. He was employed by the court of Saxony in very important affairs, and died at Wittenberg, on the 17th of April, 1690. He wrote, 1. *De Melite Episcopo*. 2. *De Diaconis & Diaconissis*. 3. *De Clero Renitente*. 4. *De Episcopis*, and other works.

ZIGABENUS. See *EUTHYMIUS*.

ZIMISCES. See *JOHN I.* emperor.

ZIRCHNITZERSEE, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, between the mountains and the forests. During the month of June the water descends under the earth, through great holes at the bottom, and does not return till September; inasmuch, that during that time they feed cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handsome strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principality of the Isle of Schouwen, at the mouth of the river Scheld. It is a trading populous town,

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town, twenty-five miles north of Hulst, and fifteen south-west of Brielle. Long. 3. 56. E. Lat. 51. 52. N.

ZISCA (JOHN) a famous general of the forces of the Hussites, in the 15th century, was a gentleman educated at the court of Bohemia, in the reign of Wenceslaus. He entered very young into the army, and after distinguishing himself on several occasions, lost an eye in a battle, whence he was called Zisca, or One-eyed. At length the Reformation, begun by John Hus, spreading thro' almost all Bohemia, Zisca placed himself at the head of the Hussites, and had soon under his command a body of forty thousand men. With this army he gained several victories over those of the Romish religion, who carried on a kind of crusade against them, and built a town in an advantageous situation, to which he gave the name of Tabor, whence the Hussites were afterwards called Taborites. Zisca lost his other eye by an arrow at the siege of the city of Rubi; but this did not prevent his continuing the war, his fighting battles, and gaining several great victories, among which was that of Ausig on the Elbe, in which nine thousand of the enemy were left dead in the field. The emperor Sigismund, alarmed at his progress, caused very advantageous proposals to be offered him, which he readily accepted, and set out to meet Sigismund, but died on the road, after having ordered that his body should be left a prey to the birds and wild beasts; and that a drum should be made of his skin; being persuaded that the enemy would fly as soon as they heard its sound. It is added, that the Hussites executed his will, and that the news of this order made such an impression on the disturbed imaginations of the German Papists, that in many battles they actually fled at the beat of the drum, with the utmost precipitation, leaving their baggage and artillery behind them.

ZITTAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Lusatia. It is seated on the river Neisa, on the confines of Bohemia, and is subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place, and is surrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches, and bastions. The houses are handsome, and built in the modern taste. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above one hundred clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above one thousand weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with those of Prague and Leipzig, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handsome structure, and has three organs, with two high steeples. Near it there is a handsome college, where the languages, desinging, dancing, and other things are taught gratis. Joining to the cloyster there is a library, the finest of all Lusatia, which is open twice a-week; and at a small distance from that is the orphan-house, which has been but lately built. It is seventeen miles south-west of Gorlitz, and twenty-five south-east of Dresden. Long. 14. 58. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ZIZIM, or **ZIZIMA**, an unfortunate Turkish prince, was the son of Mahomet II. His name in Turkish signifies Love. He had an active mind, a noble and generous soul, a fondness for letters as well as for arms; and though he was a zealous Mussulman, was fond of the knights of Rhodes, whom his father detested. Bajazet, on the contrary, whose name signified Thunder, or Lightning, contradicted this appellation by the qualities of his mind, which was heavy, and by the inclinations of his soul, which was far from being warlike. Mahomet II. fearing lest the friendship of these two brothers should unite them against him, or that jealousy should set them at variance, gave Zizim the government of Lycania, in Asia Minor, and Bajazet that of Paphlagonia; and kept them constantly at such a distance, that they had never seen each other but once, when Mahomet died, on the 3d of May, 1481.

After his death Bajazet, who was the eldest, ought naturally to have succeeded him, and was actually declared emperor; but Zizim, who could not arrive at court so soon as he, insisted that the empire belonged to him, on account of his being born after the emperor Mahomet II. had ascended to the throne, but that Bajazet was brought into the world when Mahomet was only a private man. He got possession of Prusa, the ancient seat of the Ottoman emperors, and raised a considerable party; but being defeated by Achmet, general of Bajazet's army, he retired into Egypt, then into Cilicia, and at length into Lycia, where not being able to stand his ground, he on the 30th of July, 1482, repaired to Rhodes. At length he went to France, where having stayed six years, he was conducted into Italy, to pope Innocent VIII. who entertained great hopes of advancing Christianity, by means of this prince; but the pope dying without having an opportunity of seeing the effects of these hopes, his successor Alexander VI. seized the per-

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son of Zizim, and, contrary to the laws of hospitality, and the treaty that had been concluded between Innocent VIII. and the grand-master of Rhodes, confined him in the castle of St. Angelo. Charles VIII. king of France, who not only meditated the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, but that also of Greece, being arrived at Rome, demanded prince Zizim of the pope; and Alexander VI. who was not in a condition to refuse him, delivered him up to him by a solemn act, in a public ceremony. That prince set out from Rome with the king, in order to go to Naples and second the enterprizes of the French; but on the way was seized with an unknown disease, which carried him off in a few days, in 1495. His death surprised every body, and gave room for many conjectures, with respect to the cause. He knew not only the Turkish and Arabic tongues, but also Greek and Italian. He had long before undertaken to write the history of Mahomet his father, on which he was employed when he learned the news of his death. He left a son named Amurath, who took refuge at Rhodes; but after the taking of that place, this unfortunate prince, who had concealed himself, in hopes of escaping in a vessel belonging to the grand-master, was discovered, and carried to the emperor Solymán, who caused him to be immediately strangled, in the presence of his whole army, with his two sons, who were very young. He had also two daughters, who were carried to the Seraglio of Constantinople.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria. It is a pretty large town, with a handsome castle. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, and is seated on the river Teya, twenty-five miles south-west of Brinn, and thirty-two north of Vienna. Long. 16. 12. E. Lat. 48. 47. N.

ZOARA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour. It is sixty miles west of Tripoli. Long. 13. 15. E. Lat. 32. 45. N.

ZOCATARA. See **SOCATARA**.

ZOFFENGEN, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, three miles from Arburg. It has a very handsome church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 46. 58. N.

ZOILUS, a rhetorician, born at Amphipolis, a city of Thrace, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 270 years before the Christian æra, and rendered himself famous by his itch of criticising the verses of Homer, and the works of Plato and Isocrates. He called himself *Homeromastix*, or the Scourge of Homer, and repeated the verses he made against that excellent poet to king Ptolemy; but that prince was provoked at his presumption; and when Zoilus asked him to relieve his necessities, replied, "Since Homer, who had been dead a thousand years, fed several thousand persons, he, who boasted of having a greater genius than Homer, ought certainly to have so much industry as to feed himself." Some writers say, that Ptolemy had him fastened to a cross; others, that he was stoned; and some others, that he was burnt alive at Smyrna. However, the memory of this snarling critic, was held in detestation by all persons of taste and learning, and at length the name of Zoilus was given to spiteful and despicable critics.

ZOLLERN, a castle and town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with the title of a principality, thirty-seven miles in length, and seventeen in breadth, and is a fertile country. It is twenty-eight miles south of Stutgard. Long. 8. 50. E. Lat. 48. 21. N.

ZOLNOCK, a considerable town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1685. It is seated on the river Teyssie, and is fifty-five miles north-east of Colocza, forty-five east of Buda, and seventy-two west-by-north of Great Waradin. Long. 20. 15. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

ZONARAS (JOHN) a Greek historian, who flourished about the year 1120, enjoyed the most considerable employments at the court of the emperors of Constantinople, and at length became a monk of the order of St. Basil. He composed Annals which reach till the death of Alexander Comnenes in 1118, the best edition of which is that of the Louvre in 1689. Zonaras also wrote Commentaries on the Canons of the Apostles, and on those of the Councils, and several tracts.

ZOPYRUS, the son of Megabyzes, and one of the courtiers of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, about the 520th year before the Christian æra, rendered himself famous by the stratagem he used to obtain that city when besieged by Darius. Having cut off his nose and ears, he appeared in this condition before the Babylonians, complaining of the cruelties of Darius, and telling them that he had treated him

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him in that unhuman manner: when the Babylonians not doubting that he would eagerly seek revenge, committed the defence of the city entirely to him, on which he opened the gates to Darius, after that city had endured a siege of twenty months.

ZOQUES, a province of North America, in New Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1758, between the Prussians and Russians, in which the former gained the victory.

ZOROASTER, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, was said to be king of the Bactrians, and to have acquired a great reputation among the Persians, to whom he gave laws on religion. Some authors make him more ancient than Abraham, and others place him so late as the reign of Darius the successor of Cambyfes, and, in short, others distinguish several Zoroasters. But notwithstanding these different opinions, it can hardly be doubted, that there lived in Persia, long before Plato's time, a famous philosopher named Zoroaster, who introduced among the Persians the study of religion and the sciences, and was the chief of the Magi, the Sages so often mentioned in history. He distinguished two sovereign principles, or deities, the one the author of all good, and the other of all evil. The first he called Oromazes, and the second Arimanes. Zoroaster maintained, that adoration and religious worship ought to be paid to Oromazes. He is said to have lived in a mountain, and to have taught the Persians to honour this deity under the resemblance of fire, and for this reason he would have the Persians preserve a perpetual fire always burning to his honour. Plato says, that Zoroaster was the son of Oromazes, that is, that he adored the deity under that name; for all the ancients attest that Oromazes was Zoroaster's god, and the object of his worship. This philosopher is still held in great veneration among a part of the Persians who are not Mahometans; but of the ancient religion of the country; and who still keep burning a perpetual fire, and observe several rites and customs which they pretend to have received from this ancient philosopher. They even shew a book which, according to them, contains his doctrines, and relate a thousand fables and imaginary prodigies concerning him. The followers of Zoroaster, that still subsist in Persia, are named Guebres.

ZOROBABEL, the son of Salathiel, of the family of the kings of Juda, was the chief of the Jews, who after their captivity returned to Judea in the time of Cyrus. He began to rebuild the temple about the 535th year before the birth of Christ; but the Samaritans obstructing that work, Zorobabel went to the court of Darius, the son of Hytaspes, and obtained from that prince whatever was necessary for completing the temple, which was finished twenty years after, and its dedication solemnly performed about the 515th year before the incarnation.

We ought not to confound this Zorobabel with another who was the son of Phadaia.

ZOSIMUS, succeeded pope Innocent I. on the 18th of March, 417. Celestius, one of the followers of Pelagius, prevailed on him to relish his doctrines; but some African bishops inducing him to change his opinions, he confirmed his predecessor's sentence against Pelagius and Celestius. He wrote thirty Epistles, which are still extant, and died on the 26th of December, 418.

ZOSIMUS, a Greek historian, flourished in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, about the year 410, and enjoyed some considerable posts at court. He composed a History of the Emperors, in six books, of which the five first, and the beginning of the sixth, are only extant. In this work he treats the emperor Constantine with great severity, and suffers no opportunity to escape him of shewing his hatred against the Christians. His history has been published with the Latin version of Leunclavius at Franckfort, in 1590, with other minor historians of Rome, in folio; at Oxford, 1679, in octavo; and at Ciza the same year, under the care of Cellarius, in octavo. This last edition was dedicated to Grævius, and reprinted at Jena in 1714, octavo.

ZOUCHE (RICHARD) a learned English civilian, was the younger brother of an ancient and noble family, and was born in the parish of Ansley, in Wiltshire. He studied the law at Oxford, became an eminent advocate in Doctors Commons, London; was admitted doctor and professor of the civil law, and was afterwards made chancellor of the diocese of Oxon, and at length judge of the court of admiralty. He wrote many learned works, most of which are in Latin, and died in Doctors Commons, in 1660.

ZOUST. See SOEST.

ZUCCHERO, (TADDEO) an eminent Italian painter, was born at St. Angelo, in Vado, in the duchy of Urbino, in Vol. II. (102)

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the year 1529. He was initiated into his art by his father, an ordinary painter; but at fourteen years of age went to Rome, and was placed under Pietro Calabro, where he studied Raphael's works and the antique sculptures, and also greatly proved himself by the study of anatomy. He chiefly excelled in a florid invention, a genteel manner of designing, and in the disposition and oeconomy of his pieces; but was not admired for his colouring, which was generally unpleasant. He never worked out of Italy; but distinguished himself at Rome, Tivoli, Florence, Caparola, and Venice. He died in his prime in 1566, and left many of his pieces unfinished.

ZUCCHERO (FREDERICO) a celebrated painter, and the brother of the former, was born in 1543, and taken to Rome at the jubilee in 1550, when he was placed under the care of his brother Taddeo, then one of the most famous painters of Italy, and after whose death he finished many of his pieces. He was employed by pope Gregory XIII. but quarrelling with some of his officers, drew a picture in which he represented those who had offended him with asses ears, and publicly exposed the piece over the door of St. Luke's church; he was, however, obliged to leave Rome, in order to avoid the effects of the pope's displeasure. He afterwards worked in France for the cardinal of Lorraine, and in the Escorial for Philip II. Then coming to England, he drew the picture of queen Elizabeth, and some other pieces that were much admired. At length returning to Italy, and working at Venice, pope Gregory recalled and pardoned him. Soon after he received a brief from the pope for erecting an academy of painting, of which being chosen the first prince, he built a noble apartment for their meeting. He afterwards went to Venice, to print some books he had written on painting; and from thence passed into Savoy; but in a journey to Loretto died at Ancona, in the year 1609. In his style and manner of painting, he differed but little from his brother: though he far excelled him in sculpture and architecture.

ZUERIUS BOXHORIUS. See BOXHORIUS.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, is surrounded by the cantons of Lucern, Zurich, and Schwitz, being eighteen miles in length, and seven in breadth. It is the seventh in rank, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The country is partly mountainous, and partly plain. The mountains yield very good pastures, and have large villages scattered upon them. The plain is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits, particularly in chestnuts round about the lake; for which reason it is pretty well peopled, and in general is a fine rich country.

ZUG, the principal town of the canton of Zug, in Switzerland, is seated at the end of the lake of the same name. The streets are long and wide, and the houses pretty well built. There are four religious houses, and a collegiate church, which stands in the middle of the town. The parish church of St. Michael is without the town, and near it is a nunnery. In 1435 the street next the lake was swallowed up together with the walls on that side of the town, for which reason the inhabitants built streets on the other side of the town, and surrounded them with walls and towers; on which account this quarter is called Newstadt, or the New Town. It is five miles north-east of Lucern, seventeen south-west of Zurich, and forty-two south-east of Basil. Long. 8. 39. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

ZUILLICHAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Crossen, one mile from the river Loder, and twelve west-north-west of Crossen. Long. 15. 5. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

ZUINGLIUS (ULRIC, or HULDRIC) a famous reformer of Switzerland, was descended from a good family, and born at Wildehausen, in the earldom of Toggemburg, in Switzerland, on the 1st of January, 1487. He studied at Basil, Bern, and Vienna; and after he had learned the Greek and Hebrew tongues, was admitted doctor of divinity at Basil. He immediately distinguished himself by his sermons, and became minister of Glaris, and afterwards of Zurich, in which last city he recommended the reading of Luther's works, and preached against indulgences, the intercession, and invocation of the saints, the sacrifice of the mass, ecclesiastical laws, religious vows, the celibacy of the priests, the usual fasts of the church, &c. Having preached these doctrines in Zurich about four years, without making any alteration in the external forms of religious worship, he caused an assembly to be summoned by the senate of Zurich, on the 29th of January, 1523, to confer with deputies from the church of Constance, and other ecclesiastics, on religion. Faber, grand-vicar of the bishop of Constance, and Zuinglius, there disputed before the umpires nominated by the senate, who after this conference abolished, by an edict, a part of the worship and ceremonies of the church. However, the popish party, and particularly the Dominicans, still opposing the opinions of Zuinglius, the

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senate of Zurich the same year summoned a general assembly, and though John Faber, the grand-vicar, again vindicated the cause of popery, Zuinglius's party prevailed, and his doctrine was received by a plurality of votes, throughout the whole canton of Zurich. Soon after the people broke the images, overthrew the altars, and abolished all the ceremonies of the Romish church. To oppose these proceedings the bishop of Basil, Constance, and Lausanne, caused a general assembly of all the cantons to be held at Basil, in which John Oecolampadius appeared in behalf of Zuinglius, who was not present; but his doctrine was condemned by a solemn decree, in the name of the seven cantons, though this decree was opposed, not only by Zurich, but the canton of Bern. However, in 1528, the last mentioned canton summoned another assembly, in which Zuinglius's party being the strongest, and his arguments most successful, his doctrines were embraced by several cantons, and those of Zurich, Schaffhausen, Bern, and Basil, entered into a league to defend each other against the opposite party. Some time after the cantons of Lucern, Zug, Uri, Unterwald, and Schwitz, ravaged the Protestant cantons, and in 1531 came to a battle, in which the whole army of that of Zurich was cut to pieces, and Zuinglius himself, who was at their head, killed. In short, after several other battles, a peace was concluded, on condition that each of the cantons should enjoy the free exercise of religion. Zuinglius composed a book intitled *De vera et falsa Religione*, and several other works, printed in four volumes folio. Though this reformer agreed with Luther in some points, he differed from him in several others. He taught, for instance, Pelagius's opinions with respect to grace and free will, and maintained that Socrates, Plato, Seneca, and the good men of all religions would be saved. He also maintained that the body of Jesus Christ was not really in the eucharist, and that nothing was received in the sacrament but bread and wine, which represented the body and blood of Jesus Christ, to which they became spiritually united by faith. Since the cantons, who were Zuinglians, entered into an alliance with the republic of Geneva, they are become Calvinists, or differ but little from Calvin's followers.

ZULPHA, a town of Persia, or rather the suburb of Isfahan, it being united to that city by a causeway, which is the finest in all Persia. It is inhabited by a colony of Armenians, which the great Shah-Abbas brought from Armenia into Persia, where they have an archbishop, and several churches and monasteries.

ZULPICH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the river Naisel, ten miles south of Juliers, and ten west of Bonn. Long. 6. 48. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

ZUMBO (GASTON JOHN) one of the most famous modellers in wax that have appeared in Europe, was born at Syracuse, in Sicily, in 1656. He was endowed with an extraordinary genius for the polite arts; and the continual view of the antiques and fine paintings at Rome and throughout all Italy, gave him an exquisite taste for that science, which he perfected by the assistance of anatomy, to which he carefully applied himself. In all his works he only made use of coloured wax, which he prepared in a particular manner, and with this wax he made at Bologna, Florence, Geneva, and Marseilles, works that passed for master-pieces. In 1701 he went to France, where he was received with extraordinary applause; but when people were expecting new works of his hand, he died at Paris in the same year.

ZUR-LAUBEN (OSWOLD DE) a brave Swiss commander. After being captain of three hundred Swiss in the service of the popes Julius II. Leo X. and Maximilian Sforza; and being at the battles of Novara, Ravenna, Bellinzona, &c. he entered into the army of Francis I. king of France, after the battle of Marignan. In 1531 he was major-general of the troops of the canton of Zug at the battle of Cappel, and contributed greatly to the victory obtained there. He died at Zug in 1549, at seventy-two years of age, after having enjoyed the first posts of the state.

ZUR-LAUBEN (ANTHONY) son of the former, was captain in the service of Charles IX. king of France, and received three wounds at the battle of Dreux. He made the celebrated retreat of Meaux, and distinguished himself by his bravery and fidelity in the service of the same prince, in all the civil wars which disturbed his reign. He was at the battle of St. Denis, Jarnac, and Moncontour, and after having filled the most considerable posts of his canton, and been employed in many important negotiations, he died at Zug in 1586, at eighty-one years of age. He wrote, an Account of a Voyage to the Holy Land, another on the Troubles of Zug in the Year 1585, and a curious Relation of his Campaigns; but these accounts are in manuscript.

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ZUR-LAUBEN (SEAT JAMES DE) an officer of the same family, who distinguished himself by his bravery and his services in the army of Lewis XIV. He was successively captain and major in the German regiment of Furtemberg. In 1685 colonel of a regiment of German infantry, and nominated brigadier, marshal de camp, and lieutenant-general. He acquired great honour in Catalonia, Ireland, Flanders, and Italy; was wounded at the battle of Steinkirk, contributed by the valour of his brigade, to fix the victory of Nerwind; with the count de Tesse, obliged prince Eugene to raise the blockade of Mantua, and was the only one among the general officers who repulsed the English, which he did three times at the famous battle of Hochstet, in 1704. He there received seven wounds, and died at Ulm, in Suabia, on the 21st of September the same year, at forty-eight years of age.

The house of Zur-Lauben has produced a great number of other persons of distinguished bravery. It has possessed the first posts in the canton of Zug, and has had fourteen officers killed in the service of France alone.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, is bounded on the east by Thurgaw and the county of Tuggenbourg, on the south by the canton of Schwitz, on the west by the canton of Zug and the free provinces, and on the north by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen and the territory of Kleckgaw, being about fifty miles in length, and forty in breadth, and is esteemed the richest of the cantons in proportion to his bigness; for here the people apply themselves to trade, and have several profitable manufactures.

ZURICH, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name, is seated on easy declivities at the place where the lake of Zurich discharges the Limmar, over which there are two handsome large bridges, which divide the town into two equal parts. That bridge in the middle of the town is so spacious, that it serves for a walk and for a market of fruits and herbs. The other, which is higher, is covered over, inasmuch that people may walk upon it securely in bad weather. The streets are neat and clean, and the houses are well built, without being magnificent. This town is pretty strong, being fortified in the modern manner, with large ditches lined with free-stone. The most considerable structure is the Greek church, which is remarkable for two steeples, one of which is covered with copper; on the outside is a statue of stone of a man on horseback, and on the other steeple is the statue of Charlemagne, with a gilt crown. There is here a college with public schools, where the sciences are taught; and there is an old library, with several good manuscripts. The town-house was built about seventy years ago, and nothing has been spared for its embellishment. The great gate is constructed with black marble, adorned with sculpture. In its rooms are several fine paintings, and magnificent chandeliers, with very handsome figures. Joining to the upper bridge is the Wisler-kirch, where there is a public library, well furnished with books, and a cabinet of curiosities. That part of the town, on the other side of the river, is not without its handsome structures, particularly a church which was formerly an abbey, whose nuns were of noble families. Near St. Peter's church is a very handsome square, planted with lime-trees. At one end of the town is the arsenal, which consists of several large buildings, containing all sorts of warlike stores. The inhabitants of Zurich are a careful, laborious, and industrious people, and the principal manufacture is making of crapes, which they transport to distant countries by means of the rivers. The women are reserved in public, but free within doors. The unmarried women wear a knot of ribbands to distinguish them from those that are married. They are all very fond of music, and the women and children, as well as the men, take a great deal of pleasure therein. The government is aristocratical, and is divided into thirteen companies, of which the nobles are one. From all these there is chosen the little council, consisting of fifty-five persons, and the grand council of two hundred, in which the sovereignty resides. These councils have two heads, called burgomasters; besides these there are several smaller assemblies, constituted for the good government of the city. It is thirty-seven miles south-west of Constance, forty south-east of Basil, one hundred and twenty north-east of Geneva, and fifty north-east of Bern. Long. 8. 32. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

ZURICH (the lake of) is twenty-four miles long, and three broad; and by it the inhabitants of Zurich have an opportunity of importing and exporting their merchandizes, because it has a communication with the river Rhine.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Netherlands, and the eastern division of the province of Guelderland. It is bounded on the north by Overysel, on the east by Munster, on the south by the duchy of Cleves, and on the west by

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by Velaw, being thirty miles in length, and twenty-four in breadth.

ZUTPHEN, a town of the county of the same name, in Guelderland, which is much resorted to, on account of the healthfulness of its situation. It contains a magnificent church, and is seated on the river Yssel, nine miles south-east of Deventer, twenty-two north of Cleves, and fifty-five east-by-south of Amsterdam. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a gulph of the North Sea, which lies in the middle of the United Provinces, having the islands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling at the entrance of it on the north. The provinces of Friesland, Overysfel, and Guelderland, are to the east; Utrecht and part of Holland to the south; and another part of Holland to the west. The chief sea-port town which lies on it, is Amsterdam; which is one of the greatest trading places in the world.

ZUYLICHEM. See **HUYGENS**.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voightland, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the river Muldaw, twenty-five miles north-east of Plawen, and fifteen south of Altenburg. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgrate of Darmstadt, twelve miles north-east of Worms, and subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt.

ZWINGER (**THEODORE**) a celebrated physician, born at Basil, was nephew on the mother's side to the famous John Oporin, the famous printer. He studied at Lyons, Paris, and Padua, and at length returned to Basil, where he taught the Greek tongue, and afterwards morality, politics, and medicine. He died in 1588, aged fifty-four. His principal work is intitled *Theatrum Viæ Humanæ*, which was begun by Conrad Lycosthene, his father-in-law, and farther improved by his son James Zwinger, who also wrote several other works.

There have been a great number of other illustrious persons of the same family, particularly Theodore Zwinger, one of his descendants, who was professor of eloquence,

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natural philosophy and physic at Basil, where he died in 1724. This last gentleman wrote several works in Latin, which are esteemed.

ZWOLL, a strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Holland, and in the province of Overysfel, with several forts. It was formerly imperial and Hanfiatic, and is very advantageously seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, eight miles south-east of Campen, fifteen north of Deventer, five south of Hassel. Long. 6. 5. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

ZYGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated in a morais made by the river Alma, ten miles north of the Drave, and fifty north-north-west of Esleek. It is a very strong place, and is defended by a citadel, surrounded with three walls, and three ditches, full of water. It was besieged in 1566, by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and was taken three days after his death; but it has since been retaken by the Austrians. Long. 23. 37. E. Lat. 46. 17. N.

ZYGETH (the county of) a large territory in Lower Hungary, which is separated from Selavonia, by the river Drave on the south-west, on the north-west by the lake Balaton, and on the east by the counties of Alba, Regalis, and Tolna.

ZYPCEUS, or **VANDEN ZYPE** (**FRANCIS**) a learned civilian and celebrated canonist, was born at Mechlin, in the year 1580. He finished his studies at Louvain, and had there the government of the Bachelors college. A short time after the bishop of Antwerp sent for him, and made him his private secretary. Zypceus had great abilities, was well skilled, both in civil and canon law, and at length became official, canon, archdeacon, and grand-vicar of Antwerp; in which last city he died on the 4th of November, 1650, aged seventy-one. He wrote several works on subjects relating to the law, which are much esteemed, and were printed in 1675, in two volumes folio.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the river Ciecierief, sixty miles west of Kiof, or Kiow, and one hundred and twenty east of Luck. Long. 31. 5. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

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